

for
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Thos. Banks

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Qui suis je? ou suis je? et d'où suis je venu?



Who am I? or am I? whence did I come?

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OF

Knowledge and Pleasure:

FOR

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VOL. XXVI.

A DISCOURSE on the WISDOM of GOD in the Works of the CREATION.

And God saw every Thing that he had made ; and behold it was very good. GEN. i. 31.

IN taking a view of the works of the creation, in order to know the existence, the wisdom, the greatness, and the goodness of their Almighty Maker, let us first cast our eyes up to the firmament, and ask ourselves, What power built over our heads this vast and magnificent arch, and spread out the heavens like a curtain ? Who garnished these heavens with such a variety of shining objects, new suns, new moons, new worlds, all regular in their motions, and floating in their liquid æther ? Who painted the clouds with such a variety of colours, and in such diversity of shades and figures, as is not in the power of the finest pencil to emulate ? Who formed the sun of such a determinate size, and placed it at such a convenient distance, as not to annoy, but refresh us, and nourish the ground with its kindly warmth ? For so many ages past, it never failed rising at its appointed time, nor once missed sending out the dawn to proclaim its approach : But at whose voice does it arise, and by whose hand is it directed in its diurnal and annual course, to give us the blessed vicissitudes of the day and night, and the regular

succession of different seasons ? That it should always proceed in the same straight path, and never once be known to step aside ; that it should turn at a certain determinate point, and not go forward, in a space where there is nothing to obstruct it ; that it should traverse the same path back again, in the same constant and regular pace, to bring on the seasons by gradual advances ; that the moon should supply the office of the sun, and appear at set times, to illuminate the air ; that it should regulate the fluxes and refluxes of the sea, whereby the water is kept in constant motion, and so preserved from putrefaction, and accommodated to man's manifold conveniencies ; in short, that the rest of the planets, and all the innumerable host of heavenly bodies, should perform their courses and revolutions with so much certainty and exactness, as never once to fail, but, for almost these 6000 years, come constantly about to the same period, in the hundredth part of a minute ! This is such a clear and incontestable proof of a Divine Architect, and of that counsel and wisdom wherewith he rules and directs the universe, as made

the Roman philosopher, with good reason, conclude, 'That * whoever imagines, that the wonderful order and incredible constancy of the heavenly bodies, and their motions, whereupon the preservation and welfare of all things do depend, is not governed by an intelligent Being, himself is destitute of understanding. For shall we, when we see an artificial engine, a sphere, a dial, for instance, acknowledge, at first sight, that it is the work of art and understanding; and yet, when we behold the heavens, moved and whirled about with incredible velocity, most constantly finishing their anniversary vicissitudes, make any doubt that these are the performances not only of reason, but of a certain excellent and divine Reason?'

And if Tully, from the very imperfect knowledge of astronomy which his time afforded, could be so confident, that the heavenly bodies were framed and moved by a wise and understanding mind, as to declare, that, in his opinion, whoever asserted the contrary was himself destitute of understanding; what would he have said, had he been acquainted with the modern discoveries of astronomy; the immense greatness of that part of the world which falls under our observation; the exquisite regularity of the motions of all the planets, without any deviation or confusion; the inexpressible nicety of adjustment in the primary velocity of the earth's annual motion; the wonderful proportion of its diurnal motion about its own center, for the distinction of light and darkness; the exact accommodation of the densities of the planets to their distances from the sun; the admirable order, number, and usefulness of the several satellites, which move about their respective planets; the motion of the comets, which are now found to be as regular and periodical as that of other planetary bodies; and, lastly, the preservation of the several systems, and of the several planets and comets in the same system from falling upon each other? What, I say, would Tully, that great master of reason, have thought and said, if these and other newly discovered instances of the inexpressible accuracy and wisdom of the works of God had been observed and considered in his days? Certainly atheism, which even then was unable to withstand the arguments drawn from this topic, must now, upon the additional strength of these later observations, be utterly ashamed to shew its head, and forced to acknowledge, that it was an eternal and almighty Being, God alone, who gave these celestial bodies their proper mensuration and temperature of heat, their dueeness of distance, and regularity of motion; or, in the

phrase of the prophet, 'Who † established the world by his wisdom, and stretched out the heavens by his understanding.'

If, from the firmament, we descend to the orb whereon we live, what a glorious proof of the divine wisdom do we meet with in this intermediate expansion of the air, which is so wonderfully contrived, as, at one and the same time, to support clouds for rain, and to afford winds for health and traffic; to be proper for the breath of animals by its spring, for causing sounds by its motion, and for conveying light by its transparency? But whose power was it that made so thin and fluid an element the safe repository of thunder and lightning, of winds and tempests? By whose command, and out of whose treasures, are these meteors sent forth to purify the air, which would otherwise stagnate; and consume the vapours, which would otherwise annoy us? And by what skilful hand is the water which is drawn from the sea, by a natural distillation, made fresh, and condensed in the clouds, to be sent, upon the wings of the wind, into different countries, and, in a manner, equally dispersed and distributed over the face of the earth in gentle showers?

Whose power and wisdom was it that hanged the earth upon nothing, and gave it a spherical figure, the most commodious that could be devised, both for the consistency of its parts, and the velocity of its motion? That weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance, and disposed them in their most proper places for fruitfulness and health? That diversified the climates of the earth into such an agreeable variety, that, at the farthest distance, each one has its proper seasons, day and night, winter and summer? That clothed the face of it with plants and flowers, so exquisitely adorned with various and inimitable beauties? That placed the plant in the seed, in such elegant complications, as afford at once both a pleasing and astonishing spectacle? That painted and perfumed the flowers, gave them the sweet odours which they diffuse in the air for our delight, and, with one and the same water, dyed them into different colours, surpassing the imitation as well as comprehension of mankind? That replenished it with such an infinite variety of living creatures, so like, and at the same time so unlike each other, that, of the innumerable particulars wherein each creature differs from all others, every one is known to have its peculiar beauty and singular use? Some walk, some creep, some fly, some swim; but every one has members and organs fitted to its peculiar motions. In short, the pride of the horse

* Tully de Nat. Deorum.

† Jer. li. 15,

and the feathers of the peacock, the largeness of the camel and the smallness of the insect, are equal demonstrations of an infinite wisdom and power: Nay, the smaller the creature is, the more amazing is the workmanship; and when, in a little mite, by the help of glasses, we see limbs perfectly well organised, an head, a body, legs, and feet, all distinct, and as well proportioned, for their size, as those of the vastest elephants; and consider withal, that, in every part of this living atom, there are muscles, nerves, veins, arteries, and blood; in that blood ramous particles and humours, some drops that are composed of other minute particulars: When we consider all this, can we help being lost in wonder and astonishment, or refrain crying out, with the Apostle, ‘O * the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his works, and his ways’ of creation and providence ‘past finding out!’

Natural instinct is another thing in animals no less wonderful than their frame. This instinct is nothing else than the providential direction of them by an all-wise and all-powerful mind. For what else has infused into birds the art of building their nests, either hard or soft, according to the constitution of their young? What else makes them keep so constantly in their nests, while they are hatching their young, as if they knew the philosophy of their own warmth, and its aptness for animation? What else moves the swallow, upon the approach of winter, to fly to a more temperate climate? What else causes the salmon, every year, to ascend from the sea up a river, some four or five hundred miles perhaps, to cast its spawn, and secure it in banks of sand, until the young be hatched or excluded, and then return to the sea; and from thence again, after a long wandering, to the same rivers, which it does not fail to find out? In a word, can we behold the spider’s net, the silkworm’s webs, the bee’s cells, or the ant’s granaries, without being lost in the contemplation, and forced to acknowledge that infinite wisdom of their Creator, who either directs their unerring steps himself, or has given them a genius fit to be an emblem of art, industry, and frugality to mankind?

If, from the earth, and the creatures which live upon it, we cast our eye upon the water, we soon perceive, that it is a liquid and transparent body; and that, had it been more or less rarefied, it had not been so proper for the use of man: But who gave it that just configuration of parts, and exact degree of motion, as to make it both so

fluent, and, at the same time, so strong, as to carry and waft away the most unwieldy burthens? Who hath taught the rivers to run, in winding streams, through vast tracts of land, in order to water them more plentifully; then throw themselves into the ocean, to make it the common center of commerce; and so, by secret and imperceptible channels, return into their fountain-head, in one perpetual circulation? Who stored and replenished these rivers with fish of all kinds, which glide, and sport themselves in the limpid streams, and run heedlessly into the fisher’s net, or come greedily to the angler’s hook, in order to be caught, as it were, for the use and entertainment of man? The great and wide sea is a very awful and stupendous work of God, and the flux and reflux of its waters are not the easiest phenomena in nature. All that we know of certainty is this, that the tide carries, and brings us back to certain places, at precise hours: But whose hand is it that makes it stop, and then return with such regularity? A little more or less motion in this fluid mass would disorder all nature, and a small incitement, upon a tide, ruin whole kingdoms: Who then was so wise, as to take such exact measures in immense bodies, and who so strong, as to rule the rage of that proud element at discretion? Even he, “who † hath placed the sand for the bound thereof, by a perpetual decree, that they cannot pass;” and placed the “‡ Leviathan,” among other animals of all kinds, “therein to take his pastime, out of whose nostrils goeth a smoke, and whose breath kindleth coals; so that he maketh the deep to boil like a pot, and maketh the sea like a pot of ointment.”

If now, from the world itself, we turn our eyes more particularly upon man, the principal inhabitant, that God has placed therein, no understanding can certainly be so low and mean, no heart so stupid and insensible, as not plainly to see, that nothing, but infinite wisdom, could, in so wonderful a manner, have fashioned his body, and inspired into it a being of superior faculties, whereby he “teacheth us || more than the beasts of the field, and maketh us wiser than the fowls of heaven.”

Should any of us see a lump of clay rise immediately from the ground into the complete figure of a man, full of beauty and symmetry, and endowed with all the parts and faculties we perceive in ourselves, and possibly far more exquisite and beautiful: Should we, presently after his formation, observe him perform all the operations of life, sense and reason; move as gracefully, talk as elo-

* Rom. xi. 33.

† Jer. v. 22.

‡ Job xli. 31.

|| Job xxxv. 11.

quently, reason as justly, and do every thing as dextrously, as the most accomplished man breathing; how great must be our astonishment! Such was the case, and such the moment of time, in God's formation of our first parent. But, to impress the same in a more lively manner on the mind, let us suppose that this figure rises by degrees, and is finished part by part, in some succession of time; and that, when the whole is completed, the veins and arteries bored, the sinews and tendons laid, the joints fitted, and the liquor, transmutable into blood and juices, lodged in the ventricles of the heart, God infuses into it a vital principle; whereupon the liquor in the heart begins to descend, and thrill along the veins, and an heavenly blush arises in the countenance, such as scorns the help of art, and is above the power of imitation. The image moves, it walks, it speaks; it moves with such a majesty, as proclaims it the lord of the creation; and talks with such an accent, and sublimity of sentiment, as makes every ear attentive, and even its great Creator enter into converse with it. Were we to see all this transacted before our eyes, we could not but stand astonished at the thing; and yet this is an exact emblem of man's formation, and a contemplation it is, that made holy David break out into this rapturous acknowledgment, "Lord! * I will give thee thanks, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made; marvellous are thy works, and that my soul knoweth right well: Thine eyes did see my substance yet being imperfect, and in thy book were all my members written."

Nay, so curious is the texture of the human body, and, in every part, so full of wonder, that even Galen himself, who was otherwise backward enough to believe a God, after he had carefully surveyed the frame of it, and viewed the fitness and usefulness of every part, the many several intentions of every little bone, vein, and muscle, and the beautiful composition of the whole, fell into a pang of devotion, and wrote an hymn to his Creator's praise. And, if in the make of the body, how much more does the divine wisdom appear in the creation of the soul of man, a substance immaterial, but united to the body by a copula, imperceptible, and yet so strong, as to make them mutually operate, and sympathise with each other, in all their pleasures and their pains; a substance endued with these wonderful faculties of thinking, understanding, judging, reasoning, chusing, acting, and, which is the end and excellency of all, the power of knowing, obeying, imitating, and praising its Creator; though certainly neither it, nor any

superior rank of beings, angels and archangels, or the whole host of heaven, can worthily and sufficiently do it; "for † who can express the mighty acts of the Lord, or shew forth all his praise?"

Thus, which way soever we turn our eyes, whether we look upwards, or downwards; without us, or within us; upon the animate or inanimate parts of the creation; we shall find abundant reason to say with the Psalmist: "O Lord! ‡ how wonderful are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all; the earth is full of thy riches."

There will now be no room to doubt that the perfection of the universe depends on the formation of man, because without him all nature would remain in perpetual silence. No other creature would render glory to its Creator as he does, man alone being capable of enjoying, with reflection and gratitude, all the gifts and blessings of his gracious Author, and, as an intelligent nature, being as much above other creatures, as the mind is more excellent than matter, and light than darkness.

Formed according to the image of the Creator himself, it is not surprising that, at the sight of him, he should cry out, as fully satisfied and well pleased with his own work; 'All is very good.' He created Adam, at first, very probably, in the full perfection of his reason; yet, if we take a view of him in that state, we shall easily perceive, that he could not attain a competent knowledge of many things, without the assistance of divine revelation. He felt himself indeed to be, but, how he came to be, he knew not; for he saw nothing about him that could be either supposed to have given him that being, or could inform him how he came by it. He saw he had a body, but, what that body was originally made of, he could not possibly tell; for how could he suppose, that such warm, soft, and tender flesh, such firm and well compacted joints, such bright and radiant eyes, were ever formed of cold, shapeless, and unactive earth? He felt his body move obsequious to his will, but what that inward principle was, which moved it, he was wholly ignorant, nor could he possibly, of himself, conceive, that there was an immaterial spirit, of a distinct nature and subsistence, vitally united to it, and giving the spring to all its motions. He cast his eyes up to the heavens, and there saw that glorious luminary, which gave light, as he perceived, to all about him; but whether it was an intelligent being or no, or, when it came to decline and set, whether it might not be inclosed in perpetual darkness, he could not understand. He found, towards the approach of night, an heavy stupidity

* Psal. cxxxix. 14, 16.

† Psal. cvi. 2.

‡ Psal. civ. 24.

begin to seize him, and that he was forced to submit to its power; but he did not know, but that it was to be the extinction of his being, and that he was to close his eyes, and conclude his life together. This we may very well suppose to have been the case of Adam, at his first looking about him, immediately upon his creation. For, though he had, what we call reason, in a sovereign degree, yet even that reason must have been his torment for a while, when it made him inquisitive, but could give him no satisfaction: And therefore it is proper to believe, that, in order to relieve him under this perplexity, God took care, either by the ministry of his holy angels, or by some immediate inspiration and impression, to inform him of every thing, that was necessary for him to know, in the state wherein he had placed him.

Milton, who may be deemed a good commentator upon what happened to Adam, in his state of innocence, introduces him thus expressing himself:

Myself I then perus'd, and limb by limb
Survey'd, and sometimes went, and some-
times ran
With supple joints, as lively vigour led.
But who I was, or where, or from what cause
Knew not: To speak I try'd, and forthwith
spake:
My tongue obey'd, and readily could name
Whate'er I saw: 'Thou sun, said I, fair light!
And thou, enlighten'd earth, so fresh and gay!
Ye hills and dales! ye rivers, woods, and
plains!
And ye, that live and move, fair creatures!
tell,
Tell, if ye saw, how came I thus, how here—
Not of myself—by some great Maker then,
In goodness and in power pre-eminent.
Tell me how I may know him, how adore,
From whom I have, that thus I move and live,
And feel that I am happier than I know.'

BOOK VIII.

M. Racine, a celebrated French poet, represents Adam, as a perfect and finished work from the hands of his Creator, and not only endowed with all the excellence of reason, but immediately knowing that God had formed him. The beauty of his thought and elegance of verse will be a sufficient apology for inserting them:

Mais il manquoit encore un maitre à tout
l'ouvrage,
Faisons l'home, dit Dieu, faisons le à nôtre
image.
Soudain pètri de boue, & d'un souffle animé
Ce chef d'œuvre conût, qu'un Dieu l'avoit
formé.

La Nature attentive aux besoins de son maitre,
Lui présenta les fruits, que son sein faisoit
naître,

Et l'univers soumis à cette aimable loi,
Conspira tout entier au bonheur de son roi,
La fatigue, la faim, la soif, la maladie,
Ne pouvoient altérer le repos de sa vie:
La mort même n'osoit déranger ces ressorts,
Que le souffle divin animoit dans son corps.
Il n'eut point à sortir d'une enfance ignorante:
Il n'eut point à dompter une chair insolente.
L'ordre règnoit alors, tout étoit dans son lieu;
L'animal craignoit l'home, & l'home craignoit Dieu:

Et dans l'home, le corps respectueux, docile,
A l'ame fournissoit un serviteur utile.
Charmé des saints attraits, de biens environé,
Adam à son conseil vivoit abandoné,
Tout étoit juste en lui, sa force étoit entière.

Poeme de la Grace, Chant. I.

This description, tho' agreeable to Adam in his state of innocence, supposes rather too much, by replenishing him with the knowledge of all divine and human things at the very instant of his creation. The progressive exercise of his reason, even in that state, is a more natural conjecture, because better adapted to a finite and limited mind, which, besides reflecting on itself and its operations, required the light of divine revelation to make its ideas more just, and its knowledge more perfect. Though God had placed him in a beautiful garden, and given him great variety of fruits for his nourishment and support, might not he think that some of these fruits were designed for other purposes than food, or contained some pernicious qualities in them, howsoever apparently fair and inviting? Without making the experiment, it was impossible for Adam to know what food was proper for his constitution, which experiment, for aught he knew, might have proved fatal to him. We therefore find God giving him this direction: "Of * every tree in the garden thou mayest freely eat, but of the tree of knowledge of good and evil thou shalt not eat of it; for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

He also placed him naked and defenceless, in the midst of savage creatures, all able and inclined to destroy him, had they not been restrained by some invisible power; and, in this condition, he must have been miserable beyond all imagination, and under perpetual apprehensions, that the first lion, or tyger he met, would certainly devour him; but, to ease his mind in this particular, we find God giving him assurance to the contrary, and investing him with this authority:

“ Have * dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the air, and over every living thing that moveth upon the earth.”

He had formed a woman, to be a comfort and companion to him; but how he should know any thing of a future state of marriage, and the ties of conjugal affection among his posterity, as his words † plainly indicate; how he should have a perfect notion of father and mother, before there was any such thing as father and mother in the world; should have clear ideas of the affection and endearments arising from that relation, and yet, at the same time, should perceive, that the affection and endearments, arising from marriage, would so far get the better of them, as to attach a man nearer to a stranger, taken into his bosom, than to those very parents, whose blood ran in his veins; is a problem, which cannot be resolved without having recourse to divine revelation; and therefore we find our Saviour thus expounding it: “ Have ‡ ye not read, that he, who made them in the beginning, made them male and female; and said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they twain shall be one flesh?” So that the words of Adam, upon this occasion, were the declaration of God himself, and only pronounced by Adam, in consequence of an express revelation from God. And if a revelation, in these and such-like instances, was needful for the conduct of man in his state of integrity, much more was it necessary in a state of defection and general depravity.

It will be no disparagement to the present age, to suppose that the ancient philosophers had as great strength of reason and judgment, as sincere a desire to find out truth, and as great diligence in inquiring after it, as any of our modern unbelievers; and yet, if we look into their writings, we shall find that they were utterly ignorant in many great and important points of religion, and strangely inconsistent with themselves in others.

They were ignorant of the true account of the creation of the world and the original of mankind; and therefore some of them held all things to be eternal, while others imputed them to chance; and those who allowed them a beginning, knew nothing of the manner and gradations whereby they rose up into so beautiful an order. They were ignorant of the origin of evil; whereupon they devised two contrary principles, in perpetual conflict with one another; and, though they were sensible that human nature

was strangely corrupted, they acknowledged that its corruption was a disease, whereof they knew not the cause, and could not find out the cure. They were ignorant of any form of worship that might be acceptable to God, and of a proper way to appease his displeasure, when they were conscious of their offences against him. They had weak and uncertain notions of the immortality of the soul; for, however they might perceive it to have a spiritual existence, yet they could from thence deduce no argument, but that God might destroy it, if he pleased. Thus were they ignorant, or at least doubtful, of fundamental truths, which must be acknowledged the great barriers of virtue and religion. And, if these men of speculation, and profound reasoners, were thus ignorant in their notions and corrupt in their principles, what reason have any of our modern contempters of revelation to presume, that, if they had lived in those days, they would have acquitted themselves better? What grounds to imagine, that they would have been wiser than Socrates, and Plato, and Cicero? And how are they certain they should have been able to deduce the several branches of their duty, or to apply them to the several cases of life, by argumentation and dint of reason? It is one thing to find out a rule at first, and another to perceive its agreement with reason; and the difficulty is not much, when once we know our duty, to begin and deduce its obligation from reason: But to begin and discover our duty in all points, with all its true motives, merely by the help of natural reason, is like groping for an unknown way in an obscure twilight. Revelation, therefore, has given us a far more perfect and exact knowledge of the nature and attributes of God: By it we know that he is infinite in goodness and all sorts of perfections; and that man, coming out of his hands innocent and good, has lost his innocence and goodness by his own fault. This is the origin of moral and natural evil. Let the abettors of Manicheism reason as much as they please to shew, that, under a Providence infinitely good and holy, this fall of an innocent man could not happen, they argue against matter of fact, and consequently make themselves ridiculous. ‘ Ab actu ad potentiam valet consequentia;’ ‘ from matter of fact to possibility the consequence is good:’ And this short enthymem, ‘ This has come to pass, therefore it is not repugnant to the holiness and goodness of God.’

* Gen. i. 26.

† Ibid. ii. 24.

‡ Matth. xix. 4, &c.

Of MANURES for LAND, such as Dung, Loam, Sand, Clay, &c.

THE particular application of dung we shall have occasion to mention hereafter. Like other composts, it acts by fermentation, crumbling and dividing the earth very much; and therefore it is of most service in the old husbandry, in which the earth is not so much pulverised by tillage as in the new. The fermenting quality of dung is chiefly owing to the salts wherewith it abounds: But a very little of these salts, says Mr. Tull, applied alone to a few roots of almost any plant, will kill it; so very fiery and acrimonious is their nature. This defect is in some degree remedied, either by keeping the dung till it grows mild, or by mixing it with the earth some time before the grain is sown: It is then of such service to most corn-fields, that little good can be done without it in the common husbandry.

Lime is frequently mixed with dung, and becomes an useful addition, not only as a manure, but as it prevents the dung's being a nest for insects so much as it would otherwise be, and likewise helps to kill many of the seeds of weeds that are generally in it; though some, for example charlock-seeds, will remain unhurt for years together, amidst all the fermentation of a dunghil, and still retain their vegetative power; when, at the same time, that continued fermentation has been sufficient to destroy the power of the stercoraceous salts of the dung.

The action of the dung's ferment is generally thought to afford a warmth to the infant plants, in their most tender stage, and the most rigorous season. But this advantage is greatly counter-balanced by the dung's letting water enter its hollows, and thereby becoming, in those parts, much colder in frost than undunged pulverised earth. As a confirmation of this, Mr. Tull says, he has seen wheat-plants in the winter die, in the very spits of seemingly well-rotted dung; when undunged drilled wheat, close by, and planted at the same time, has flourished all the same winter.

By dung we mean only the excrements of animals, and what is usually collected in the offices and dung-yard, which is more or less useful in proportion to the quantity of salts it contains.

The quantity of vegetable food, made by tillage without dung, is beyond comparison greater than that made by dung without tillage. This last reaches but little lower than the surface of the earth: The other extends to the whole depth of the staple.

Dung, without tillage, can do very little; with some tillage, it does something; with

much tillage, it pulverises the soil in less time than tillage alone can do: But tillage alone, with more time, and much less expence, can pulverise it as well, and avoids all the inconveniencies of dung.

I cannot help joining with the author of the New System of Agriculture, in his severe censure on our country Gentlemen, p. 114. 'It is to me,' says he, 'a surprising proof of our Gentlemen's inaptitude to this noble art, (agriculture) to see so many hundred thousand acres pestered, and corrupted by common dung, the bowels of which very land are loaded with inexhaustible quantities of rich and wholesome physic for its own diseases.—Dung is not only prejudicial to some soils, but inferior to the worst of other composts, upon any. One would wonder to see, how people put themselves to extraordinary charges, and the inconveniency of sending to great distances for horse-dung, to manure those very lands which never fail of being verged, or bottomed, by a substance of one kind or other, by far more proper for the end they aim at: And, therefore, I lay it down as a rule, almost without exception, that every soil, of what nature, situation, or condition soever, abounds with natural and sufficient helps for its peculiar imperfections.'

It will next be right to inquire what the properties and uses of these natural manures are, so much recommended by this author, and what soils they are suited to. To this end, we shall divide soils into three sorts, viz. clay, sand, and loam; and, in separate articles, propose the improvements of each.

Of CLAY.

'Clay,' says Mr. Evelyn, p. 22, of his *Terra*, is of all others a curst step-dame to almost all vegetation, as having few or no meatus's for the percolation of the alimentary showers or expansion of the roots; whether it be the voracious, hungry, weeping, or cold sort. In these cases laxatives are to be prescribed, such as drift sand, small gritty gravel, saw-dust, with marl or chalk, and continually vexing it with the spade or plough; but, above all, with sea-sand, where it can be procured, and the burning of the ground to ashes, and all that it bears, the more the better; for by no less severity will this ill-natured mold be subdued: Rotten-wood, and the bottom of bavinestacks, are good ingredients to this manure; and, if it be a cold and wet sort, strewings of soot are good; if very stiff, rubbish of brick, lime-stone, and such trash, may properly be laid at the bottom, and on the upper part composts of dung.

Rotten-wood,

Rotten-wood, and saw-dust when rotted, says Mr. Miller too, is a very good manure for strong lands, because it loosens the parts of the earth, and renders it light.

Mr. Lisle, vol. I. p. 26, advises, as a good way, ‘to tame harsh, churlish, obstinate clay, to fling it up in ridges in the winter, and after the first frost, when it thaws and molders, to fling and temper amongst it ashes or chalk, or whatsoever you have to qualify it: For the time being nicked, wherein you can catch the clayey corpuscles under the greatest disunion and separation, is the time for keeping them so, by mixing these other lighter bodies amongst them, which will the longest prevent them from their re-union.’

Sea-sand and shells are used to great advantage as a manure, in many places where they can be had without too much expence. Mr. Miller advises them chiefly for cold strong land, and loam inclining to clay. They separate the parts; and the salts which are contained in them, are a very great improvement of land. Coral, and such kind of stony plants that grow on the rocks, are filled with salts which are very beneficial to land. But, as these bodies are hard, the improvement is not the first or second year after they are laid on the ground, because they require time to pulverise them before their salts can mix with the earth to impregnate it. The consequence of this is, that their manure is lasting. Sand, and the smaller kinds of sea-weeds, enrich land for six or seven years; and shells, corals, and other hard bodies, will continue many years longer.

In some countries, at a great distance from the sea, great quantities of fossil shells have been discovered, and used with success as manure: But they are not near so full of salts, as those shells which are taken from the sea-shore; and therefore the latter are always to be preferred.

Sea-sand is much used as manure in Cornwall, says Mr. Borlace in his Natural History of that county. The best is that which is intimately mixed with coral. In places where this excellent manure is found, it is taken up by a large bag of the strongest canvas, to the mouth of which is fitted an iron hoop or frame for keeping it open, and sinking it to the bottom of the sea, so as it may receive the sand and coral as it is dredged along by the bargemen. A barge-load is usually delivered for ten shillings, or less if near the place of dredging: And, where the land is good, a barge-load will dress an acre. It is used more for corn, than pasture-grounds. It gives the heat of lime, and the fatness of oil to the land it is laid upon. Being more solid than shells, it conveys a greater quan-

tity of fermenting earth in equal space. Besides, it does not dissolve in the ground so soon as shells, but, decaying more gradually, continues longer to impart its warmth to the juices of the earth. It is chiefly found in Falmouth harbour, and the shores adjoining. Not only sea-sand is used as manure by every one who has it in his reach, but after storms they find the alga marina, fucus, conserva, or ore-weed, one of the best manures which nature affords, scattered in great plenty on the shore. Being a sub-marine plant, the wind and sun soon exhale its moisture: the sooner therefore it is taken from the shore, the better; and being spread on old and stiff earth, then covered with sand, it soon dissolves into a salt oily slime.

This is the most approved way of applying it. Some lay it naked and fresh from the sea, upon their barley lands, in the end of March and beginning of April, and have a good crop of corn: But the weeds grow so plentifully and rank afterwards, that no wholesome grass for pasture is to be expected for that year. Sir George M’Kenzie observes (Phil. Trans. No. 117.) that lands often used to this manure yield bad oats, and in a small quantity, the husks thicker than ordinary, and more darnel among the corn, than in lands which have not so much ore-weed laid upon them.

The use of sand, as Mr. Miller observes, is to make the clayey earth fertile, and fit to feed vegetables, &c. for earth alone, we find is liable to coalesce, and gather into a hard coherent mass, as is apparent in clay; and earth thus embodied, and as it were, glued together, is no ways disposed to nourish vegetables: But if with such earth, sand, &c. i. e. hard crystals, which are not dissolvable in water, and still retain their figure, be intermixed, they will keep the pores of the earth open, and the earth itself loose and incompact, and by that means give room for the juices to ascend, and for plants to be nourished thereby.

Thus, a vegetable, planted either in sand alone, or in a fat glebe, or earth alone, receives no growth or increment at all, but is either starved or suffocated: But mix the two, and the mass becomes fertile. In effect, by means of sand, the earth is rendered, in some manner, organical; pores and interstices being hereby maintained, something analogous to vessels, by which the juices may be conveyed, prepared, digested, circulated, and at length excerned, and thrown off into the roots of plants.

‘Sea-sand,’ continues Mr. Miller, ‘is accounted a very good compost for stiff ground, for it effects the two things follow-

ing, viz. It makes room for the tree or seed to root in stiff ground, and makes a fume to feed it.'

Chalk, lime, rubbish of old houses, or, in short, any thing that loosens the body of the clay, are good manures.

Shell-marle, or any marle, which dropped into vinegar, makes a strong effervescence, is a peculiar good manure for clay: For, dissolving easily in water, it gives a freer passage to it, whereby the clay is kept dry even in winter; and, if the clay is of a cold acid quality, the absorbent quality of the marle destroys that acidity, and keeps the clay warm. Many late experiments prove the truth of this, its effects being much beyond what could have been expected.

In very cold moist land, says Mr. Miller, I have frequently seen new horse-dung buried, as it came from the stable, and always observed that the crops have succeeded better, than where the ground was dressed with very rotten dung.

Sheeps dung and deers dung, are nearly of the same quality, and are esteemed by some the best of dungs for cold clays. Some recommend beating them into powder, and spreading them very thin over autumn or spring crops, about four or five loads to an acre, in the same manner that ashes, malt-dust, &c. are strewed. But these light dressings do not last long.

In Flanders, and other parts, they house their sheep at nights in places spread with clean sand, laid about five or six inches thick; which, being laid on fresh every night, is cleared out once a week. This mixture of sand and dung makes an excellent dressing for strong land; for the dung and urine of the sheep is a very rich manure. Mr. Quinteney thinks it the greatest promoter of fruitfulness in all sorts of ground. Others recommend hogs dung as the fattest and most beneficial of any.

The dung of pigeons and poultry is especially good for cold, wet, clayey lands: But it ought to be dried before it be strewed, because it is naturally apt to clod in wet; and it should be mixed with earth or sand to keep it from clogging together, that it may be strewed thin, being naturally very hot and strong.

Human dung is another great improver of all cold sour lands, and especially if it be mixed with other earths or dungs to give it a fermentation.

But there is not any sort of manure equal to the cleansing of the streets in great cities, for all stubborn clayey soils, the parts of which will be better separated, and in a much less time with this manure, than with any other compost whatever.

In our next we shall consider the manure of sand.

THOUGHTS on the Subject proposed by the Academy of Besançon, for the Prize of the Year 1759. It is a certain Mark of Greatness of Soul, when Honours make a Man better.

TITLES and treasures are not the constituents of greatness: If we are willing to find it, we must seek for it in the heart. Little souls are almost always below their state, how indifferent soever it be, because they only look at it on the side pride shews them; and, seeing nothing farther, the sight of their inferiors makes themselves appear great in their own eyes. Their false elevation, being founded on self-love, on the baseness of others and their weak views, contains nothing solid nor attractive; it rather exposes their littleness and vanity to derision, and makes a mockery of the glory they fondly flatter themselves they have acquired. They perhaps fancy themselves greater than others, on account of magnificent titles and more ample stores of wealth; as if, indeed, a frivolous appearance and splendor could bestow true merit and personal qualities; as if an arbitrary, frail, and fugitive exterior was our real property and ourselves.

True grandeur of soul is intelligent, both in regard to itself and others. Men are

sometimes calumniated, because they are not known; and the world is declaimed against, though not better known. A great soul studies men to correct their faults, and to render justice to their virtues: Such does not despise the goods of the world; but, far from abusing them, turns them to a good use.

Instead of virtue, talents, and knowledge, numbers confine themselves to acquire gold or dignities; it seems they are more desirous of appearing as men of merit, or honest men, than of being so in effect; and that they prefer the frivolous gifts of ambition and fortune to those of virtue, which are permanent, and occasion neither regret nor remorse.

The wise man thinks quite otherwise, and looks down with scorn on these chimera's and pompous trifles: He is always modest and consistent with himself, whether in private or in public: He borrows nothing from the apparatus of rank or birth: He considers honours, riches, and dignities, as motives for displaying his merit; he does not despise them, because these things are in the order

of Providence, and are useful with a proper œconomy. Honorary employs raise the soul, and give her, as it were, wings, to fly to whatever is grand and sublime. When glory is disdained, the virtues that serve to merit it are often neglected; yet it is by them that we become truly worthy of eulogiums: Those distributed by flattery are nothing but a homage the heart and truth disavow; but incense offered to a vain idol, whose altar will be broke down the moment it ceases to be useful. The praises of flatterers are only fit for corrupting the heart, for making the soul little, for extinguishing emulation, and for keeping us at a distance from the mark, when at the same time we imagine we have reached it.

Tacitus remarks, that Galba, when only a private Gentleman, seemed to deserve the supreme authority; and that he ceased to appear worthy as soon as he obtained it. It was quite the reverse with the Emperor Vespasian, who some years after succeeded him: He became better on seeing himself above others; he was sensible that his merit ought to be proportioned to his state; and that, being invested with a right to command others, he should be superior to them as much by his virtues and talents as by his power and dignity. So true it is, that the stage is raised above supreme grandeur; and that, adorned with his own virtues, he is grand both by and of himself.

Titus, Vespasian's son, was actuated by the like noble sentiments: He it was that lamented bitterly at night, if the day had escaped him in forgetting to confer some signal benefit on mankind. There is therefore a necessity for exerting talents, virtues, and knowledge for the well-governing of men; and this is what induced some of the judicious ancients to say, 'That none but the Gods can conduct and direct mortals; or, at least, that they cannot be happy but under the administration of a Sage.' Obedience, to be agreeable, and in some respect voluntary, supposes an equitable command, and fit for procuring the happiness of those who have subjected themselves to it. To keep the passions of others submissive, there is a necessity of triumphing over one's own; to oblige them to be virtuous, one must set the example and be the model. There is not a

better lesson than that which a superior makes it his duty to practise.

The more elevated the character is, the greater ought the efforts to be to express it in its fulness, in order to merit the approbation and esteem of the spectators. Dignities degrade and debase, if we do not place ourselves above them, and perfect ourselves by their use. The necessary courage of mind for self-correction, is preferable to a haughty valour. Honours are indifferent by themselves; they are a rank, which force has often usurped; which intrigue and caballing may acquire; in short, they are things of institution, which suppose not always true merit, neither can they give it; whereas, to rise superior to dignities, the better to know their fragility and emptiness; to use them as a degree for acquiring the qualities and virtues we are deficient in; to consider them as a means for contributing to the good and prosperity of the society we are members of, are evident demonstrations of the greatness of soul that never fails to shine with pure lustre.

But to what do we give the appellation of greatness of soul? Is it to an immoderate thirst after glory, drenched in blood, nurtured by carnage, and guided neither by reason, prudence, nor justice? Such a greatness of soul would be rather a cruelty and barbarity than a noble and generous sentiment. True greatness of soul ought to be conformable to the rules of equity; its object ought to be the doing of all the good it is capable of, without requiring any retribution for the favours granted or the treasures distributed: True greatness of soul pays itself, as it were, with its own hands, by the satisfaction of doing good. Thus, when Augustus pardons Cinna, who had conspired to deprive him of his empire and life; Augustus, by that action, rises above himself, and seems worthy of commanding the Romans. The Imperial dignity made him better than he was; Augustus was superior to Octavianus, because his soul was noble and generous: The true greatness of soul proceeds from virtue; any other is but an enchantment, that dazzles men by a false splendor, or a fatal snare, laid by interest or ambition.

An ACCOUNT of the Operations of the British and French Marine, since the Commencement of the War.—From the Historical and Political Mercury, written by Monsieur Maubert, the present Author of the Brussels Gazette.

M. De Mirepoix, Ambassador from France at London, had demanded, in January 1755, the cessation of the violent means made use of in America. It was pro-

mised him: But, when the English thought their success sure, and their four armies in America had entered on action, they demanded of him, that, first of all, things should

should be put on a footing according to the terms of the treaty of Utrecht. This was to judge the cause even before the examination of it, and to inform the French that they would be allowed no compensation for their discovery. For a whole year, France opposed not but with writings and remonstrances: But the preparations she made in her ports foretold, that she only brooked so many affronts, that she might revenge them with more éclat. In the month of January, 1756, there were already 8000 of her best sailors in the prisons of England. The state of her marine considered, an accommodation the least favourable would have been of advantage to her, provided it had only been provisional. Resolved to build ships, and to breed up seamen, it had occasion for all those assistances which peace alone can give for changes of such consequence, which concern the noblest parts of the interior administration. The English guessed at it; and they perceived, that, as two or three years would give them strength to reclaim these extorted cessions, it was necessary for them to draw her out of her feigned moderation, by the obstinacy of their insults, and to make them drop, at any rate, their design of so dangerous a delay.

The people were irritated in France, and demanded that they would attempt to save, by an honourable war, the remainder of their marine and commerce, which a longer patience would suffer to be brought to nothing. The Court only waited for this disposition in the people: It spoke and wrote with resolution to the British Ministry upon its wrongs, and upon the satisfaction his most Christian Majesty required. Prepared for a refusal, it had made its dispositions to resent it.

It was in January, 1756, that the Court of Versailles received the idea and plan of an expedition upon the island of Minorca. The conquest was in itself of very little consequence to France; but the loss was of great consequence to the English; who, from that time, could not preserve their commerce in the Levant, but by maintaining a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean, which it had been absolutely impossible to have kept there, if a French squadron always at sea, or ready to put to sea, had secured the powers of Italy from any ill consequences attending the refusal of their ports to the English. An armament was equipped at Toulon, with a dispatch which did honour to the Admiralty of France; it consisted of 12 ships of the line and five frigates, with some transports. The Duke de Richelieu, who was intrusted with the command of this expedition, put to sea the 8th of April; and landed his men in the

bay of Citadela the 18th. The English, being surprised, abandoned Fort Fornel the 19th. The French army, consisting of between 12 and 14,000 men, incamped the 20th at Marcadal. The artillery marched the 21st, while the Commander of the fleet, Gallissonniere, went to block up the grand harbour of Mahon. The Marshal Duke arrived the 22d before the city, which gives name to the harbour, and was master of it the same day. The English shut themselves up in Fort St. Philip, and the other forts belonging to it. This fortress is one of the best in Europe: Defended by a good garrison, and by Officers who understood their business, it would have obliged an army much more considerable than that which now lay before it to raise the siege. But the English, being too secure, had neglected to provide for its defence. The Colonels of the four regiments of the garrison were not in the island; and they had not been over careful in keeping their corps complete. The place had for Engineers only two Officers of infantry, who had any knowledge of what relates to artillery. The Governor was a man respectable for his great age, but incapable by his infirmities to perform the duties of his post; almost always confined to his bed, he could not inspire confidence and boldness in his garrison. His defence of Sterling castle against the young Pretender, in 1746, had raised his reputation at London; and his reputation (which he has maintained hitherto by the address of the then British Ministry and the death of Admiral Byng) had a great share in the success of the French army: It kept the English in their security. Of such a number of vessels which were in their ports, or at sea, they ordered but 20, and those badly equipped, to succour General Blakeney; and they thought it soon enough for them to go on the 7th of April. Admiral Boscawen was sent with a better squadron to lie before Brest, to brave the French by a useless blockade. The Admirals Byng and West, appointed to relieve Minorca, did not pass the Streights before the 27th; and there were wagers laid in London, that they would bring back prisoners M. de Richelieu and his little army. They touched at Gibraltar, the Governor of which, too punctual to his instructions, refused to put two battalions of that garrison on board their vessels. The two Admirals were, the 22d of May, in sight of Minorca. Fort St. Charles was already taken; the trenches were opened the 10th before St. Philip. M. Gallissonniere, whose orders were to prevent any succour from entering the island, went to meet the English squadron, rather with an intention to bar up the way

than to fight it. Admiral Byng, equally attached to his purpose, would not fight against an enemy who intended to retreat, and who resolved to defend himself in a manner that would leave his conqueror in a situation to attempt nothing: He endeavoured to draw off a part of the French fleet, which he hoped to disperse; and his design was to send away the ships which had beat the enemy, immediately after that advantage; while with the rest of his fleet he made head against M. Galissonniere. He did not succeed; and he appeared to his countrymen guilty of cowardice, for which they condemned him to death. They would have pitied him more, if he had not been the promoter of that rigorous law by which he was tried. This vehement accuser of the Admirals Matthews and Lestock, in another war, maintained, that a sea Officer deserved death, when he did not do all that he could. As he had taken the more prudent step, the people of England were pleased to think that he would have succeeded better, if he had taken the more courageous one. The proof of the contrary was scarcely possible, to a nation naturally more courageous than circumspect; and he was condemned according to the due course of law.

Byng's retreat was on the 20th of May, three days before his Britannic Majesty had published a declaration of war against France, who had answered no otherwise than by re-establishing the port of Dunkirk. The siege of Fort St. Philip lasted till the 27th of June. Jefferies and Cunningham, who voluntarily served as Engineers, had let the besiegers approach, although the greatest part of the works remained intire. Marshal de Richelieu thought, that men, so full of confidence in their walls, might not have taken the proper precautions against an assault; and he resolved to make one: Fortune seemed to declare for him, by letting Mr. Jefferies fall into his hands, the man whom Blakeney most confided in. This Officer was taken in a sally, precisely the night before the day appointed by Richelieu for the general attack. In fact, the 27th of June, the three principal forts were carried sword in hand: They were defended with bravery; but, as they were attacked with as much conduct as courage, it was not an equal match. France, braved and provoked a whole year by an enemy infinitely superior, revenged herself of him at one blow, humbled him, and covered herself with glory: Within only 16 days after she had answered the defiance of England, by a declaration of war, she took from her one of her most valuable possessions, if I may so say, before her eyes. It was a very favourable omen for her operations

against her in more distant countries. The British Ministry imagined they could disguise it to the English nation, by opposing to it the ridiculous account of the taking the isles of Chazey, in the beginning of July, by Commodore Howe. These little islands, hardly known by French geographers, and which till then were not to be found in the English maps, are two rocks near the coast of Aunis. The Farmers of France have, upon the least, a lodge for a body of their Officers, stationed there to prevent a contraband trade: The largest contains about 50 poor fishermen's huts. Except firing the Tower guns, they celebrated at London the conquest of the islands of Chazey, as a revenge for that of Minorca. At Paris they call it the parody.

The Court of Versailles found unknown resources to maintain its glorious beginning: They set to work in all their ports, and added to their own some thousand foreign workmen in the dock-yards. The taking of the famous fort of Oswego, in America, proving the superiority of her land forces, permitted her to give herself up intirely to the care of the marine. At the end of December she sent a powerful squadron from Port l'Orient, equipped by the East-India Company. The treatment which the Officers and soldiers who embarked received, increased their emulation and zeal. M. Lally, General of the land forces, had an appointinent of 100,000 livres. The Officers and soldiers, besides double pay till their return, received a new cloathing, suitable to the climate of the Indies. The vessels, well stored with ammunition, and well rigged, put to sea, and got clear without any hinderance. A royal squadron departed from Toulon the 27th of January following: Another went, the 30th, for the Great and Little Antilles. In the beginning of April there were seven squadrons equipped: Their Commanders were d'Aché, de Beaufremont, de la Clue, de Conflans, de Foligny, de Salvert, and du Revest. The British Ministry, who struggled against Mr. Pitt, were at last obliged to give way to this favourite of the English people; who made it his principal care to put all the maritime forces of that nation into action. France was presently obliged to return every-where to the defensive, except in the Indies; where the squadron of M. d'Aché acted offensively against the English squadrons, while M. de Lally was preparing, by the conquest of the province of Carnate, for the attack of Madrafs, the principal establishment of the English in Asia. There were in all the ports of England considerable armaments, which the new Minister knew were of no other use there but to consume the public treasure. In

September,

September, a fleet of 30 ships-of the line, and near 200 transports, on board which were embarked 12,000 soldiers, sailed from Portsmouth, and went to attempt a descent on the coast of Aunis: They promised themselves, at London, the taking and burning of Rochefort. This expedition did not prove so fatal to the French: Admiral Hawke and General Mordaunt thought it best to return to the English ports, after having took, ruined, and quitted the little island of Aix. This operation, which answered so little the greatness of the armament, did not discourage Mr. Pitt: While he caused troops to be transported to America, he sent large squadrons to block up the ports of France; and, in the spring of the year 1758, he sent out, at the same time, three fleets, who were charged with three different commissions of equal importance: Admiral Boscawen was to conquer Isle Royal, or Cape Breton; Admiral Holburne was commissioned to secure the navigation of the Mediterranean; the Admirals Hawke and Howe had it in charge to intercept the neutral ships which traded with France, and to make descents on the coasts of Normandy and Britany. Admiral Boscawen fulfilled, with as much success as honour, the whole of his instructions: Admiral Holburne kept M. de la Clue in the port of Carthage, and took two of four vessels, with which M. du Quesne was going to join this Chef d'Escadre: The two other English Admirals performed part of what they were sent to execute; they alarmed Britany and Normandy: The troops which they landed, the beginning of June, at Cancele, put the French in fear for St. Maloes; one of the suburbs of which was reduced to ashes, by the fire of the cannon and mortars of the vessels; about 60 merchant-ships, most of them neutral, were consumed, and the reembarkation made without any loss. The fleet, in the beginning of August, covered another descent, near Cherbourg, in Normandy: The English troops were on shore from the 7th to the 16th; and they employed that time in demolishing the port of Cherbourg, one of the finest and most useful works of this reign. Imboldened by these successes, the English Admirals made a third debarkation, more considerable than the others, not far from Morlaix; but the Duke d'Eguillon gave them a different reception from that which they met with at Cherbourg: He fell on their rear-guard the 11th of September; and by the loss which he occasioned to them, of 3000 men, put them out of humour with this kind of expeditions. The English troops on the continent of America were not more successful; M. de Montcalm beat General

Abercrombie, in July 1758, near fort Ticonderoga: But the island of Cape Breton was, in the same month, subjected to the British government, by the taking of Louisburg. Admiral Boscawen was admirably well seconded in his siege by the General and Officers of the land forces. The works before the place were worthy of the greatest men in the art of war: As yet we are not capable of judging of the defence of the besieged. The loss of this important key of the gulph of St. Laurence hath caused a revolution in the affairs of France in America.

Some of the English squadrons have blocked-up the fleets of France in their ports; while others have attacked their settlements in Africa and the Antilles. The new Minister of the marine in France had scarce took his seat at the head of the board, when he received the news of a loss no less fatal to commerce than that of Cape Breton. Towards the month of July, 1756, the Board of Admiralty had prosecuted an expedition against the English settlements on the coast of Guinea: A little squadron was armed for this purpose: It set out from the ports of Britany in November, under the command of M. de Kerfaint; but this squadron employed itself in disturbing the Negro trade, destroying some counting-houses; and, not finding themselves in a condition to attack the forts, it returned to Brest, at the end of 1757, after having left at Martinico and other places about 1300 Negro slaves, which they had taken from the English. The British Minister, knowing the weakness and importance of their establishments on this coast, was afraid of a second expedition, and determined to take from the French the island of Goree, and their possessions in Senegal river; places which put them in a state of acting offensively, by furnishing them with a port and magazines. They depended in France on the natural strength of the little island of Goree: But it held out but a day against the English squadron; and, the 30th of December 1758, the garrison surrendered by capitulation. The 9th of May, the year following, Guardaloupe, the second of the Little French Antilles, underwent the same fate, after a defence of three months. St. Domingo and Martinico were the only possessions that France now had in these seas. The Court of Versailles still kept in the port of Martinico a squadron of nine ships and two frigates, under the command of M. de Bompard; and the English grew cool upon the design they had to attack this island. France has felt that it was impossible to put her marine in a state that was necessary to recover its losses with common armaments: She has projected an invasion upon the three kingdoms;

kingdoms; and she makes no secret, that it is by the success of her arms in Great Britain that she hopes to do herself justice for her pretensions and losses in America. They work with singular ardor in the ports of Brittany and Normandy: The troops ordered for the embarkation are at their stations: There has been invented a kind of transport-boats, swifter and more commodious than the old ones. The English Ministry seem, by their defensive preparations, to have some opinion of this project of an invasion: They omit nothing to disconcert the one and disturb the other. Two powerful squadrons form, since the beginning of the season, the blockade of Brest and Toulon; a third, not so large, blocks up Dunkirk; and a fourth, yet weaker, has been ordered to destroy, by a bombardment, the boats which are building at the mouth of the Seine. Admiral Rodney, who commands this last, came before Havre de Grace the 3d of July; and he returned to the ports of England the 8th. According to his report, which the Admiralty made public, he had ruined the French armament: According to the letters from Havre, he had damaged three boats and burnt a lodging-house. The 29th of Au-

gust he returned, with a great number of bomb-vessels; but he was received by the flat-bottomed boats, armed with cannon, which hindered the approaching of the frigates.

For these three years, the squadrons of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark have been guarding and securing the navigation of the Baltic; where the English have not thought it necessary to send any ships of war. Last February, the Admiralty of England reckoned at sea, and in the ports of the three kingdoms, 230 King's ships, of which, more than 120 are of the line. France, in the most flourishing times of its marine, has not had more than 100 ships of the line and 60 frigates.

The republic of the United Provinces, ruined by factions, decrees armaments, the expence of which it leaves to the province of Holland, who is frightened at it: It seems to think, that the marine of France cannot be intirely crushed, or that of England maintain that empire of the sea which its success in this war has acquired. Portugal and Italy can do nothing; and it is not known what the new King of Spain will do.

As the following Life is of great Importance, in Respect to our History, many Things relating thereto being obscurely and imperfectly represented, even by our best Writers, and the Facts also so complicated, as to render it very difficult to understand the short Hints given us by our old Historians and political Authors, in Treatises about the Succession, we presumed it would not be unacceptable to our Readers, to see here all these Points set in as true and clear a Light as possible.

The LIFE of LADY JANE GREY.

See her Head, curiously engraved, in Vol. IV, Page 259, of this Magazine.

LADY Jane Grey, otherwise stiled Lady Jane Dudley, but more commonly than either, Queen Jane, as having been proclaimed Queen of England upon the demise, and in pursuance of the appointment of her cousin King Edward the Sixth, was, as all our historians agree, most nobly descended. Her father, Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, derived himself, in a direct line, from Sir Thomas Grey, Knight of the Garter, being Lord Harrington in right of his wife, and created Marquis of Dorset by Edward the Fourth, who married his mother. Her mother was Lady Frances Brandon, the eldest of the two surviving daughters of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Queen Dowager of France, youngest daughter of King Henry the Seventh, and sister to King Henry the Eighth. This marriage proceeded from the great kindness which Henry the Eighth had for the Marquis of Dorset, and his affection for his

niece; but, as in many other instances, so in this, that Monarch's conduct was very irregular; since, either to oblige the Marquis, or to gratify his own inclination, he took no notice of an obstacle that ought otherwise to have hindered this match.

This was the prior marriage of the Marquis of Dorset with the Lady Catharine Fitz-Alan, eldest daughter to William Earl of Arundel. Her brother, the Lord Maltravers, afterwards Earl of Arundel, so resented the indignity of her being thus excluded from her husband's bed, to make way for another Lady, though of blood royal, that he could never be brought to dissemble his dislike of him. It was he who gave secret intelligence of King Edward's death to the Lady Mary, which prevented her falling into the hands of the Dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland, and in the end he proved an active instrument for their destruction; so that it is hardly possible to conceive a reason

son why King Henry the Eighth acted as he did in this marriage, unless it was to embroil the succession with such inextricable difficulties, as might render it most expedient for the Parliament to leave the decision of it to his will; which project he seems to have formed very early in his reign, and to have kept it always in view, though the validity of that last act of his, which bore that title, has been justly questioned, his will having been taken off the roll, as never duly executed, in the reign of Queen Mary.

The principal seat of the Marquis of Dorset was the stately house of Broadgate in Leicestershire, where it is generally believed, though there is no direct authority to prove it, that the Lady Jane was born, in the year 1537. In other lives, are usually passed over the tender years of childhood, or at least but slightly touched; it must, however, be otherwise in the present case, since the childhood of Lady Jane was truly remarkable. Nature (if the expression may be allowed) crowded even that state of her life with wonders, and bestowed upon her so many virtues and graces, that her personal accomplishments outshone the lustre of her rank, and made her most admired by those who were least affected by the gifts of fortune. We have no distinct account at what time she gave the first indication of that astonishing pregnancy that afterwards appeared; but, notwithstanding this, we may, without suspicion of flattery or credulity, affirm, that it must have been very early. She was certainly within a few months of the same age with King Edward; and such as were intimately acquainted with human nature, and had likewise an opportunity of knowing him thoroughly, thought him a kind of miracle. Yet Cardan, one of these, who knew him well and loved him better, very candidly acknowledges, that the Lady Jane was superior to him, and this in every respect.

She may be supposed to have been first taught feminine accomplishments, which in those days were of different kinds, and not so easily attained as at present; yet in these she excelled. Her genius appeared in the works of her needle, then in the beautiful character which she wrote, commended by all who had seen it; she played admirably on various instruments of music, and accompanied them with a voice exquisitely sweet in itself, and assisted by all the graces that art could bestow. Her own language she wrote and spoke with peculiar accuracy: The French, Italian, Latin and Greek especially, were as natural to her as her own; for she not only understood them perfectly, but spoke and wrote them with the greatest

freedom, and this not in the opinion of superficial judges, but of Mr. Ascham and Dr. Aylmer, men who, in point of veracity, are as much above suspicion, as, in respect to their abilities, they were incapable of being deceived; men who, for their learning, were the wonder of their own times and ours; the former famous for Roman accuracy, the latter one of the severest critics in those learned times. She was versed likewise in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic, and all this while a perfect child. Her parents, as we learn from her own testimony, as well as that of others, were both of them somewhat austere; so that, notwithstanding her high rank, she was so far from suffering by indulgence, that the misfortunes of her tender age flowed from the contrary extreme. The Marquis of Dorset, her father, had himself a tincture of letters, and was a great patron of learned men. He had two Chaplains, Harding and Aylmer, who were then both zealous Protestants, as the latter always continued, but the former became afterwards a Papist, and one of the ablest writers on that side. These great men, for they were truly such, were the tutors and companions of Lady Jane in her infancy; her tutors as they instructed, her companions as they conversed with her: For she had a sedateness of temper, a quickness of apprehension, and a solidity of judgment, that enabled her not only to become the mistress of languages, but of sciences; so that she thought, and spoke, and reasoned upon subjects of the greatest importance, in a manner that surprised even those who, from their own abilities, were not much inclined to esteem what the rest of the world would have thought very extraordinary. With these high endowments, she had so much mildness, humility, and modesty, that she set no value on those vast acquisitions; but spoke of the love of learning as the source of happiness, and professed, that, when mortified and confounded by the undeserved chidings of her parents, she returned with double pleasure to the lessons of her tutors, and sought, in Demosthenes and Plato, who were her favourite authors, that delight that was denied her in all the other scenes of life, in which she mingled but little, and seldom with any satisfaction.

In 1545, when the Lady Jane was in the ninth year of her age, died her grandfather by the mother's side, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in as absolute possession of his Master's favour as he had ever been, though, after the decease of the Queen-Dowager of France, he had married a young wife. The next year after, her great uncle, King Henry the Eighth, departed this life, and was succeeded

succeeded by his son Edward the Sixth, with whom her father, the Marquis of Dorset, was in great favour; and herself also received many marks of his attention. Yet Lady Jane still remained for the most part in the country; for we find her in Leicestershire in 1550, being the fourth year of that Monarch's reign, and the 14th of her age. It was here that Mr. Ascham wrote to her a long letter, penned with equal elegance and freedom, which demonstrates how high an opinion he had of her understanding, independent of her learning; and in which he desires she will write him a Greek epistle, and wishes that she would likewise write his friend Sturmius another, that what he had said of her, wherever he came, might be rendered credible by such authentic evidence.

On the 14th of July, 1551, died Henry and Charles Brandon, Dukes of Suffolk, of the sweating sickness, at the Bishop of Lincoln's palace of Bagden; which opened a passage for Henry Lord Marquis of Dorset to obtain, by the favour of the Earl of Warwick, and without whom indeed nothing could be obtained, a patent for this new-fallen honour; and accordingly, October 11, 1551, he was created Duke of Suffolk; and on the same day the great Earl beforementioned was created Duke of Northumberland, with precedence to the Duke of Suffolk; the Earl of Wiltshire was likewise created Marquis of Winchester; Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; and Mr. William Cecil, one of the Secretaries of State, knighted. By these honours and promotions, it was conceived that all former jealousies were effaced from their minds, and a firm friendship established amongst them; for otherwise they had not much cause to love each other, since, but a little before, the Duke of Suffolk had been obliged to resign his wardenship of the Marches, which the King had bestowed on the other Duke; Sir William Herbert had been rather of the contrary faction; and Cecil had been imprisoned at the pulling down of the Lord Protector; but now all was forgiven and supposed to be forgot.

On the 7th of November following, Sir Thomas Palmer discovered what was called the Duke of Somerset's conspiracy, in which several other Noblemen were involved and sent to prison, particularly the Earl of Arundel; who, for reasons before mentioned, had an old grudge to the Duke of Suffolk, and was no friend to the Duke of Northumberland; and Arthur Lord Grey, of Wilton, a very brave man, but a little high-spirited, whom the two Dukes had a mind to bend to their purpose. In the midst of this confusion came the Queen-dowager of Scotland

from France, who was honourably received by King Edward, magnificently entertained, and, amongst other Ladies of the blood royal, was complimented by the Lady Jane, who was now at Court, and much in the King's favour. As soon as these solemnities were over, and this Princess, who was mother to Mary Queen of Scots, set out on her journey, the trial of the Duke of Somerset and his associates was brought on. At this the two Dukes, with the Earl of Pembroke, assisted; and the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer, presided as Lord High Steward. The ruin of this potent Duke left Northumberland, who really managed all, without rival and without opposition. By his favour the Earl of Arundel gained his liberty, as did also the Lord Grey; but upon hard terms, and a promise that they would be faithful and obedient for the time to come.

In the next summer the King with his Court made a progress, with a view to divert the mind of that young Prince, to dispel the discontents of the people, and to influence the choice of Members for the ensuing Parliament. At this juncture, in all probability, Lady Jane went to pay her duty to the King's sister, the Lady Mary, at New-Hall in Essex; where, reproving the Lady Anne Wharton for making a low curtesy to the Host, some officious person carried it to the Princess's ear; who, it is said, retained it in her heart, and never loved Lady Jane afterwards.

In January, 1553, the King caught a great cold, which grew rather worse than better from the medicines that were given him; so that, when the Parliament met, in March, they were forced to go from Westminster to Whitehall to him; for otherwise his bad state of health would have deprived them of his presence: They sat only that month, and, having finished a few important affairs that were brought before them, were dissolved. The Dukes of Suffolk and Northumberland were now as great as they could wish to be; and the only object of their wishes was to preserve the high authority they had gained, towards which they had taken many steps already. But, in the midst of this prosperity, the King's health, declining daily, seemed to threaten them with some sudden and violent reverse of fortune. For this the penetration and sagacity of the Duke of Northumberland suggested no other remedy than altering the succession of the crown; which, however, he did not think fit to propose, before certain measures were taken for effectually securing the safety of his own family, by matching into that to which he meant to transfer the crown; and,

and, having a just foresight of the great hazards to which they must be exposed by so bold a measure, he contrived to fortify both houses still more, by other advantageous matches, which, considering his present high and flourishing condition, were easily brought about with those who could not see so far into futurity as this great politician. His three eldest sons, the Earl of Warwick, then Master of the Horse, Lord Ambrose, and Lord Robert, were already married; he therefore matched Lord Guildford Dudley, his fourth son, who of them all, as Dr. Heylin affirms, had least in him of the father, with our Lady Jane, the Duke of Suffolk's eldest daughter. It was at the same time resolved, that the Lord Herbert, eldest son to the Earl of Pembroke, should espouse her sister, Lady Catharine; and the son of Arthur, Lord Grey, of Wilton, was contracted to Lady Mary Grey, the Duke's third daughter, and at that time a perfect child; the Duke of Northumberland's two daughters were married to Sir Henry Sydney and the Lord Hastings, son to the Earl of Huntingdon. On what day the two first marriages were celebrated does not any where appear; yet it was certain that it was in the latter end of May, to the King's great satisfaction, who, though he was naturally sparing, was however bountiful upon this occasion,

The populace, as is commonly the case in all countries, were very far from being pleased with the exorbitant greatness of the Duke of Northumberland, and yet they could not help admiring that beauty and innocence which appeared in Lord Guildford and his bride; but the pomp and splendor attending the celebration of their nuptials was the last gleam of joy that shone in the palace of King Edward; who grew so weak, in a few days after, that Northumberland thought it high time to carry his great project into execution, without which he saw clearly, that himself or his friends could not long continue great, or even safe. Upon these motives therefore he determined, in the beginning of the month of June, to set on foot that scheme for which he had been by these steps preparing; and to constrain all upon whom he had any influence, either from love or fear, to do their utmost in their respective stations to bring about and support that disposition he meant should be made of the Crown. The first motion, he knew, must proceed from the young Monarch; and he was unwilling to trust any but himself with the first overtures in relation to so delicate a subject; and at the same time there were certain circumstances that made it no easy or acceptable thing for him to break it to a Prince, who, though so young, was so wise and wor-

thy in all respects as Edward: But necessity pressed him, not only in respect to the deed, but also with regard to the time, of which he had now none to spare. To bring about this contrivance, he suggested how happy the nation had been under his government, and what a glorious reformation had been carried on by him; that, when such a blessing was so far advanced, the next point was to secure its continuance, that, religion being conveyed to posterity in this condition of purity, the public happiness might be perpetuated, and the best provision made for the honour of his memory; that, if the Crown should descend to the Lady Mary, both the civil and religious interest of the kingdom would be in great danger; for that it was well known how strongly that Princess was inclined to the doctrine and pretensions of the Court of Rome; and, in case she should marry with some powerful Prince of that communion, the English constitution might probably be overthrown, and the country made a province to a foreign nation; that both his sisters were the issue of marriages censured and disallowed in Parliament; and besides, the late King having them by several venters, they were only of the half-blood, and by consequence could neither be heirs to his Highness, nor to each other. As for the young Queen of Scots, she had rejected an alliance with his Majesty, engaged with the French, and therefore was no farther to be thought on; that the Lady Jane, who stood next upon the royal line, was a person of extraordinary qualities, that her zeal for the Reformation was unquestionable, that nothing could be more acceptable to the nation than the prospect of such a Princess; that, in this case, he was bound to set aside all partialities of blood and nearness of relation; and, in short, that these were inferior considerations, which ought to be over-ruled by the public good.

In order to corroborate this discourse, the Duke of Northumberland took care to place those about the King, who would make it their business to touch frequently upon this subject; to enlarge upon the accomplishments of Lady Jane, and describe her with all imaginable advantages. The King's affections standing for this disposition of the crown, he was gained at last to overlook his sisters, and break through his father's will. The next thing was to draw an instrument, and put the settlement in form of law. To this purpose Sir Edward Montague, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, received an order from the Privy Council, at Greenwich, to come thither the next day, and bring Sir John Baker, Chancellor of the First-Fruits and Tenths, Justice Bromley, the Attorney and Solicitor General along with him.

This order was signified by the Lord Treasurer, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earls of Bedford, Shrewsbury, and Pembroke, the Lords Clinton and Darcy, Sir John Gate, Sir William Petre, Sir William Cecil, and Sir John Cheke.

When Sir Edward Montague and the rest came to Court, the King told them, that his sickness had given him occasion to consider the state of the realm, the course of the succession, and the consequences likely to ensue : And here he represented the danger to religion and the laws, in case the Lady Mary should succeed him ; and therefore, to prevent a misfortune of this nature, his pleasure was, the Crown should pass to such persons, and under such circumstances, as were specified in certain articles then laid before them. These articles they were to digest into method, and draw up an instrument to the best of their skill. The Chief Justice and the rest excepted against the order, and desired to be excused ; and, when further pressed, moved for time to consult the statutes and consider the constitution. Being afterwards required, by a message from the Lords, to go on with expedition, they made their report at the Council-board, ' That, having compared the articles with the statutes of succession, they found his Majesty's command impracticable ; that, in case they should draw up an instrument pursuant to their instructions, not only themselves, but all their Lordships would be in danger of treason ; that they thought it their duty to inform their Lordships how the laws stood ; that they had not done any thing already, neither had they resolution enough to run such a risque, and cross so directly upon the constitution.

The Duke of Northumberland was not in the Council-chamber, when this answer was returned ; but, being informed of it, came immediately in. He was highly enraged at the disappointment, called Sir Edward Montague traitor, said he would fight in his shirt with any man in that quarrel, and menaced them to that degree, that Montague and Bromley were afraid he would have struck them. When they appeared next at the Board, the King reprimanded them for not dispatching the instrument : The Chief Justice told him it would signify nothing in law, after the King's decease ; because, the succession being settled by act of Parliament, it could not be altered but by the same authority. In short, the Chief Justice, Montague, and the rest were at last overawed, and drew a settlement of the Crown upon Lady Jane : However, they took the best precautions the case would admit to indemnify themselves ; for they only engaged upon the

condition of being authorised under the broad seal, and having a general pardon when the instrument was finished. And, to give the conveyance a stronger colour of law, all the Judges were sent for ; and, being required to subscribe the instrument, they all put their hands to it, except Sir James Hales, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas. None of the Lords of the Council, as far as it appears, scrupled the signing of this instrument, except the Archbishop of Canterbury. This Prelate, though he approved the person, was not satisfied with the method, and therefore endeavoured to frustrate the project at its first proposal : He took the freedom to argue against it with the King, the Marquis of Northampton and the Lord Chamberlain Darcy being present : He desired to speak with the King alone, but that could not be granted. The Duke of Northumberland told him, he had misbehaved himself already, in remonstrating against the King's will. The Archbishop was not discouraged by this rebuke ; but bore up against Northumberland at the Council-board : He insisted on his being sworn to perform the late King's will, and urged the intail of the Crown upon the two Princesses Mary and Elizabeth. To this the Council opposed the resolution of the Judges, and the opinions of others learned in the law, who affirmed, that, notwithstanding this intail, the King, being in possession, might dispose of the Crown as he thought fit. This was more than the Archbishop could understand ; but, being little skilled in the common law, he suffered himself to be overcome by the learned in that profession, and more especially by the King's Attorney and Solicitor, and yet in all probability he would not have ventured to sign, if it had not been for the young King's persuasion. The concurrence in this measure, all things considered, was very extraordinary ; and it is equally difficult to conceive how so many grave and cautious men could be drawn to embark themselves so far as they did ; and that, after running such a hazard, and knowing their own force, they should, notwithstanding, undo all that they had done, and this purely through fear, and want of confidence in each other, while their strength was intire, and they had suffered nothing either from accident or force. But revolutions are always sudden in this country ; and precautions are vain, when the people's affections are once alienated.

It has been justly observed, that nothing could be more artfully contrived than this scheme, considered in all its branches. It was, to say the truth, the utmost effort of false politics, and one of the strongest instances

Lily Daffodil.



stances of the power of faction that is to be found in our own history or any other. The two Dukes, by a variety of alliances, had connected so many great persons in point of interest to themselves; had disposed of all places and offices in such a manner amongst their friends; and, under pretence of zeal for the Protestant religion, influenced the inferior clergy in such a manner, that those who disliked the act durst not express themselves as freely as they desired to do, or persist in their behaviour, even to that degree which they expressed; so that, through hope, interest, and fear, a more extensive influence was hardly ever seen. The instrument which the Lawyers were afraid to draw, and which for all that was very well drawn, was, after the execution, subscribed by 33 members of the Privy-council, and, amongst these, by all the great Officers of the Crown, of whom none but the Archbishop of Canterbury shewed any scruple; the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, and the rest, not only subscribed but promoted it, and took as large a share, both before and after (till they found themselves in danger) and seemed as much in earnest, as the two Dukes themselves could desire or wish. This was going a great way; for, besides this capital instrument, there was another drawn likewise by the King's special order, of which the more notice ought to be taken, because it is not mentioned by any of our historians. In this writing they engaged, upon their oaths and honour, to adhere to and perform every article and branch contained in the settlement of the succession; and that, if any of them should depart from this engagement, they should look upon it as a scandalous infraction, and endeavour to punish the offender as a disturber of the public repose. One would have thought, that measures thus taken, thus supported, must have subsisted for some time, or at least must have created some struggle before they had been overturned. The two Dukes, no doubt, thought so themselves; but they were disappointed, and this, notwithstanding they had a considerable force at command; which is a lesson worthy the consideration of the gravest politicians; as it shews, that, how broad, how strong soever a faction may be, it loses all its power, as soon as the people comprehend it is but a faction.

This difficult affair once accomplished, and the letters patents having passed the seals before the close of the month, the Dukes had nothing to do but to concert, in the best manner they were able, the properest method for carrying this new settlement into execution, and, till that was done, to keep it as secret as they could. Northumberland indeed had formed a project, which if he could have executed would have made all things easy and secure: He directed letters to the Lady Mary, in her brother's name, requiring her attendance at Greenwich, where the Court then was; and she was within half a day's journey of that place when King Edward resigned his soul to his Creator, July the 6th, 1553, of which she had immediately notice given her by the Earl of Arundel, and thereby avoided the snare which had been laid with so much artifice. The Dukes, though they had been so long contriving, and so long expecting this event, were notwithstanding in very great confusion when it happened, and therefore concealed it for more than two days, that they might have time to gain the Magistrates and citizens of London, and to procure the consent of Lady Jane; who was so far from having any hand in this business, that as yet she was unacquainted with the pains that had been taken to procure her the title of Queen; for, as to the power, she never had it, and perhaps it was never meant she should.

In the management of their affairs at this delicate conjuncture, the Lords, and those who adhered to them, which as yet was every man in the administration, had as much success as they could reasonably expect; so that they flattered themselves, the beginning of the new Queen's reign would not be attended with any considerable disturbance.

The only method of understanding this curious, but hitherto confused part of our history, is to refer every fact, as far as it is practicable, to the day on which it happened; and this, at the same time that it will make the whole story clearer, by throwing things into that natural order in which they fell out, so it will afford us an opportunity of discovering many falsehoods and inaccuracies, that, for want of this precaution, have escaped some very diligent writers.

[To be continued.]

The Compendious System of Natural History, continued from Vol. XXV, Page 25.

With the Lily-Daffodil, coloured from Nature.

THIS genus of plants is, by Dr. Linnaeus, placed in his sixth class of plants, and in the first section of the class, intitled, Hexandria Monogynia, i. e. Plants whose

flowers have six stamina and one style. Dr. Tournefort places it in the fifth section of his ninth class, intitled, Plants with a lily flower, composed of six leaves, whose em-

palement becomes a fruit. Mr. Ray places it in his twenty-third class, which he titles, Herbs with grassy leaves, bearing flowers which have a tricapular seed-vessel.

By some of the old writers on botany, who have mentioned any of the species of this genus, they are called either lilies or narcissus, as their flowers have some affinity to both these genera. This induced Dr. Tournefort to make a new genus of them; and, as they approached near to the lily in some species, and in others to the narcissus, he compounded the two names of lily and narcissus to lilio-narcissus; but Dr. Linnaeus, having rejected these compound titles, has altered it to amaryllis, which is an ancient name of a plant.

The species here represented is, *Amaryllis spatha multiflora, corollis campanulatis æqualibus, genitalibus declinatis, i. e. Amaryllis with many flowers included in the same cover, whose flowers are equal, and bell-shaped, having the parts of generation declined; commonly known in England by the name of Belladonna lily. This is the fifth species mentioned in the Gardener's Dictionary. aa, represents the spatha, or cover, which includes the flower-buds, and opens in two parts, when the flowers are near expanding. b, shews the stamina with the style, which decline toward the lower part of the flower, but turn upward; so that the summits and the style approach nearly together.*

This plant is by Sir Hans Sloane intitled, *Lilio-narcissus polyanthus, flore incarnato, fundo ex luteo-albescente. Cat. Jam. 115.* Dr. Tournefort supposed this was the same plant which Professor Herman has figured in the *Paradisus Batavus*, under the title of *Lilium Americanum puniceo flore, Belladonna dictum*, and the red lily of Du Tertre; but he was mistaken.

The title of Belladonna has been applied in different countries to this plant, and also to that mentioned by Sir Hans Sloane; which may have occasioned the mistake made by Dr. Tournefort; the plant which is figured in the annexed plate being so called in Portugal and Italy; whereas the other sort was sent from America to Holland, by the same name.

The plant is said to be gathered by Sir Hans Sloane, in the island of Barbadoes; and his description seems to be well enough adapted to it. But, from all the intelligence we have been able to procure from the inhabitants of the several American islands, they have but two species of what they call lilies; one white, which is a *pancratium*; and the other red. The plant here figured was

brought to England from Portugal, about the year 1712, by a Gentleman who had long resided in that country. The roots were brought from India, and were propagated by some curious persons in their gardens near Lisbon; but whether from the want of care to propagate them, or by their sending them from thence to other countries, is not easy to determine; but there is a scarcity of these flowers now in Portugal, where the Jacobæan lily is at present in greater plenty.

This sort usually flowers about the end of September, or the beginning of October, in England; and, if the roots are strong, the stem will rise upward of two feet high, being naked, and of a purple colour, having five, six, or seven flowers at the top, which are in shape like the common red lily, and near as large, but of a soft purple colour, inclining to white within-side toward the bottom, having an agreeable scent. If the season is favourable, or the flowers are screened from frost, which sometimes happens at that time of the year, as also from violent winds, or heavy rains, they will continue in beauty a month, or longer; and are very ornamental plants to a garden, at a season when there is a great scarcity of flowers; therefore they are worthy of being propagated by all those whose delight is in flowers.

As these flowers appear so late in autumn, they never produce any seeds in England; therefore they can only be propagated by offsets here, which is but a slow method of increasing their roots; for they are too tender to live in open borders in this country; therefore whoever proposes to have these flowers multiply with them, should plant them in a warm border, near a south wall, putting the roots six or eight inches deep in the ground; and, before the severe frost sets in, the borders must be covered four or five inches thick with rotten tanners-bark, to prevent the frost from penetrating the ground: With this management the roots will thrive, and in the spring they will put out strong leaves, which will remain flourishing till the end of June, when they will begin to decay; and soon after they may be transplanted: But they should not be removed oftener than every third year, if they are expected to produce strong flowers; nor should they be planted in a moist soil, for in such their bulbs will rot in winter.

There is another species of this genus, which approaches near to this here figured, but differs in having a much paler flower; and the flowers are produced in the spring, whereas this always flowers in autumn. The sort here mentioned was brought from the Cape of Good Hope, in the year 1754, to Holland.

The fort here figured is by the Italians called *Narcissus Belladonna*, and is cultivated in great plenty in the gardens about Florence; so that, in the autumn season, it is one of the greatest ornaments of their

gardens. The flowers are brought to market there, and are used to adorn their houses and churches; for at that season there is a scarcity of other flowers.

Of NATIONAL RICHES in general; with some Observations concerning the present Opulence of Great Britain.

A Nation may be opulent and flourishing, at the same time that public debts are high. This will appear to be the condition of Britain at present. It is capable of a very clear proof, and is a subject worthy of our consideration.

In our inquiries concerning wealth, it is usual to consider silver and gold as the most substantial riches, as well as the most necessary means of procuring them: But neither the one, nor the other, is true. Industry is the chief mean of riches: It is far more necessary than silver or gold. The most substantial riches consist in the abundance of those things which are necessary for the support and comfort of life. Where these necessities are in plenty, it is of little consequence what the money or the bullion is, or whether there is any money or not. Money serves only for an easier exchange of commodities, and to fix their various values in proportion to one another. In this respect it is useful. It may also be considered as real wealth; both because the precious metals have a certain intrinsic value, and because mankind have agreed to use them as a common standard. But, compared with the cattle, corn, and other commodities, money is certainly a trifle. Dr. Davenant, who wrote many pieces on political arithmetic in the end of the last century; the Bishop of Cloyne in his *Querist*; and Mr. Hume in his *Political Discourses* agree in this opinion about money.

Suppose each man in the nation had 3 l. in cash, and there were ten millions of people, we would have thirty millions of coin; a greater sum, perhaps, than is absolutely necessary for our commerce. Yet how small a proportion do thirty millions bear to the whole value of the lands, and all the other wealth of Britain and Ireland!

Supposing, again, that, at any one point of time, every man lost all the cash in his custody; how small a part of their real substance would be lost by the generality either of the poor, or of the rich!

One cannot determine certainly concerning the increase or decrease of riches merely by the plenty of the circulating coin. We must take into the account the paper, or whatever passes currently in commerce. Millions of coin may be exported at particular

times, either for war, foreign subsidies, or other kinds of foreign service, or to pay for foreign commodities, without the least danger of impoverishing the nation. In the last case, of purchasing foreign commodities, we get goods to the value, which, in the course of trade, will bring back the money, and will often bring it back with interest. It must ever be of small consequence, whether we have the money, or goods which will cause the money to return. In the other cases of war or foreign service, the money does not return; but it will be only a small part of our money, and a much smaller part of our real substance, that will be exported in this way. And, as it may be necessary for our safety, so a rich commercial nation may be well able to afford this expence, and continue rich and flourishing notwithstanding.

Silver and gold, which only represent more substantial riches, are of a fluctuating nature. It is not easy, it seems even impossible, to trace their various motions, or determine when they are in greatest plenty upon the whole. The most substantial riches are more visible. We may conclude with certainty, that the wealth of any country is increased, when the number of the people has increased; when the fields and gardens are better cultivated, and produce better kinds, and a greater quantity of fruits; when the country breeds more numerous stores, and better kinds of cattle; when the houses are more magnificent, and more richly furnished; when the people are better clothed, and their tables are more elegant; when their warehouses are filled with a more valuable quantity of goods; when the prices of their lands, and most other commodities, are raised; when their manufactures are increased; when their commerce is more widely extended; and there is greater industry, than was known in former times. If all these symptoms, or such of them as are most material, concur, the nation must certainly be increasing in riches. In such circumstances the state of the coin is but of small moment. A nation, which, during any particular period, has lost a million of its silver and gold, but improved its lands, and acquired valuable commodities to the extent of ten millions, must be in a better condition at the end

end of that period, than it was at the beginning of it.

To apply these observations to Great Britain in particular: One may appeal to the most incontestable accounts of past times, and to ocular demonstration at present, whether there is not a remarkable increase of valuable improvements in agriculture and manufactures, since the revolution.

It is confessed, during a few years after the revolution, before the Government was fully established, the wars, which we were obliged to undertake against France, lay heavy upon the nation. The high taxes which we were obliged to levy for supporting those wars; the interruption that was given to trade; the losses the nation sustained both by sea and land; the high interest and high premiums, that were given for ready money, before the Government was reckoned fully secure: These caused no small distress, perhaps, for some time, made the nation poorer. Undoubtedly they prevented that increase of riches, which otherwise would have been the natural consequence of the security and liberty gained by the revolution. Could we have been equally secure, we would have been richer without those wars and taxes. But it is also true, that, as the Government gained gradually a greater firmness, as the great victories we obtained over the French during the reign of Queen Anne gave great spirits to the nation, as the accession of the family of Hanover to the throne secured the Government, and rendered the settlement at the revolution complete; such a perfect establishment of freedom and security has made trade and riches flow in upon us in a greater proportion than formerly. This is evident from the augmentation of shipping, the lowness of interest, the increase of rents, and the high price of lands; which the best calculators have determined to be the surest signs of the increase of riches.

There cannot be a more unsuspected witness in this matter than Doctor Davenant, who published several essays upon the trade of England in the end of the last century. This Gentleman cannot be accused of partiality to the revolution, since he endeavours to shew, that the riches and trade of England were at the greatest height in the year 1688, and that both had declined by the expensive wars and high taxes from the revolution to the peace of Ryswick. Yet, if we consider the symptoms he hath marked of flourishing and declining nations, it will be evident, that, according to his principles,

Britain has been greatly enriched since the peace of Ryswick*. ‘A great number of merchant-ships,’ says he †, ‘especially a great royal fleet that can be readily manned, numerous and costly buildings, with rich furniture, great quantities of plate, rich apparel, great stores of native manufactures and foreign commodities, are the true symptoms of great wealth.’ But—‘where a nation is impoverished by bad government, by an ill-managed trade, or by any other circumstance, the interest of money will be dear, and the purchase of lands cheap; the price of labour and provisions will be low; rents will every-where fall; lands will lie untilld; and farm-houses will go to ruin: The yearly marriages and births will be lessened, and burials increased: The stock of live cattle must apparently diminish: Lastly, the inhabitants will by degrees, and in some measure, withdraw themselves from such a declining country.’ Is this the present condition of Britain? If this writer was now alive, would he not acknowledge, that the state of Britain is intirely the reverse of what he most prudently foresaw would be the infallible consequence of a bad government and ill-managed trade? As the appearances are all of a contrary nature, he would see, with joy, that Britain has been greatly enriched since he wrote his discourses.

Mr. Hume, in his Political Discourse of Interest, considers interest of money as the true barometer of the state, and its lowness as a sign almost infallible of the flourishing of a people. It proves, says he, the increase of industry, and its prompt circulation thro’ the whole state, little inferior to a demonstration.

According to the ingenious Bishop of Cloyne, the comfortable condition of the Commons is one of the surest marks of national wealth. Whether, says he, can a people be called poor, where the common people are well fed, cloathed, and lodged? Again: Whether it be not a good rule whereby to judge of the trade of any city, and its usefulness, to observe whether there is a circulation through the extremities, and whether the people round about are busy and warm ‡?

These authorities are of much greater weight than that of the author of the Three Essays, who is continually crying poverty. Never, perhaps, was there a more extravagant assertion than that which we find in the third page: ‘That, if King William had conquered France, and given up every moveable thing in it to indemnify the people

* In the year 1697.

† In his discourse ‘That Foreign Trade is beneficial to England.’

‡ The Querist, queries 2d and 532d.

of England, rich as that country then was, it would not have been sufficient to have paid our expences. Nor would France, after such devastation, have fared so ill as England hath done.*

In opposition to such extravagant assertions concerning the poverty of England, it is maintained, in a late Essay upon the National Debt and the National Capital*, That the whole stock of England, including the coin, the personal estate of each individual, and the whole value of the land, has increased 100 millions sterling, during 60 years after the revolution, more than it had done during 60 years before it. In the year 1628 it was 333 millions. In the year 1688 it was 616 millions. In the year 1748 it amounted to 1000 millions.

It is not, perhaps, safe to warrant all the principles and calculations, either of this Gentleman, or of any other calculator in political arithmetic. Such calculations can scarce ever be exactly true, though they are useful to direct our inquiries in these matters. But Mr. Hooke has proceeded on very probable grounds, and sufficiently proved, not only that England is richer, but that it has increased in riches in a higher propor-

tion since the revolution than it had done before †; and that the loud cry of poverty, as the effect of wars and taxes, is wholly chimerical.

Would it satisfy those Gentlemen who profess so sincerely to lament the misfortunes of their country, it will be confessed, that we have been far from profiting so much as we might have done by the revolution. Considering how chearfully our Princes go into every scheme that is offered to them by their Parliaments, and what attention is given to the general sense of the nation; considering the princely estates, the ample powers, and great influence of our Nobility and Gentry, with the freedom and security of our Commons; it might have been expected we should have been both richer and more powerful than we are. We are neither so easy at home, nor so revered abroad, as our advantages ought to have rendered us. This is owing to the keenness of our factions, and a too general want of virtue. But, after making just concessions on the one side, it ought to be granted on the other, that, notwithstanding all mismanagements and weaknesses, we still remain a rich, a great, and a powerful people.

* This essay was published, in 1750, by Andrew Hooke, Esq.

† If we are not poorer by the revolution, we are great gainers upon the whole, as our liberty and the Protestant religion have been more amply secured.

An Estimate of MAN'S HAPPINESS, considered in different Points of View.

GOOD and bad, affluence and want, felicity and misfortune, are great or little, just as we suit ourselves to them. Some look upon little accidents as great afflictions, and a slender advantage as high prosperity. When a sumptuous dinner was once presented to Lyfander, he ordered the Helotes, or Lacedemonian slaves, to eat it, and contented himself with his own ordinary diet. Agesilaus, receiving a present of fine liquors and provisions, kept no part for himself but some meal. He is the richest man who desires no superfluity and wants for no necessary.

It is in vain to commiserate a person who does not feel unhappy; and wrong to account any one happy who feels miserable. That man is rich who thinks he abounds; and he is contented who slight misfortunes. The discontented rich are poor; and those unhappy whom small misfortunes subdue.

The man addicted to sorrow is not joyful in prosperity; and a rich miser may live worse than a beggar. Fortune, in itself, is neither good nor bad, but as we comport with it. And, in this sense, every man makes his own fortune.

If losses happen to a friend, we condole

with him; but, if he is neither dejected nor made miserable by them, can we condole with him in this situation? We should rather felicitate him upon his coming off victorious after an engagement. Misfortunes touch not him who does not feel them.

On the other hand, we may go to felicitate a friend upon some great good luck, and find him unhappy; some small accident may have ruffled his mind, and rendered him unattentive to his good fortune. In this case our intended congratulation may justly be turned to condolance; for, though his disasters are slender, yet they are afflicting, if he lays them to heart. It is not the thing in itself that torments us, but the thoughts and feelings we have of it. If we arm ourselves, and make a stand against misfortunes, we suffer the less. He who valiantly meets his enemy, often obtains an honourable capitulation. It is always a comfort and an honour to meet misfortunes bravely; for no man can prove his courage but by trial.

To shew that good or bad fortune is just as it is felt, we need only resume the consideration of master and servant; for masters, in general, appear no happier than their servants. We are not to look for contentment in

in palaces alone, but may as well find it in huts. I one day visited two particular persons. The first was master of an elegant house and garden : I asked him if he expected good fruit that year ? He answered, he could say nothing of his garden, because he scarce ever went out of his bed-chamber. The second was so confined in a little dark room, that I thought him incommodiouly lodged ; but he found many conveniencies, which I could not see, in this close apartment. He told me how still and quiet his chamber was ; that it enjoyed the summer's sun, and felt no winter blasts. Among other things, he shewed me his pleasure-garden, which consisted of a few flower-pots ranged on the outside of his window ; then asked me what I thought of his habitation. I assured him, I was just come from a Gentleman of fortune, who did not enjoy so many conveniencies. Indeed, a Gentleman may be poor in the midst of plenty ; but to be discontented with riches is accumulated poverty.

We must not judge a thing to be great or little, with regard to our own opinions, but as it affects the possessor. A man may be more justly congratulated upon possessing what we think a trifle, than upon enjoying what we esteem a substantial good ; provided the possessor be delighted with the former, and disrelishes the latter. If a person purchase a title, he may appear to us deserving of commiseration ; because he parts with his money, which we call a good, to buy an empty name, or shadow of a thing ; yet, if the person is really and internally rejoiced at his purchase, it proves no shadow to him, but a substance ; for a man's mind is his kingdom. The purchaser bestows his money well, who remains satisfied with his bargain.

If a misfortune befall us, and we think it well it was no worse, the hurt cannot be great. An Emperor of Japan, being born under the constellation of the Dog, conceived such an affection for the canine species, that he ordered, whenever a dog died, the owner of him should carry the carcass to a certain burying-ground, appointed for that purpose. As a Gentleman was one day sweating under the load of his dead dog, and complaining of the hardship of the order, his friend, to comfort him, said, ' We have reason to thank God that the Emperor was not born under the horse ; for a horse would have been a much heavier burden.' Could any ancient Greek philosopher have moralised better upon the occasion ?

There is nothing more strange, and at the same time more common, than for one man to judge of another by his own taste. We hear, every day, one neighbour censuring

another for his manner of life ; though nobody can determine which of the two leads the best, whilst each of them follows his own inclination. We say to a proverb, ' Every man as he likes ;' and whoever lives according to his own liking always lives happily ; though, in his neighbour's eye, he may appear to live miserably. He who follows his own inclination is happy. When we censure another's manner of eating and drinking, his studies or his labours, his solitary or sociable life, &c. it is no better than saying, ' Regulate your appetite according to mine ; and, though your taste and constitution may be different, yet live as I and others do.' This is downright tyranny, and making one man the tormentor of another ; for to deprive me of what I like is robbing me of my choice and natural liberty. He, who would regulate other people's taste according to his own, behaves like a child who says to his bird, ' Thou shalt sleep in my own bed ;' then puts the little creature into his bosom, goes to bed with it, and finds it dead in the morning.

Those, who exhort others to live after their manner, consider not that they relished, in their youth, the very things they dislike in advanced age ; and now follow with pleasure the studies they formerly disliked. To compel old people to use their youthful recreations would be robbing them of their present enjoyments. ' Other times other manners ; other minds other pleasures.' I had formerly pleasure in dancing, for which at present I find no relish ; and, if any man censures me for this, he may as well censure me for being grown older. If we duly observed this change of taste in ourselves, we should not declaim against those ways of others, which are as natural as our own ; nor exhort our friends to follow our examples ; which is no other than kindly endeavouring to deprive them of their solace and comfort.

One man pities his neighbour for walking on foot, who, in return, pities him for using a coach ; for my part, I pity neither, provided they both are pleased. I do not even pity the Russian women, who beg a beating of their husbands ; but look upon them as happy, if they really relish this kind of repast. Our tastes are various, and produce good effects in the world. Some are pleased with concords, others more with discords, in music. Some prefer the cry of a pack of hounds to a concert, as a certain Scythian General preferred the neighing of a horse to the sound of a trumpet. Those things suit every man best, which are most agreeable to him. Whatever is good or bad for us, in our own estimation and experience, is good or bad in reality. An imaginary illness

illness is real to the person; and imaginary honour real to the possessor. Hence, if any man rejoices in a title, I congratulate with him, not upon account of the title, but on account of his joy.

As our taste must not regulate that of others, we should not call a pleasure unnatural, because it does not suit with our nature. Nor ought we to censure the inclinations of others, merely because they contradict our own; but rather encourage every man to follow the bent of his particular nature and appetite, provided we do not coun-

tenance hurtful pleasures. We must check and restrain all such inclinations, both in ourselves and others, as tend to impair and destroy the body, wound the mind, and bring misery upon man. Here we must all sacrifice our taste to our happiness. In other respects, it is best to follow nature; and we may justly esteem those happy who are at liberty to do it.

If Diogenes lived contented in his tub, he was as happy as Alexander. Equal content will render men equally happy, in the different situations of life.

Singular Observations upon the Manchenille Apple. By John-Andrew Peyssonel, M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French. Read before the Royal Society, Nov. 16, 1758.

From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.

THE cruel effects of the tree called Manchenille are known to all the world: Its milk, which the savages make use of to poison their arrows, makes the wounds inflicted with them mortal. The rain, which washes the leaves and branches, causes blisters to rise like boiling oil; even the shade of the tree makes those who repose under it to swell; and its fruit is esteemed a deadly poison. I was informed, as a very extraordinary thing, that a breeding woman was so mad as to eat three of them, which did her very little harm; and this was looked upon as a miracle, and a proof of the surprising effects of the imagination and longings of women with child.

But here is a fact, which will scarce be credited by many persons who have frequented these islands; which I declare to be true.

One Vincent Banchi, of Turin in Piedmont, a strong robust man, and an old soldier, of about forty-five years of age, belonging to the horse, was a slave with the Turks eleven years, having been taken prisoner at the siege of Belgrade. He was overseer of my habitation, towards the month of July of the year 1756. He was one day walking upon the sea-side; and, seeing a great number of apples upon the ground, was charmed with their beautiful colours, and sweet smell, resembling that of the apple called d'apis: He took and eat of them, without knowing what they were; he found they had a subacid taste; and, having

eaten a couple of dozen of them, he filled his pockets, and came home, eating the rest as he came. The negroes, that saw him eat this cruel fruit, told him it was mortal; upon which he ceased to eat them, and threw away the rest.

About four in the afternoon, viz. an hour after this repast, his belly swelled considerably, and he felt as it were a consuming fire in his bowels. He could not keep himself upright; and at night the swelling of his belly increased, with the burning sensation of his bowels. His lips were ulcerated with the milk of the fruit, and he was seized with cold sweats; but my principal negro made him a decoction of the leaves of a ricinus* in water, and made him drink plentifully of it, which brought on a vomiting, followed by a violent purging; both which continued for four hours, during which it was thought he would die. At length these symptoms grew less; and my negroes made him walk and stir about by degrees; and soon after they were stopped. Rice-gruel, which they gave him, put an end to all these disorders; and in four-and-twenty hours he had no more ailments nor pain; the swelling of his belly diminished in proportion to his evacuations upwards and downwards, and he has continued his functions without being any more sensible of the poison. We see by this, that the effects of the poison of the Manchinelle are different from those of the fish at Guardaloupe.

* Avellana purgatrix; in French, medicinier.

An INQUIRY into the Nature of the Distemper in Horses called the GLANDERS; with a Method of treating the same, in order to an effectual Cure.

IN the year 1744, many of the horses belonging to Sir John Cope's regiment of

dragoons were infected with the glanders; and all those that laboured under this dis-

case were shot, to the great loss of particulars and of the general cause. These motives were sufficient to induce me to attempt the remedying the evil, if possible, by an inquiry into the nature of this distemper.

Our farriers appeared to me to be intirely ignorant of the cause of the glanders, and as unsuccessful in the cure. Our latest and best writers or farriers, when consulted, gave me no greater satisfaction, as they seemed never to have dissected a horse that died of this disease. They appeared plainly to have mistaken the seat of this distemper; and a cure, settled on such a bad foundation, could not but be very precarious. According to the latest writers, for the preceding entertained notions about it are too ridiculous to be mentioned, the seat of this distemper was in the spongy bones of the nose. If that had been the case, the disease, I imagined, would not have been near so mortal as it is, because these bones are all contained in proper capsules of their own, have little or no attachment to the solid bones of the nose, and so would easily, when carious, have separated themselves, and fallen off from the sound.

Not being able to get any light in this distemper from authors, I was obliged to consult nature. With this view I opened the head, for I was sure that the seat of the distemper lay there, of a horse that had been shot as an incurable, or, rather, as certainly labouring under this disease; for these are synonymous terms amongst farriers. I saw the cause, perceived the manner by which the cure was to be effected, committed my thoughts on that subject to writing, and communicated them to several; but, till I could confirm these thoughts by further experience, I thought it not proper they should appear. I have had no opportunity since of pursuing this subject. Not long ago, Le Fosse's pamphlet on this subject fell by accident into my hands. By it I see that experienced farrier had discovered, in France, the cause and seat of this distemper, the same way that I had done, viz. by dissection. We will not dispute about the honour of the first discovery; but will agree intirely in establishing the same cause. The latter, and not the former, concerns the public. We have both had the same intention in attempting the cure, though we have proposed different methods to arrive at that end. When mine fails, his, as the most difficult, will very properly follow.

The appearance that I found, on dissecting the head of the glandered horse, was this: On the solid bone of the maxilla superior, or upper jaw, where it makes the under part of the cavity of the nostril, a caries was formed, which had eat a quarter of an inch

in depth, near an inch in breadth, and betwixt two and three inches in length, stretching down directly to the aperture of the nostril. A fat glandular substance, of a white colour, had grown up from the bottom of the rotten bone, and had matter on it. The membrane of the nose, betwixt the caries and the aperture of the nostril, was fretted and ulcered in different parts, where the matter had touched it.

This is the seat and cause of the glanders, and is probably brought on in the following manner: The membrane which lines the cavity of the nostril, being, by cold, fever, infection, &c. inflamed, suppurates, and so leaves the bone bare. All bones, when they lose their periosteum, and more especially when the external air has access to them, as here it must by breathing, spoil and turn carious. There appears at first matter of a whitish green colour and a bad smell; but at length, the bones corrupting more and more, and the disease spreading itself all about by fresh suppurations, the matter appears in greater quantity, of a blacker colour, and more fetid smell. The excretory ducts of the sublingual glands have been discovered by Le Fosse to terminate in the cavity of the nostril. The mouths of these ducts, being inflamed, cannot allow the secreted liquor to pass; hence it stagnates in these glands, and causes that schirrous swelling there, that is always observed to accompany this disease. The horse is put to death before the disease kills him; but we may easily guess what would be the progress of the disease, if allowed to run its full course. The blood being tainted by the putrid particles continually absorbed into it, the poor creature must be emaciated by degrees, turn hectic, and, towards the latter end of the disease, will fall into a flux, that will soon carry him off.

It is easily to be conceived how difficult the cure must be, considering how concealed the disease is, and how far up the nostrils the caries lies. It is apparent to every one how little is to be expected from the common method of farriers, to slit open the nose. Their injection of pepper, &c. must likewise prove very pernicious, as they will inflame the parts more.

When the membrane of the nose begins to be inflamed, most of the fatal symptoms that follow afterwards might, I think, be prevented by plentiful bleeding, cooling physic, and the emollient steams of warm water. We may discover a beginning inflammation of this membrane by the continual snuffing of the horse through his nostrils; an action in them analogous to sneezing in us, and arising from the same cause.

When

When the bone once becomes rotten, there is no curing the disease, unless we can get at the part affected. I would propose the following method of cure: Diligent search ought to be made with a probe, or stiff bugee, which will be in less danger of irritating the inflamed membrane; for great care ought to be taken to avoid this. If the caries can be found out, I think we may go a great way to cure the disease. The first thing to be done, after the seat is discovered, is, to convey up an instrument, shaped like the steel pencil-cases that have a seal at their end, and with a sharp edge round the circular part that is analogous to the seal. This instrument might have a canula, to hinder it from hurting the sound parts of the nose. With this all the rotten parts of the bone ought to be scraped off, till it feel hard and firm under the instrument. This operation ought to be repeated every other day, for two or three times, as found necessary, till such time as we can make some flesh sprout up, which will be discovered by its softness, and leaving a little blood on the instrument.

The carious part ought often to be washed with a rag wrapped round the end of the probe, and dipped in tincture of myrrh and aloes. Injecting of lime-water may often be used. If there is only one nostril affected, which is always the case when matter

comes but from one, I should think that the stuffing it up, and so hindering the external air to get at the rotten bone, would be a considerable circumstance in the cure. The stuffing should be of such a nature, as to suck up the matter for a little while. It ought often to be changed, and the nose well syringed with honey of roses and lime-water, before a fresh tent is put in. The matter should be drained off by roweling, as near the part affected as possible. As the horse's blood is much affected, I should think it proper to give him, internally, sweet mercury, with gum guaiac. and, after two or three doses, to purge it off with some gentle cooling physic, and to repeat these medicines very often during the cure. The mercury ought by no means to be pushed so far as to bring on a salivation; for that would cause a flux of matter to the part affected, a thing quite contrary to the intention of cure.

As for the swelled, hard, sublingual glands, I do not think they are of any consideration, supposing they should remain in that state; for I do not find that they ever turn cancerous. To resolve them, I would propose to shave the part, to foment it with a discutient fomentation, to rub mercurial ointment on it twice a day, and to cover it with a poultice, containing a considerable quantity of Castile soap.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER LXX.

A Delineation of the irregular Pursuits of HUMAN LIFE, in the Way of a Picture.

Omnis

Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella

Vita. ———— HOR.

S I R,

THIS our world, with the various irregular movements of its inhabitants, must make a very odd figure in the eye of superior beings, who either out of interest or curiosity survey it from a higher situation: The numberless pursuits, follies, inconsistencies, errors, disappointments, and miseries of it, must afford matter of indignation and pity to some, of mirth and amusement to others, of wonder and amazement to all. The desire of continuing their existence with ease and pleasure as constantly accompanies all sensible and rational beings, as gravitation does bodies, and both perhaps are the impress and continual action of the same almighty power. In consequence of this impulse and instinct of nature, the inquiry and pursuit of our species is after happiness, and yet their labours, by some fatal mistake, for the most part unfortunately end in missing it: No account for which can be given, but that

man is the strangest creature in the universe. He is a compound of flesh and spirit, heaven and earth, light and darkness: He sees enough to begin his journey; but is bewildered ere he makes any great progress in it, and quite lost before he reaches the end of it: He sets out perhaps in the road of virtue, but is soon diverted out of it into the flowery paths of pleasure and whimsy: His eye of reason looks up to the unclouded summit, but his passions and appetites, like the strings of a machine, pull and distract him a thousand different ways, and make him lose sight of the true point of his ambition. He would have a long life, but he follows the methods not to live out half his days; he starts at the thought of not for ever existing, and yet conducts himself so wrong, that his strongest wish will be, not to be immortal. Half the pains he takes to be wretched, would be sufficient to make him completely happy:

He improves in every science, which has nothing to do with his well-being; he views with accuracy the motions of the heavens, but, like the star-gazer of old, bestows not so much attention to what is before his feet, as to keep out of mischief: His most shining accomplishments and studies are but a more graceful idleness, and he is indefatigable in every art, except that only useful one of living well. Socrates was the first among the Greek sages, who discerned this truth, and was pronounced the wisest of men, for solely attending to that part of philosophy, which made men wiser and better. His scholars followed the same track, and one of them has given us such a delineation of human life, in the way of a picture, as may possibly make a deeper impression, than all the essays in the world on the subject.

As we were walking up and down, says the author, and viewing the curiosities in the temple of Saturn, we met with a picture of a fabulous or allegorical kind, which we could not make out: There were portrayed upon it three inclosures one within another, and in part of the outermost a door, at the outside of which stood a great multitude of people, and within side an elderly person, in the posture of one giving instructions to the crowds as they entered. While we were in this perplexity, a person of some years and a benign aspect came towards us, and said, he could gratify us in explaining the piece we were contemplating, but there was danger in the explication. We were much amazed, and could not help asking of what sort the danger was. If you attend, replied he, and understand the things I am going to tell you, you will be wise and happy; but, if you misapply or neglect them, you will be senseless, wretched, and will live miserably for ever after. It is like the riddle of Sphinx, if any one understood it, he escaped; if not, he was destroyed by her: For inconsideration is a Sphinx to men, which makes them disregard the distinction of good, evil, and indifferent, and, if not subdued, does not, like that monster, devour at once, but kills by slow and tormenting degrees. You raise our curiosity, said I, and it is time you should satisfy it; nor need you fear our attention, since the want of it is to be followed by such dismal consequences.—Resuming then his discourse, and lifting up his cane, he pointed it to the picture, and said, Do you see this largest inclosure? In the first place you must know, that this is called Life; and the vast multitude you behold standing at the gate are those, who are going to make their entrance into it. The venerable person standing above, holding a paper in one hand, and extending the finger

of the other, as if directing something, is the Genius who gives instructions to all, as they come in, what path they shall take, if they intend to be happy. And reason enough there is for instructions of this sort: For look, some way within the door of admission sits on a little eminence a figure of an artful appearance and insidious aspect, holding a cup in her hand: She is called Deceit, from the power she has of leading all mankind out of the way: All that enter she intoxicates with her enchanting draught, which is a mixture of ignorance and error: All drink of it, but some more, some less. A little further in this scene, which is called Life, are a cluster of women of all forms, shapes, and complexions, in the dress of harlots: These are called Opinions, Desires, and Pleasures: They spring forward and hang about all that are a little advanced beyond the gate, and lead them away wherever they please. Those who have drank deep of the bewitching cup, never recover the right road again, but wander up and down, wherever these fantastic guides seduce them: Most of them you see flocking to that furious blind woman sliding here and there on a round stone. ‘And who pray is she,’ said I? Her name is Fortune, and she is not only without eyes, but without ears too. She snatches from some to give to others, resumes the next moment what she bestowed this, and does nothing steadily, or with appearance of design. Her nature is well represented by the pedestal she stands upon, which by its globular form is always rolling and never at rest. Some of her inconsiderate votaries you see laugh, and some cry: The former have gathered up some of the toys which she throws about with an undiscerning bounty, and in gratitude call her Good Fortune: The weepers are those, who have lost what she gave them, and out of vexation call her Evil Fortune. ‘And what are her gifts, which are the occasion of so much joy and sorrow? Those things, replied our instructor, which are called the good things of the world, such as wealth, glory, nobility, kingdoms, and such-like. ‘Bless me, said I, why are not these really good things?’ You will see whether you judge right, as we proceed in the picture. For look forward to that groupe of wantons near the second inclosure, by name, Incontinence, Drunkenness, Intemperance, Luxury, Lust, Flattery: These are continually upon the watch to lay hold on those, who have received any thing from the blind deity; they lull them to sleep with large promises of a life of pleasure, gaiety, and delight: But the cheated wretch no sooner wakes from his short, delusive dream, than he

he finds, that, instead of being entertained, he has been devoured and plundered by them: From that moment, shorn of all his fugitive possessions, he commences slave to these harlots, he must bear every drudgery, submit to every indecency, commit any villainy, to satisfy the whim and appetites of these imperious mistresses, and, when these and all other means fail of supplying their insatiable desires, he is delivered up to Punishment and her attendants. 'Who are they?' Look on those ragged, frightful figures, thrown together into the shade of the picture: She with a scourge in her hand is called Vengeance; she with her head between her knees is Sorrow; she who tears her hair off is Vexation; she with a serpent gnawing her bosom is Reflection: That disfigured, emaciated, naked person, standing next, is Lamentation, and with him his sister, thick-eyed Despondency. To these the poor minion of Fortune is delivered, and, after a series of successive torments, is cast by them into a deeper abyss of darkness, into the region of Unhappiness, there to spend the rest of his being in every kind of misery: Unless, by some rare piece of good luck, or interposition of some kind genius, Repentance, with her smiling companion Hope, meets him in the way, and, rescuing him from this calamity, impresses on him new opinions and desires, leading to instruction: Of which there are two sorts, the true, which may be called Wisdom; the false, which is Science or Learning. If he takes the path to true Erudition, he is easy and happy, as long as he lives: But, if he mistakes the counterfeit phantom for her, he is again through misapprehension engaged in a new maze of error, which, after infinite wanderings, terminates in misery. I was quite alarmed with this new danger, and requested to be shewn the impostor, that I might be upon my guard. Look then higher, said he, to the other inclosure, at the entrance of which stands a woman decent and comely, with a number of volumes about her: This the shallow part of mankind honour with the name of Erudition; but the best, that can be said of her, is, that she may chance to prepare men for, and lead them to true Instruction or Wisdom. 'But who are those, said I, who appear just within this inclosure?' They are the deluded votaries of Science falsely so called, which they mistake for the true: Some of them are poets, some critics, logicians, rhetoricians, musicians, arithmeticians, geometricians, astronomers, and the rest of that tribe. 'But who are those females, said I, running about amongst them, like those in the lower inclosure, which you said were Incontinence and her associates?' They are not

only like, but the very same you saw before. 'What then,' replied I, 'do these wanton creatures get admission so far, and keep company with these thinking people?' Yes, said my instructor, and opinions, and passions, and ignorance, and inconsideration too, all of them the dire effects of the cup of imposture they drank at their first entrance, which are never to be purged off, but by the cathartic cup of true Erudition, if men can hit on the way to her. I was looking for the lines of this path in the picture, when our guide went on to say, No wonder you do not easily discern it, for it is very narrow, obscure, and rough, and therefore little frequented: However you may just see it, leading upwards to a little gate, which opens upon a steep ascent, in the midst of which rises a high ragged rock with precipices all about it: It seems quite inaccessible, and indeed would be so, if it was not for two active lusty sisters, by name Continence and Patience, who run along the declivities, to animate and lift up the adventurers, whom, after some breathing-time allowed, they inspire with strength and courage, and then direct to a way more easy to be trodden, which leads directly to true Instruction. For you see yonder, in the strongest point of light, a flowery plain, inclosed and gated, which is the habitation of the blessed, where dwell all the virtues, and Happiness herself. At the entrance to this delightful mansion stands a matron, passed the middle of life, in a beautiful unaffected simplicity of dress, resting on a stone of a cubic figure to denote the stability of her gifts, and on each side of her two figures like her daughters, which are Truth and Persuasion: She in the middle is Wisdom; she holds a cup, which cleanses away all the ignorance, error, arrogance, concupiscence, impatience, intemperance, covetousness, which were the effects of the first poisonous draught: Thus prepared she introduces her patients into the company of Prudence and the other virtues, Fortitude, Justice, Integrity, Modesty, Decency, Liberality, Chastity, and Clemency, whom you see yonder in all the native charms of person and garb, holding hands together, as in a Chorus. These welcome their new guest, and after some time lead him to Happiness, whom you see there on a throne, as Queen of this radiant region, attired in the most amiable and easy manner, with a crown of unfading fragrance round her temples.

Here our instructive friend paused, and gave us opportunity of thanking him for his civility, and saying that he seemed one of those happy few who had mastered the difficult steep of life, and got the better of error and vice: But, as we were likely to mix again with the various scenes we had been

considering in the lower stages of the picture, he would do kindly, if he would confirm us in his notion of the gifts of fortune, such as life, health, riches, &c. and remove any possible prejudices which might remain in us, of their being not only apparent but real goods, lest they should at any time hereafter divert us from the path to this delightful hill. This, replied he with a smile, I will do as we walk out of the temple, if you will answer me a few plain questions which I shall ask you. We agreed; and he went on—Let us then take and examine some of the particulars of the things in question; life, for instance: If any one lives wretched, is life a good to him? ‘No, said I, but an evil.’ How then is life a good, since it is an evil to such a person? ‘Why, because, though to those who live miserably life seems an evil, it is a good to those who live happy.’ Therefore you say, to live is both a good and an evil? ‘Yes I do.’ But is not this absurd, nay is it not impossible, that the same thing in itself should be evil and good too; for then it must be useful and hurtful, eligible and to be avoided at the same time? ‘I cannot deny it.’ But what then? Because life is hurtful to them who live ill, is it therefore an evil to live? By no means; for living is a different thing from living ill; and therefore, though living ill be an evil, to live may not be so; for, if it was, it would be an evil to those who live happily. ‘You seem to say right.’ To live therefore, since it happens to both, to the happy and to the wretched, is in itself neither good nor evil, but indifferent. In like manner, to die is not an evil in itself; for consider, I pray you, would you prefer living miserably and disgracefully

to dying happily and with reputation? ‘No, I assure you.’ To die then is not in itself an evil; since, in some circumstances, it is more eligible than life itself. The same reasoning will hold as to health and sickness. But let us pursue the thought in the case of wealth: How frequent is it to see the possessors of it miserable? ‘Too often, I confess.’ To such men therefore wealth contributes nothing towards their well-being. ‘This is certain; but it is because they themselves are weak and perverse.’ Granted; but men cease to be weak and perverse, not by wealth, but by good instruction. ‘So it seems.’ On this supposition how is wealth to be accounted a good, since it does not help those who have it to be better, and consequently not to be happier men? It is not therefore of advantage to those to have wealth, who know not how to use it? ‘I think so.’ How then can any one pronounce that to be a real good, which it is often better to be without? ‘By no means.’ If a man knows how to use wealth skilfully, he shall be happy; but, if not, wretched: It is the skill then, not the riches, which makes him happy. ‘You certainly say the truth.’ Upon the whole then, to honour these things with the title of goods, and depreciate their opposites with the name of evils, is that which disturbs and hurts mankind in their judging and acting, while they too eagerly desire the former, as the cause of their happiness, and unreasonably fear the latter, as the cause of their misery; and, in consequence of these erroneous inclinations, do all, even the worst of actions, to obtain the one and decline the other: And this happens to them from their unacquaintance with what is really good.

The Source of true Riches to a State, exemplified in a Discourse of M. Colbert with Lewis XIV.

IT happened that the King was one day expressing his wonder to this Minister, that the United Provinces should give him so much trouble; that so great a Monarch as he was should not be able to reduce so small a state with half the power of his whole dominions. To which Monsr. Colbert is said to have made the following answer:

‘Sir, I presume upon your indulgence to speak what I thought upon this subject with that freedom which becomes a faithful servant, and one who has nothing more at heart than your Majesty’s glory, and the prosperity of your whole people. Your territories are vastly greater than the United Netherlands; but, Sir, it is not land that fights against land, but the strength and riches of one nation against the strength and riches of another. I should have said only

riches; since it is money that feeds and clothes the soldier, furnishes the magazine, provides the train of artillery, and answers the charge of all other military preparations. Now the riches of a Prince or State are just so much as they can levy upon their subjects, still leaving them sufficient for their subsistence: If this shall not be left, they will desert to other countries for better usage; and I am sorry to say it, that too many of your Majesty’s subjects are already among your neighbours, in the condition of footmen and valets, for their daily bread; many of your artisans too are fled from the severity of your Collectors; they are at this time improving the manufactures of your enemies: France has lost the benefit of her hands for ever, and your Majesty all hopes of any future excises by their consumption: For

For the extraordinary sums of one year, you have parted with an inheritance. I am never able, without the utmost indignation, to think of that Minister, who had the confidence to tell your father, that his subjects were but too happy, that they were not yet reduced to eat grass; as if starving his people were the only way to free himself from their seditions. But people will not starve in France, as long as bread is to be had in any other country. How much more worthy of a Prince was that saying of your grandfather of glorious memory, 'That he hoped to see that day, when every housekeeper in his dominions should be able to allow his family a capon for their Sunday's supper!' I lay down this therefore as my first principle, that your taxes upon your subjects must still leave them sufficient for their subsistence, at least as comfortable a subsistence as they will find among your neighbours.

'Upon this principle I shall be able to make some comparison between the revenues of your Majesty and those of the States-general. Your territories are near thirty times as great, your people more than four times as many; yet your revenues are not thirty, no nor four times as great, nor indeed as great again as those of the United Netherlands.

'In what one article are you able to raise twice as much from your subjects as the States can do from theirs? Can you take twice as much from the rents of the lands and houses? What are the yearly rents of your whole kingdom? And much of these will your Majesty be able to take, without ruining the landed interest? You, Sir, have above a hundred millions of acres, and not above thirteen millions of subjects, eight acres to every subject: How inconsiderable must be the value of land, where so many acres are to provide for a single person; where a single person is the whole market for the product of so much land? And what sort of customers are your subjects to these lands? What cloaths is it that they wear? What provisions do they consume? Black bread, onions, and other roots, are the usual diet of the generality of your people; their common drink the pure element; they are dressed in canvas and wooden shoes, I mean such of them as are not bare-foot and half-naked. How very mean must be the eight acres, which will afford no better subsistence to a single person! Yet so many of your people live in this despicable manner, that four pounds will be easily believed to exceed the annual expences of every one of them at a medium. And how little of this expence will be coming to the land-owner, for his rent; or, which is the same thing, for the mere product of his

land? Of every thing that is consumed, the greatest part of the value is the price of labour that is bestowed upon it; and it is not a very small part of their price that is paid to your Majesty in your excises. Of the four pounds expence of every subject, it can hardly be thought that more than four and twenty shillings are paid for the mere product of the land. Then, if there are eight acres to every subject, and every subject for his consumption pays no more than four-and-twenty shillings to the land, three shillings, at a medium, must be the full yearly value of every acre in your kingdom: Your lands, separated from the buildings, cannot be valued higher.

'And what then shall be thought the yearly value of the houses, or, which is the same thing, of the lodgings of your thirteen millions of subjects? What numbers of these are begging their bread throughout your kingdom? If your Majesty were to walk incognito through the very streets of your capital, and would give a farthing to every beggar that asks your alms, in a walk of one hour you would have nothing left of a pistole. How miserable must be the lodging of these wretches! Even those that will not ask your charity are huddled together four or five families in a house. Such is the lodging in your capital: That of your other towns is yet of less value; but nothing can be more ruinous than the cottages in the villages: Six shillings for the lodging of every one of your thirteen millions of subjects, at a medium, must needs be the full yearly value of all the houses. So that, at four shillings for every acre, and six shillings for the lodging of every subject, the rents of your whole kingdom will be less than twenty millions, and yet a great deal more than they were ever yet found to be by the most exact survey that has been taken.

'The next question then is, How much of these rents your Majesty will think fit to take to your own use? Six of the twenty millions are in the hands of the clergy; and little enough for the support of three hundred thousand ecclesiastics, with all their necessary attendants; it is no more than twenty pounds a year for every one of the Masters. These, Sir, are your best guards, they keep your subjects loyal in the midst of all their misery. Your Majesty will not think it your interest to take any thing from the church. From that which remains in the hands of your lay-subjects, will you be able to take more than five millions to your own use? This is more than seven shillings in the pound; and then, after necessary reparations, together with losses by the failing of tenants, how very little will be left to the owners?

owners? These are Gentlemen who have never been bred either to trade or manufactures; they have no other way of living than by their rents; and, when these shall be taken from them, they must fly to your armies, as to an hospital, for their daily bread.

‘Now, Sir, your Majesty will give me leave to examine what are the rents of the United Netherlands, and how great a part of these their Governors may take to themselves, without oppression of the owners. There are in those provinces three millions of acres, and as many millions of subjects, a subject for every acre. Why should not then a single acre be as valuable as eight acres in France, since it is to provide for as many mouths? Or, if great part of the provisions of the people are fetched in by their trade from the sea or foreign countries, they will end at last in the improvement of their lands. I have often heard, and am ready to believe, that thirty shillings, one with another, is less than the yearly value of every acre in those provinces.

‘And how much less than this will be the yearly value of lodging for every one of their subjects? There are no beggars in their streets, scarce a single one in a whole province. Their families in great towns are lodged in palaces in comparison with those of Paris. Even their houses in their villages are more costly than in many of your cities. If such is the value of their three millions of acres, and of lodging for as many millions of subjects, the yearly rents of lands and houses are nine millions in those provinces. Then how much of this may the States take, without ruining the land-owners, for the defence of their people? Their lands there, by the custom of descending in equal shares to all the children, are distributed into so many hands, that few or no persons are subsisted by their rents; land-owners as well as others are chiefly subsisted by trade and manufactures; and they can, therefore, with as much ease part with half of their whole rents, as your Majesty’s subjects can a quarter. The States-general may as well take four millions and a half from their rents, as your Majesty can five from those of your subjects.

‘It remains now only to compare the excises of both countries: And what excises can your Majesty hope to receive by the consumption of the half-starved and half-naked beggars in your streets? How great a part of the price of all that is eat or drank, or consumed by those wretched creatures? How great a part of the price of canvas, cloth and wooden shoes, that are every-where worn throughout the country? How great a part

of the price of their water, or their black bread and onions, the general diet of your people? if your Majesty were to receive the whole price of those things, your Exchequer would hardly run over. Yet so much the greater part of your subjects live in this despicable manner, that the annual expence of every one at a medium can be no more than I have mentioned. One would almost think they starved themselves to defraud your Majesty of your revenues. It is impossible to conceive that more than an eighth part can be excised from the expences of your subjects who live so very poorly, and then, for thirteen millions of people, your whole revenue by excises will amount to no more than six millions and a half.

‘And how much less than this sum will the States be able to levy by the same tax upon their subjects? There are no beggars in that country. The people of their great towns live at a vastly greater charge than yours; and even those in their villages are better fed and clothed than the people in your towns. At a medium, every one of their subjects lives at twice the cost of those of France; trade and manufactures are the things that furnish them with money for this expence. Therefore, if thrice as much shall be excised from the expence of the Hollanders, yet still they will have more left than the subjects of your Majesty, though you should take nothing at all from them. I must believe, therefore, that it will be as easy to levy thrice as much by excises upon the Dutch subjects as the French; thirty shillings upon the former, as easily as ten upon the latter; and consequently four millions and a half of pounds upon their three millions of subjects; so that in the whole, by rents and excises, they will be able to raise nine millions within the year. If of this sum, for the maintenance of their clergy, which are not so numerous as in France, the charge of their civil list, and the preservation of their dykes, one million is to be deducted, yet still they will have eight for their defence, a revenue equal to two thirds of your Majesty’s.

‘Your Majesty will now no longer wonder that you have not been able to reduce these provinces with half the power of your whole dominions; yet half is as much as you will be able to employ against them. Spain and Germany will be always ready to espouse their quarrel, their forces will be sufficient to cut out work for the other half; and I wish too you could be quiet on the side of Italy and England.

‘What then is the advice I would presume to give your Majesty? To disband the greatest part of your forces, and to save so many

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



EDWARD RUSSEL Earl of ORFORD.

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taxes to your people. Your very dominions make you too powerful to fear any insults from your neighbours. To turn your thoughts from war, and cultivate the arts of peace, the trade and manufactures of your people; this shall make you the most powerful Prince, and at the same time your subjects the richest of all other subjects. In the space of twenty years they will be able to give your Majesty greater sums with ease, than you can draw from them with the greatest difficulty. You have abundant materials in your kingdom to employ your people, and they do not want capacity to be employed. Peace and trade shall carry out their labour to all the parts of Europe, and bring back yearly treasures to your subjects. There will be always fools enough to purchase the manufactures of France, though

France should be prohibited to purchase from those countries. In the mean time your Majesty shall never want sufficient sums to buy now and then an important fortress from one or other of your indigent neighbours. But, above all, peace shall ingratiate your Majesty with the Spanish nation during the life of their crazy King; and, after his death, a few seasonable presents among his Courtiers shall purchase the reversion of his Crowns, with all the treasures of the Indies, and then the world must be your own.

This was the substance of what was then said by Monsieur Colbert; the King was not at all offended with this liberty of his Minister; he knew the value of the man, and soon after made him the chief director of the trade and manufactures of his people.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXV, Page 369) continued.

With the Head of Edward Ruffel, Earl of Orford, curiously engraved.

The marriage of the Princess Anne, second daughter of the Duke of York, with Prince George, brother to the King of Denmark, celebrated the 28th of July, gave some, but no long interruption to the persecutions of the conspirators.

We have seen that the city of London complied with the King's pleasure in relation to their charter; but it seems the King repented of his being so favourable. The election of a Lord Mayor, which is usually on the 29th of September, having been deferred to the 6th of October, the King, on pretence that the city had not tendered him a formal submission, ordered the judgment upon the Quo Warranto to be entered. By this the city being without a charter, the government was seized by the King; who sent a commission to Sir William Pritchard, to continue in the execution of his office during pleasure: He confirmed likewise the two Sheriffs, with the same restriction, and displaced the Recorder, naming another in his room. Shortly after, on St. Simon and Jude's day, on which it is customary for the new Lord Mayor to take the oaths in the Court of Exchequer, the King appointed a new Lord Mayor, during his pleasure. Thus the city of London saw itself without charter or privileges, and intirely dependent on the King's will.

The King, as I said, published a proclamation for apprehending all the conspirators against his life, among whom was his natural son, the Duke of Monmouth. The Duke had hitherto kept himself concealed; but at last, weary of his uneasy situation, he wrote a very submissive letter to the King, his father; wherein, after positively denying

his ever having any design against his life, he owned, however, that many people had made him believe his own was in danger, and thereby caused him to commit things contrary to his duty to the King and the Duke of York, and asked both their pardons with great earnestness and submission: He added, that, if his Majesty would give him his pardon, he would deliver himself into the hands of the Duke, that he might bring him to him. This was accompanied with protestations and assurances of respect, submission, and fidelity for the future. He concluded with saying, 'That he would never ask to see the King's face more, if ever he did any thing against the Duke; which was the greatest curse he could lay upon himself.'

The King could not dissemble his satisfaction at the receipt of this letter, for he tenderly loved the Duke of Monmouth; nevertheless, with his own hand, he wrote the following answer: 'If the Duke of Monmouth desires to make himself capable of my mercy, he must render himself to the Secretary, and resolve to tell me all he knows, resigning himself intirely to my pleasure.'

This drew a second letter from the Duke, more submissive than the former, in which he confessed his offence against the King and the Duke, but in general terms, and without mention of particulars: But, in assuring the King of an unreserved submission to his pleasure, he intreated him, that he would not expose him to the ignominy of a trial, nor send him to the Tower, nor force him to be a witness against any person.

The King, satisfied with this letter, very readily admitted his beloved son to ask forgiveness.

giveness. He was introduced by Secretary Jenkins, who withdrew, and left him alone with the King and the Duke of York. What passed between them can only be known from the report of the King and the Duke, his brother: It is however affirmed, that he threw himself at the King's feet, acknowledging his guilt, and asking his pardon; that he confessed himself faulty to the Duke, asking his pardon also. All this is very probable; but what is added admits of some doubt, namely, that he confirmed whatever had been deposed against the Lord Russel and Colonel Sidney, and thereby corroborated the Lord Howard's evidence. It is also added, that he assured, all the considerable non-conformist Ministers knew of the conspiracy. As this could only come from the King, or Duke of York, and as it was the interest of both that the Earl of Essex, Lord Russel, and Colonel Sidney should be thought guilty, all do not think themselves obliged to credit their testimony.

However this be, the King ordered his pardon to be dispatched with all expedition: But afterwards, upon a report, 'That the Duke of Monmouth had made no confession, but had asserted the innocency of some that had suffered,' the King required him to write over, and subscribe the following letter:

'I have heard of some reports of me, as if I should have lessened the late plot, and gone about to discredit the evidence given against those who have died by justice. Your Majesty and the Duke know how ingenuously I have owned the late conspiracy; and, though I was not conscious of any design against your Majesty's life, yet I lament the having had so great a share in the other part of the said conspiracy. Sir, I have taken the liberty to put this in writing for my own vindication; and I beseech you to look forward, and endeavour to forget the faults you have forgiven me; I will take care never to commit any more against you, or come within the danger of being again misled from my duty, but make it the business of my life to deserve the pardon your Majesty hath granted to

Your dutiful Monmouth.'

It is certain, the Duke writ, or at least subscribed this letter, which, as it appears, was expressed in general terms, without descending to particulars. And yet, shortly after he repented of what he had done, and with great importunity pressed the King to return him the paper he had subscribed. The King answered him, he would not keep it against his will, that he might not have occasion to say he had been forced to write it.

But, withal, he warned him to consider, what ill consequences might follow upon his obstinacy, and therefore gave him time till the next morning to deliberate with himself. The next day the Duke demanded his letter with still greater importunity, and the King restored it, but from that moment banished him from his presence at Court.

It is easy to see, that the motive which induced the Duke to demand his letter again, is a subject for conjectures, and difficult to be discovered. Some pretend, the Duke of Monmouth's friends represented to him, that, by writing this letter, he had thrown himself upon an unavoidable precipice, since at some other time it might be turned to his ruin. Others maintain, that he was so troubled in conscience, for having asserted in this letter a thing which he knew to be false, that he was not easy till it was returned him. Each follows the opinion which is most agreeable to his system, but no proof is produced on either side. Lastly, there are who pretend, it was a contrivance between the King and the Duke of Monmouth, and that the King, not to disoblige the Duke of York, told, or ordered the Duke of Monmouth to be told, to demand his letter again, in order to have an opportunity to restore it, for fear the Duke of York might one day make an ill use of it. They confirm their conjecture from the King's behaviour to the Duke of Monmouth in his absence. The Duke withdrawing into Holland, and the Prince of Orange receiving him with great respect and civility, the King could not forbear testifying his satisfaction. He writ frequently to the Duke of Monmouth, received letters from him, unknown to the Duke of York, and privately supplied him with money.

The winter this year was very remarkable for a violent frost, which began about the beginning of December, and lasted till the 5th of February. The Thames was so frozen, that there was another city, as it were, on the ice, by the great number of booths erected between the Temple and Southwark, in which place was held an absolute fair, for above a fortnight, of all sorts of trades. An ox was likewise roasted whole, bulls baited, and the like.

In September or October this year, the King commissioned the Lord Dartmouth to go with about twenty sail of ships, and utterly demolish the town, castle and mole of Tangier. The mole had cost the King vast sums, but, for want of money or for some other cause, was left unfinished. The Lord Dartmouth had also orders to choak up the haven. Six months were spent in executing this commission. The King was thereby freed from a considerable annual expence.

pence for the preservation of this place, and moreover, the garrison, mostly consisting, as I observed, of Popish soldiers and Officers, served to augment the King's forces at home, and keep in awe those who were impatient of the yoke.

This year 1683 was memorable for the famous siege of Vienna, formed by the Grand Visier Kara Mustapha, the 3th of July, with an army of an hundred and thirty thousand men; and raised by the King of Poland, the 2d of September, when the city was reduced to the last extremity.

The year 1684 was almost wholly spent in establishing the King's acquired absolute power. This was done chiefly by three expedients. The first was the augmentation of the forces by the garrison of Tangier: The second was the rigorous punishment of those who were not only accused of the Protestant plot, but had, during the quarrels between the King and the late Parliaments, taken the liberty to speak of the King and the Duke of York, with too much passion and heat. These speeches, at a time when the King and the Duke were obliged to dissemble, for fear of farther exasperating the Parliament, were now remembered, when they were in a more favourable situation, and the authors made to suffer. The third expedient was the persuading indirectly all the corporations in the kingdom to surrender their charters to the King. I have already said what I had to say concerning the garrison of Tangier.

As to the second expedient, I mean the prosecutions against the King's and Duke's enemies, it would be tedious to enumerate all the trials and sentences given against those who were accused either of the last plot, or of having spoke too freely of the King and the Duke. Nothing else almost occurs in the events of the year 1684. Since the city had lost their privileges, the King had nominated Sheriffs intirely devoted to him, who took care in all criminal trials to impanel Juries, disposed to follow the suggestions of the Court. To facilitate the condemnation of those whose prosecutions were resolved, the King, in December last, had made Sir George Jefferies Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench. He was a man fit for the purposes of the Court, without honour or conscience, impudent to the last degree, and ever ready to betray his duty, and the interests of justice and the kingdom, to recommend himself to those who were in power. These great qualities advanced him at last to the Chancellorship of England. The King had also made some other alterations among the Judges, so that he was in a manner assured of the compliance of

all the Courts of Justice. The Court-party had made a great noise some time before, concerning the Ignoramus returned by the London Juries upon all bills preferred against the Whigs, and these complained no less of the rigour exercised this year by the Tories. Books have been published to shew the passion, the partiality, and the crying injustices of the Judges and Juries, in favour of the Court. But I cannot descend to these particulars, however proper they may be to demonstrate, with what zeal the Court promoted the execution of their designs, and to shew the characters of the persons employed. I shall therefore omit many trials of persons little known, and confine myself to some particular cases, by which the rest will be easily judged of.

The Earl of Danby had been sent to the Tower by the House of Lords, upon an impeachment from the Commons. He had often demanded to be discharged upon bail; but the Judges had always refused his request, declaring that it was not in their power to admit to bail a Peer of the realm imprisoned by Parliament. This was the law of the kingdom. But the alterations amongst the Judges had likewise produced great alterations in the maxims and principles of the Courts of Justice. The Judges who had been in office some time, believed it lawful to release the Earl upon bail, which was accordingly taken, the Earl being bound in a recognisance of ten thousand pounds.

The release of the Earl of Danby was a precedent for the liberty of the Popish Lords, prisoners in the Tower. The Lord Petre, one of those Lords, dying about a month before, upon his death-bed sent a letter to the King, disowning in his last words, and upon his salvation, the matters of which he stood accused. After a declaration so express, the King, not doubting the innocence of the other four, told the Court by his Attorney-General, that he consented to whatever the Court should think fit to be done with regard to the Popish Lords. Whereupon they were admitted to bail the same day with the Earl of Danby. It must be that the former Judges were very ignorant, not to know that an inferior Court had power to release men imprisoned by the supreme Court of the kingdom, or that the present Judges were more bold than their predecessors.

But the persons accused of the last conspiracy, and those who had spoken disrespectfully of the King and the Duke, met not with so much humanity. Among the great number prosecuted for these two offences, I shall only relate the trials of three or four.

Mr. Hampden was tried for a conspirator
F 2 the

the 6th of February. The Lord Howard deposed against him, That, the Council of six meeting at Mr. Hampden's house, Mr. Hampden made an introductory speech to open the Assembly, and that he was concerned in sending Aaron Smith into Scotland. Mr. Hampden's Council insisted upon Lord Howard's ill reputation and scandalous life, and represented him as little better than an atheist. But such objections were of force only against Oates and Bedloe. For how was it possible that the Lord Howard should be an ill man, since he only deposed against Protestants? On the other hand, Mr. Hampden produced witnesses who testified his virtue, his piety, his morality. But these testimonies were ineffectual. Jefferies, in a long speech, speaking of religion and virtue, turned it upon the prisoner in these words, 'Was it not, (said he) under the shape of religion, that the blessed martyr, King Charles I, came to the block? Nay, some men were at a loss to know which way they should put a spirit into the common people to oppose the King; and some among them [Mr. Hampden the first] bid them be sure to put religion to be the pretence, and that would make them run headlong to what they would have them.' By this excellent argument, to be virtuous and religious was a sign of a man's being engaged in the plot. But observe an artifice made use of to cast Mr. Hampden. It is certain, that, supposing the truth of Lord Howard's testimony, Mr. Hampden was not less guilty than Lord Russel or Colonel Sidney. Nevertheless he could not be condemned as a traitor, since there was but one evidence against him, and all laws divine and human require two witnesses to the taking away a man's life. He was therefore indicted of a misdemeanor, and, the Jury finding him guilty on the testimony of Lord Howard, the Court was satisfied with fining him forty thousand pounds, and obliging him to find sureties for his good behaviour during life. This was thought to be a very strange and a severe sentence. But the King dispelled all doubts concerning this affair, by assuring the public, in a large declaration, 'That if he had not granted the Duke of Monmouth's request, That he would not make him a witness, neither Mr. Hampden, nor scarce any one man of those that were freed upon bail, had escaped death.'

John Dutton Colt, Esq; a Member of the three last Parliaments, being accused of speaking these words, 'The Duke of York is a Papist, and, before any such Papist dog shall be successor to the Crown of England, I will be hanged at my own door.' These and other injurious words being proved a-

gainst him, the Jury brought in their verdict for the Duke of York, and gave him for damages a hundred thousand pounds.

The Duke of York also brought his action of Scandalum Magnatum against Titus Oates, for directly calling him Traitor. For this offence the Court gave the Duke of York a hundred thousand pounds damages. Shortly after, he was indicted for perjury, in relation to Father Ireland's being in London at the time Oates swore to, at his trial. Not long after another indictment of perjury was preferred against him, in relation to his being present at the supposed consult of the Jesuits at the White Horse tavern in 1678. But, these indictments not being tried this reign, Oates continued in prison.

These three, and some others, omitted for brevity sake, escaped with life, though properly condemned to perpetual imprisonment, as not being able to pay their exorbitant fines. But two others, who were out of the kingdom, did not come off so easy. James Holloway having seen his name in the Gazette amongst the conspirators, who were to be apprehended by the King's proclamation, fled to the West-Indies. Upon his flight he had suffered an outlawry for high treason, and this year the Court, hearing he was in the West-Indies, caused him to be apprehended and brought to London, where he was executed upon the attainder of outlawry for treason.

The same thing happened to Sir Thomas Armstrong, who had been considered as one of the principal authors of the last plot, and named in the King's proclamation with a reward of five hundred pounds. He had made his escape into Holland, and was outlawed as well as Holloway. The Court, hearing he was at Leyden, obtained an order from the States to apprehend him, and accordingly, before he had notice, he was apprehended and brought to Rotterdam, and from thence to London. When he appeared at the King's-Bench bar, he alledged that he was beyond sea at the time of the outlawry, and begged that he might be tried. But his request was absolutely rejected, and the rather as the Attorney-General told the Court, from the King, that Armstrong was one of the persons who were to assassinate his Majesty on his return from Newmarket, which the prisoner positively denied. He was executed the 20th of June, and his head and quarters set up in several parts of the city. Only one was reserved to be sent down to Stafford, for which town he had been a Burgess in Parliament.

I do not think it necessary to relate the trials, this year, of a great number of libellers, and persons who had spoken against the King,

King, the Duke of York, or the Government. In Echard's history I find thirty-two condemned in great fines, and some put in the pillory. The history of this year properly consists of such transactions only.

The whole kingdom being struck with terror, the King believed he ought to improve it to the establishment of his absolute power, so as to have nothing to fear from any future opposition. This was by depriving at once all the corporations, and consequently all his subjects of their privileges. It was not proper to use absolute power, but to proceed in a manner more politic and more dangerous to the people, by engaging them to make a voluntary surrender of their charters, in order to receive such new ones as the King should please to grant. For this purpose, courtiers and emissaries were sent to the more considerable Corporations, to inspire them with terror, and intimate to them, that scarce one could escape, should the King exercise strict justice. This chiefly concerned the Whigs and Non-conformists, for the Tories were generally very ready blindly to obey the pleasure of the Court. Jeffries particularly distinguished himself in his northern circuit at the summer assizes. He forgot nothing capable of terrifying the people, assuring them, that a surrender of their charters was the only way to avert the mischiefs which hung over their heads. Other Judges and emissaries did the same, and at last, the larger corporations being thus gained, the lesser necessarily followed. So, a sudden and great change was seen in England, namely, the English nation without rights or privileges, but such as the King would vouchsafe to grant her; and, what is more strange, the English themselves surrendered to Charles II. those very rights and privileges which they had defended with so much passion, or rather fury, against the attempts of Charles I.

To make the people in some measure fully sensible of their new slavery, the King affected to muster his forces, which from one regiment of foot, and one troop of horse-guards, (raised by himself, with the murmurs of many of his subjects) were increased to four thousand completely trained and effective men. It might then be seen, that the Members of Parliament who opposed the raising, or at least the establishment of these guards, were not altogether in the wrong. But the zeal of the Tory party was now arrived to such a height, that they looked on every thing which contributed to render the King absolute, as a sure means to ruin the Whigs, and consequently as a triumph for them. They preposterously imagined that the Court only aimed at the destruction of

that odious party, and was solely labouring for the Tories. Accordingly, we find still some authors of this party, who represent the year 1684 as the most peaceable, the most quiet, and, in a word, the happiest year England had seen for some ages. Nothing was capable to open the eyes of these passionate men, who, against all probability, believed the Court well-affected both to the State and the Protestant religion.

Nevertheless, the King did a thing this year which ought to have undeceived them. He dissolved the commission granted in the year 1681, for the disposal of all ecclesiastical preferments. As the establishing this commission was in order to persuade his subjects that he had the interest of the Protestant religion at heart, he could not avoid appointing such Commissioners as were thought to have the same sentiments. But, finding himself at length in the situation he had wished for, this commission was too great a restraint, and therefore he revoked it to fill the vacant benefices agreeably to his own inclinations.

It must not be concealed, that most historians ascribe all the rigors exercised this year, and all the measures taken by the King for the advancement of his absolute power, to the counsels of the Duke, his brother. That Prince had gained so great an ascendant over the King, that he held him in a kind of subjection, and led him into measures productive of others, and so carried him farther than the King desired. Besides, that the King was naturally indolent, and loved his ease too much to engage in any thing capable of disturbing his repose, he knew the genius and temper of the English much better than the Duke of York, and was sensible of the great difficulty to preserve long a power acquired in so extraordinary a manner. But, on the other hand, after so many proceedings to secure this power, he knew not how to retreat, and could not alter his conduct, without breaking intirely with the Duke, which must have extremely embarrassed him. He could not change his principles and maxims, without an intire alteration in his Court and Council, and without putting himself into the hands of men of very different principles. Besides, his inclination did not lead him to it, and it was only this fear of doubting his quiet, which caused him to consider the danger of his present proceedings. Mean while, as this danger was not yet near, and as all the kingdom appeared submissive, he kept off the evil day, and delayed coming to any determination.

However this be, the Hamburgh Company, to gain the good-will of a Prince invested with such power, erected a marble statue

statue to him in the middle of the Royal Exchange, with this pompous inscription on the pedestal :

'CAROLO II. Cæsari Britannico, Patriæ Patri, Regum Optimo, Clementissimo, Augustissimo, Generis humani Deliciis, Utriusque Fortunæ Victori, Pacis Europæ

Arbitro, Maris Domino & Vindici, Societas Mercatorum Adventur. Angliæ, quæ per CCCC jam prope Annos Regia Benignitate floret, Fidei intemeratæ, Gratitudeis Æternæ, hoc Testimonium Venerabunda posuit, Anno Sal. Humanæ MDCLXXXIV.

[To be continued.]

The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

VERSES on Miss N——y B——n, of Seaford in Sussex.

Inchanting Vision! who can be.

Unmov'd—that turns his Eyes on thee?

Hughes's Ode to Beauty.

HASTE, Clio; haste—such charms might
mutes inspire ;
Awake to extasy the trembling lyre,
And force e'en lifeless Stoics to admire :—
But softly—mark where the three Graces meet,
All emulous to prove the maid complete.—
Let others boast the violet's rich perfume,
The rose's fragrance, and the lily's bloom ;
Let others vaunt the tulip's gay attire,
Its variegated streaks, its luscious fire ;
I'll wreath the laurel for Cleora's brow,
Live as she smiles—and own the purer glow :—
How unaffected in her dress and air !
Sincere in converse, as in aspect fair ;
Mistress of elegance, not over free,
Nor proudly senseless of humanity ;—
Modest, not bashful ;—foe to self-conceit ;
Not meanly little, nor ignobly great ;—
'Twixt all extremes she keeps the steady rein,
Nor flies for pleasures when they proffer pain.—
Be these thy arts—Go, fair one, make thy boast,
That jewel Virtue—never can be lost.—
What? though proud Flora flaunts it o'er the
plain,
And flirts her fan, most insolently vain ;
What? though Lucinda waits some golden show'r,
And Chloë frisks it in the myrtle bow'r ;
Me soft Cleora moves, devoid of art ;
She knows to gain and to retain the heart :—
Had the great Phocyas but surviv'd to see
Such beauties stamp'd on frail mortality,
How had he spurn'd the coy Eudocia's charms,
And fled enamour'd to Cleora's arms ;
Press'd on her lips, as sweets too lately known,
And 'ere he parted—lost more worlds than one*.

Seaford, in Sussex,

Dec. 1, 1759.

MYRTILLO.

* Alluding to Mark Antony.

A New SONG.

I.

BY the banks of a murm'ring brook,
(When spring shed its odours around)
Neglecting his flock and his crook,
Poor Strephon lay stretch'd on the ground ;
Quite dumb, with his sorrows oppress'd,
Till woe from his tears had relief ;
Then wildly he beat on his breast,
And thus spoke the cause of his grief :

2.

' Ah ! fate, too unkind and severe,
' Untimely to snatch to the grave,
' In Daphne, my all that was dear,
' And all my fond wishes could crave :
' Ye bow'rs, that have witness'd each scene,
' (Where woodbine and jess'mine intwine)
' To a flame have you conscious e'er been,
' So spotless as Daphne's and mine ?

3.

' What though, o'er this daisy-deck'd mead,
' A thousand fine lambkins do rove ;
' Though well thou canst breathe on the reed,
' What music's a medicine for love ?
' Then, Strephon, doom'd ever to wail,
' Oh ! think of thy treasures no more ;
' For what would ten thousand avail ?
' They cannot thy Daphne restore.

4.

' Ye hills and ye vallies adieu,
' Adieu to each youth on the plain ;
' Since nought will my pleasure renew,
' Ah ! why should I linger in pain ?
' My lambkins, forsaken by me,
' Let some happier shepherd enjoy ;
' For all with fresh anguish I see,
' That Daphne's joint cares did employ.'

5.

This said, from the margin he sprung,
Grown frantic with love and despair ;
Yet, Daphne, though dying, he sung,
Still faulted the name of his fair :
The streams, as they murmur along,
The sorrowful ditty relate ;
And Zephyr, the willows among,
Still sighs the sad tale of his fate.

Bury, Jan. 14, 1760.

W. SEYMOUR.

Description de deux Freres tres-semblables.

DEUX freres renommez sur la terre & sur
l'onde,
L'esperance & l'honneur de leur mere feconde,
Dedans les memes flancs formez en mesme temps,
Consommant en ce lieu des destins differens.
La nature avoit mis en l'un & l'autre frere
Des rapports qui trompoient jusqu' aux yeux de
de leur mere.

Mais la mort les distingue, & sa prompte fureur
Dissipe avant le temps cette agreable erreur :
Elle prend l'un des deux, & celui qu'elle laisse.
Au cœur de ses parens reproduit la tristesse,
Et par un trop fidelle & trop juste rapport,
Dans le frere vivant montre le frere mort.

*** We should be obliged to our correspondents
for an English poetical translation of this in-
genious little piece.

CELIA'S

CELIA'S INVITATION: A New SONG.

The earth is cloath'd in chear—ful green, All na—ture smiles a—
 —round ; Gay flow'rs enrich the live-ly scene, And
 de--co--rate the groun—d, And de--co--rate the ground.

2.

The birds chant forth from ev'ry bush,
 And strain their warbling throats ;
 The linnet, lark, and speckled thrush
 Pour out their dulcet notes.

3.

The tender lambs, in wanton play,
 Now leave the sunny glade,
 Seek shelter from the sultry ray
 Beneath some neighb'ring shade.

4.

See how that gentle purling rill
 Glides through the mossy ground ;

And, as it flows down yonder hill,
 We hear the distant sound.

5.

Come, lovely Celia, forth and see
 This gay and rural scene ;
 How ev'ry thicket, bush, and tree
 Is rob'd in liveliest green.

6.

Come, let's enjoy the present time,
 Too precious to be lost ;
 Old-age comes quickly after prime,
 And after summer frost.

PRINCE FERDINAND'S TRIUMPH: A New Country Dance.

First couple cast off and hands four round with the third couple 12 cast up and hands four round at top 22 ; cross over two couple, lead to the top, foot it and cast off.

ODE to HOPE.

HA I L, guardian goddess, ever blest'd,
By whose kind influence we exist,
And joyful days foresee;
All blessings that on earth are sent,
Meek-ey'd Repose and sweet Content,
Concenter all in thee.

2.

What's all the affluence of the Great,
Should'st thou, adorable, retreat,
No joy remains behind;
Sullen Despair, with sooty wings,
Broods o'er the palaces of Kings,
And cottage of the hind.

3.

Though plac'd beneath an Eden's shade,
Thrice curs'd the mortal from whose aid
Thy smiles thou hast withdrawn;
In vain would Nature's charms delight,
Alike unheeded rise to fight
The desert and the lawn:

4.

In vain the lily and the rose
Their various tints and sweets disclose,
(Fair children of the grove;)
In vain the linnet tunes his song,
Unheeded roll the streams along,
No pleasures can he prove.

5.

When mighty nations disagree,
Buoy'd up with victory by thee,
A rupture they declare;
Nay, even those that lose the day
Thou spirit'st up, and seem'st to say,
'To-morrow will be fair.'

6.

Thou bidd'st the peasant turn the soil,
And tell'st him 'twill reward his toil,
At least an hundred-fold;
Inspir'd by thee, the sprightly tar
Bold launches forth into the war,
His hop'd-for idol—gold.

7.

He on whom Fortune never smiles,
Upheld by thee, his wants beguiles,
In hopes the day is near,
On which a more auspicious fate
Shall raise him from his joyless state,
And dry up ev'ry tear.

8.

May I ne'er want thy saving pow'r,
To cheer me in the gloomy hour,
When various ills molest;
'Ere now, though languishing in pain,
Through thee my tortures I sustain,
Still hoping to be blest'd.

Bury, Jan. 14, 1760. W. SEYMOUR.

LA PLUME & L'ENCRE; or, The PEN
and INK: A FABLE.

Divisa, Nihil. CICERO.

OF old the quarrel had begun,
Before the muse arriv'd;
Ink call'd the Pen a goose's son,
To an old gander wiv'd,

Thy mother was no bird of flight,
(Continu'd angry Ink)
And yet thy son pretends to write,
Who never learn'd to think.

The mother waddled in her gait,
A mien the child inherits;
'Tis still the pen and poet's fate
To plead their waddling merits.

The waddling goose, the waddling bard,
A graver walk assume;
Though hobbling does each step retard,
To metre they presume.

The son of the most simple fowl,
Forsooth, pretends to fly;
And, though more dull than any owl,
Apes ingenuity.

Thus has thy tongue, for scandal slit,
For libel and high treason,
Dar'd to put in its claim to wit,
Guileless of rhyme or reason.

Yet, but for Ink, how vain thy plea!
While all the merit's mine;
Like Venus rising from the sea,
From me alone you shine.

Emerging from my fable flood,
You then, and only then,
Write aught that can be understood
To boast the name of Pen.

Reverse of Lethe I appear—
Still thirsty, at my stream
Your memory grows bright and clear
As is the solar beam.

The sober Pen, with modest smile,
To this abuse reply'd:
'Yourself of merit you beguile,
Our int'rests are ally'd.—

What were the Pen without the Ink,
Or Ink without the Pen?
Unable both to write or think,
So let's be friends again.'

An ÆNIGMA for the Ladies.

FA I R Ladies, your assistance lend,
My formal name to prove;
You'll own me then a real friend,
Production of true love.

Though, if superior rank you boast,
You ne'er to me apply;
But think me mean, though, to your cost,
Another friend employ.

I am possessed of a tongue,
(Although inanimate)
Which by its power is made known
True lovers restless state:

What in low whispers they conceal,
At midnight's fable gloom,
Most publicly I do reveal,
And blaze abroad at noon.

I have of late, I needs must own,
 Receiv'd some alteration,
 When I'm employ'd (though not in form)
 By th' Senate of this nation.

Harpole, Dec. 13, 1759.

Now from these hints you may with ease
 Make known what I demand;
 Then, Ladies, call soon as you please,
 I am your's at command.

NATH. CORY.

An ABSTRACT of Remarks lately published on the LETTER addressed to two GREAT MEN. — See our last Supplement, Page 351.

I SHALL not inquire who is the author of the piece on which I am going to remark. Your opinions and your arguments are all that I shall consider: For this I shall make no apology; that freedom, with which you warn the Ministry against falling into mistakes in the ensuing treaty of peace, will justify me to you, and to the world, if I should attempt to point out some of those mistakes, into which I imagine you are yourself fallen.

You propose to the two Great men, that, 'before they enter upon any new treaty, or listen to any plausible proposal whatever, they ought to demand immediate justice from France, in regard to the demolition of Dunkirk, as a preliminary proof of her sincerity in the ensuing negotiation.'

Though this is a sort of language hitherto, I believe, unheard in Europe, why you confine it to Dunkirk, I cannot imagine. Why would you not have them, in the same previous manner, renounce all right to the disputed parts of America? You will, I hope, allow, that the French incroachments there are as much against the faith of treaties, as the restoration of Dunkirk; and that we have full as good a right to expect every reparation of interest and honour, with regard to the one, as to the other. But if all points, wherein the violation of treaties is charged, ought not, according to your doctrine, to be so much as mentioned in the ensuing negotiation, but ought to be settled before that negotiation shall commence; the business of the Congress will be so very short, and so very easy, as to require no wonderful share of that knowledge, that adroitness, and all that combination of talents and virtues, which you demand in a Plenipotentiary, but which you are almost in despair of finding among our Nobility.

I do not, Sir, mean to insinuate, that the demolition of Dunkirk is not an object worthy of our regard. It is indeed, probably, not of quite so much importance as you think it, and as formerly it was thought, whilst, in the continental wars of King William and Queen Anne, we neglected our naval strength, and the due protection of our trade. However, as it is still an object, there is no doubt but, in the ensuing negotiation, our Ministry will attend with pro-

per care to have it demolished, according to the tenor of former treaties. This, Sir, we may say with some assurance, will be done. But that this be done before we condescend to treat, that it is to be a preliminary to the preliminaries of peace, is an idea altogether extravagant, and as little justified by precedent as by reason. If France should submit to the humiliating step you propose, what additional security will or can this give us, that she will keep the peace that is to ensue, whenever she shall find it her interest to break it? This step may indeed be a mortifying confession of her present weakness, but can be no sort of security for her future faith.

After the proposal concerning Dunkirk, you lay before the two Great men the other parts of your plan; and here you recommend it to them to display their moderation by giving up Guadaloupe, Senegal, and Goree; and their wisdom by keeping the possession of every part of Canada.

'Ask the French, you say, what security they can give, if we restore Canada, however restrained in its boundaries, that they will not again begin to extend them at our expence?' But, Sir, our real dependence for keeping France, or any other nation, true to her engagements, must not be in demanding securities, which no nation whilst independent can give, but on our own strength and our own vigilance.

To say the truth, we owe our losses in America as much to our own supineness as to the French perfidy. As soon as France is happily reduced to cede us such boundaries as may be thought proper to demand, the same spirit, that has conducted the war, will maintain the terms of the peace. Instead of leaving France at liberty to build forts at her discretion, English forts will be raised at such passes, as may at once make us respectable to the French and to the Indian nations. God forbid that we should depend on the sincerity of our enemy. Every wise nation will rely on its own watchfulness, and on its own strength, to maintain the terms they oblige their enemy to give them; and whoever expects any other dependence will find himself the dupe.

To supply any defect that may be in your own authority to persuade this measure,

your favourite measure of retaining Canada, you call in the aid of our American colonies; and tell us, 'Though care should be taken to keep all that we have claimed, something more must be done, or our American colonies will tell you have done nothing.' On what authority this is so positively asserted to be the language of our American colonies, you have not told us; I hope and believe, that you have been misinformed. But, if our American colonies should be so absurd and ungrateful to tell us, after all the blood and treasure expended in their cause, that we do nothing, if we do not make conquests for them, they must be taught a lesson of greater moderation. If, with a superiority of at least ten to one, with a vast and advantageous barrier, with the proper precautions to strengthen it, under the protection of a great naval Power, they cannot think themselves secure, they must blame their own cowardice or ignorance, and not the measures of their mother country; who is bound to provide for their happiness and security, and not for their vain ambition, or groundless fears.

As we pretend no original right to Canada, that we can very rationally secure ourselves in North America, without the possession of it, will, I apprehend, need very few arguments to demonstrate. I have already observed upon the vast superiority of men that we have there; such a superiority, that I am always astonished, when I think on the unaccountable conduct that has ever made France an enemy to be apprehended on that continent. We are, in North America, not only a greater naval, but a far greater continental Power. Our superiority in point of situation is no less visible. If, added to these advantages, we acquire on a peace all those important posts and communications, by which alone Canada became in any degree dangerous to us; I cannot see why Canada, weakened, stripped, confined, and I may say bound down, will not be infinitely in more danger, in case of any rupture between the two nations, from our colonies, than ours can be from it.

I cannot help observing, that among all your ideas of security, and that in particular anxious as you are for the security of North America, you shew little regard to that of the West-Indies. Our Caribbee islands must be ever infinitely in greater danger from Guardaloupe, than our North-American colonies can be from Canada, circumscribed as it ought, and as it is presumed it will be. The French have a real superiority in the West-Indies, and they have once made it to be severely felt.

Before we enter into a comparison be-

tween the value of our acquisitions in the West-Indies and those in Canada, I must beg leave to take some notice of your reason, your only reason, for giving up the island of Guardaloupe: 'That we have already so many sugar islands of our own.' If any argument could possibly be drawn from our having abundance of territory, surely it holds much more strongly with regard to North America, where one of our provinces alone has more land, than ours and all the French sugar lands put together. If we have in the West-Indies land enough for sugar, surely we have land enough in North America for the far less valuable commodities which are produced on that vast continent. On what grounds you are pleased to think the keeping a great sugar island an acquisition of little consequence, I am unable to comprehend. You know, surely, that in one of our islands, the greatest of them, we labour under a sort of monopoly, and under other disadvantages, hard, if not impossible to be remedied. You know that another island, I mean Barbadoes, formerly one of our best, is at present much exhausted; so that the produce, and the profit made on that produce, diminishes daily; and that the rest, except perhaps Antigua, are quite inconsiderable; so inconsiderable, that the islands, which as dependents on Guardaloupe are scarce mentioned, are much more valuable.

In consequence of those wants and disadvantages, our sugar islands produce little more than what serves the home consumption; and that too at a very advanced price. From the foreign market we have before this war been almost wholly excluded. France supplied all the markets of Europe, and supplied them, in a great measure, from the produce of this very island, which you esteem so lightly. When we consider things in a commercial light, it is the foreign market which ought certainly to have the greatest influence. Those who supply the home consumption purvey to our luxury; those who supply the foreign market administer to our wealth and to our power.

To shew you, Sir, how much the sugar trade might contribute to the wealth and power of any nation, by what it formerly did contribute to ours, and what, for a long time past, it has contributed to that of France, I will lay before you some facts, which are, Sir, of a nature infinitely more convincing than the warmest fallies of the most lively eloquence. About the time of the treaty of Utrecht, we supplied the greatest part of the sugar consumption throughout Europe. France, far from contending with us in the foreign market, took from us a great

great part of what they used at home. From the year 1715 to 1719, we exported, one year with another, 18,580 hogsheds of sugar; but, from 1719 to 1722, we fell to less than half, for we sent abroad but 9064, communibus annis. We continued regularly on the decrease to 1739, in which year our sugar export had fallen to 4078 hogsheds. Since that time, it has fallen almost to nothing. Now let us turn the other side, and view the sugar trade of France since the same period, the treaty of Utrecht. At that time the French exported no sugars. But mark, Sir, the revolution in 1740, when the British trade, in that article, was in a manner annihilated; France, after serving her home consumption at a very easy rate, exported no less than 80,000 hogsheds of sugar, which, with the gains of the commission, &c. was reputed to be worth, to France, more than a million sterling, to employ 40,000 tons of shipping, and 4000 seamen, solely in bringing from the West-Indies to Europe. These, Sir, are facts that I reclaim loudly the advantage of those islands to France, whilst they were in her possession; and declare no less strongly the advantages which must accrue to Britain, if she could attain the possession of one of the very best of them. Facts these that ought not to be passed lightly, until you can shew something like them in favour of the plan you so warmly embrace; which cannot I believe be done. I therefore, Sir, cannot help thinking, that your reasons for rejecting Guadaloupe, on the principle of our having sugar land enough, are not near so strong, nor the matter so well weighed, as the importance of the question deserves.

But let us see what the value of this Canada is, in comparison of which you reject all our other acquisitions.

There are, independent of the opinion or designs of France, many reasons why we should not think Canada a valuable exchange for our conquest in the West Indies. Canada, situated in a cold climate, produces no commodity, except furs and skins, which she can exchange for the commodities of Europe; and consequently she can have little returns to make the English merchant. We know what trifling returns we have, from some of our own very flourishing colonies in America. The whole trade of furs and skins, which Canada carried on with France, fell short in its most flourishing state, of 140,000 a year. The rest of their produce, with regard to the market of Europe, is as nothing. A very great part of the value of those furs was returned from France in the article of brandy, without which the trade with the Indians for their beaver and deer

skins could not be carried on. But, as an English plantation, Canada must supply itself as all the other English plantations do with rum; else they will be obliged intirely to relinquish the fur and peltry trade, which is the only valuable trade they have. But let it be considered how they can come to the West-India market from the bottom of the river St. Lawrence, with the gross and cheap article of lumber and corn, on a footing with our colonies, many of which are not three weeks sail from the leeward islands. They could neither trade with Europe, nor with the West-Indies, with any tolerable advantage; not with the West-Indies, because they must be underfold in that market; nor with Europe, because, being so underfold, they cannot have the rum that is necessary for the Indian trade, which keeps up their commerce with Europe.

But let us extend our view a little farther; let us suppose that if, instead of aiming at the intire possession of North America, we confine ourselves to those limits which we have always claimed there; and that Canada is restored to France, curtailed in such a manner as to secure the Ohio country, and the communication of the lakes. The country to the southward of lake Erie, and near the Ohio, is the greatest Indian hunting country in North America. If this territory should remain with us on a peace, it naturally draws to us all that trade which depends upon the hunting of deer and beaver; and if this country should be further secured to us, by the possession of Niagara, which is a post of infinite importance, and intirely commands the great lakes of Erie and Ontario; I cannot see how it is possible to keep the far greater part of the commerce of North America out of our hands. The Indians must every-where be intercepted before they can arrive at the French colony, even supposing (what can never be) that the French could entice them thither by selling cheaper than our dealers.

If we compare the value of the returns of Canada, even whilst it flourished most by its incroachments upon us, with those of Guadaloupe; we shall find them in no degree of competition. The fur trade, whose value is before mentioned, is its whole trade to Europe. But Guadaloupe, besides the great quantities of sugar, cotton, indigo, coffee, and ginger, which it sends to market, carries on a trade with the Caracca's and other parts of the Spanish main, which is a trade wholly in the manufactures of Europe, and the returns for which are almost wholly in ready money. Without estimating the land, the houses, the works, and the goods in the island, the slaves, at the lowest valuation,

are worth upwards of one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling. It is a known fact that they make more sugar in Guardaloupe, than in any of our islands, except Jamaica. This branch alone, besides the employment of so much shipping, and so many seamen, will produce clear 300,000 per annum to our merchants. For, having sufficient from our own islands to supply our home consumption, the whole sugar produce of Guardaloupe will be exported; and will consequently be so much clear money to Great Britain. And, Sir, the whole produce of Canada, though it were all exported from England, and exported completely manufactured, would not amount to the value of that single article unmanufactured: Nor would it employ the one twentieth part of the shipping and the seamen. But this, though the largest, is not the only produce of Guardaloupe; coffee, which in our islands is none, or a very inconsiderable object, is there a very great one. They raise, besides, great quantities of indigo and cotton, which supply materials for our best and most valuable manufactures, and which employ many more hands than the increase of the hat trade proposed by the keeping Canada can do. This island is capable, in our hands, of being improved to double its present value; whereas Canada in our hands would not probably yield half what it did to France.

There is, Sir, one argument I would use particularly to you, who are so strongly sensible of the inconvenience Dunkirk is to us from its situation. Surely there is not a single word you say, in respect to Dunkirk that does not hold as strongly in regard to Guardaloupe, situated in the very heart of our leeward islands, and there infesting one of the most advantageous branches of the British commerce. It is not to be denied but that the English coaster and the London trader have suffered by the Dunkirk privateers; but their losses this war have not been near so considerable as that of the West-Indies, and above all of the North American traders, whose interest, I believe, you will not dispute to be of some importance. Ask, Sir, the North American traders, ask the people of the leeward islands, what a vast security they thought it to their trade, that Guardaloupe should be in our hands? Our islands were so annoyed from thence, that they scarce considered it in any other light than as a nest of privateers; they were surprised, on going there, to find a people richer than in any of our own islands; and land so much better than their own, that many of our rich planters have already made conditional purchases there; I say conditional, because the capitulation rendered it

impossible for them to make absolute purchases; but they have possessed themselves of plantations, by contract to purchase them if the island remains to Great Britain.

You say a great deal, and with reason, upon the value of our North American colonies, and the great increase our trade has had from that quarter. But you pass by with very little notice, how much both the trade of England and the trade of these very North American colonies owes to the islands.

Though it may be a new idea, I shall not hesitate to say, that an island colony is always more advantageous than a continental one, for the mother country. The inhabitants of the West-Indian islands never consider themselves as at home there; they send their children to the mother country for education; they themselves make many trips to the mother country to recover their health or enjoy their fortunes; if they have ambition, it is hither they come to gratify it. I need not, I suppose, observe to you, how many Gentlemen of the West-Indies have seats in the British House of Commons. I might I believe venture to say, there are very few who have inherited plantations in any of our islands, who have not had an European education, or at least have not spent some time in this kingdom. Many who have plantations receive and spend the whole profits of them here, without ever having even seen the West-Indies. If the commerce with the West-Indian islands had even been in some respects against us, this circumstance alone would turn the balance in our favour; but this in truth is very far from being the case. The trade we carry on with that part of the world is as happily circumstanced as imagination could form it. The West-India islands lie in a climate different totally from ours. The natural produce therefore interferes in no respect with that of England. Their produce is only such as the taste and turn of our manners call for; but demand so strongly, that, if we had them not from our own colonies, we must purchase from strangers. The commerce between the mother country and a West-Indian island is natural and easy: It needs in no respect to be forced or managed, they are mutually formed for each other, neither is there any sort of fear that the islands in that part of the world shall ever make this commerce less easy or less advantageous. The extreme dearth of provision will never suffer them, how much soever they may be inclined, to set up any sort of manufacture which may interfere with our fabrics. So that these colonies, by their very nature, situation, and products, by what

what they have, and by what they want, are kept necessarily connected with and dependent upon England, and must ever be so, as long as we are able to protect them. Let us now examine, Sir, whether the greatest part of the plantations which we possess or desire in North America, can come in competition with the islands, either in the advantages we derive from them, or in the certainty of holding those advantages for the future. With regard to the estates in North America spent in England, I may affirm that from Nova Scotia to Maryland and Virginia there are absolutely none; yet in this tract are the four provinces of New England, the great countries of New York, Pennsylvania, and the two Jerseys, places highly flourishing in commerce, and abounding with people: Even to the southward of this line there are few estates either in number or value spent in England.

In North America the climate is not in general unfavourable to an European constitution, and it is such in which men fond of rural diversions may pass their time agreeably. The truth is, though their estates supply them with plenty to live at home, they do not furnish money enough to send them abroad. Excepting proprietaries, I do not remember that this vast continent supplies our House of Commons with one single Member.

To view the continent of America in a commercial light, the produce of all the northern colonies is the same as that of England, corn and cattle: And therefore, except for a few naval stores, there is very little trade from thence directly to England. Their own commodities bear a very low price, goods carried from Europe bear a very high price; and thus they are of necessity driven to set up manufactures similar to those of England, in which they are favoured by the plenty and cheapness of provisions. In fact, there are manufactures of many kinds in these northern colonies, that promise in a short time to supply their home consumption. From New England they begin even to export some things manufactured, as hats, for instance. In these provinces they have colleges and academies for the education of their youth; and, as they increase daily in people and industry, the necessity of a connection with England, with which they have no natural intercourse by a reciprocation of wants, will continually diminish. But, as they recede from the sea, all these causes will operate more strongly; they will have nothing to expect, they must live wholly on their own labours, and in process of time will know little, enquire little, and care little about the mother coun-

try. The possession of Canada therefore, far from being necessary to our safety, may in its consequence be even dangerous. A neighbour that keeps us in some awe, is not always the worst of neighbours. So that far from sacrificing Guardaloupe to Canada, perhaps if we might have Canada without any sacrifice at all, we ought not to desire it. And, besides the points to be considered between us and France, there are other Powers who will probably think themselves interested in the decision of this affair. There is a balance of power in America as well as in Europe, which will not be forgotten; and this is a point I should have expected would somewhat have engaged your attention.

With regard to Senegal and Goree, I concur with you in not making them the principal object of our negotiations at the Congress for a peace; but it is upon principles very different from yours. You despise the African trade, and consistently enough, because you seem to lay little weight on that of the West-Indies, which is supported by it; but the reduction of the price of slaves, the whole trade of gum thrown into our hands, and the increase of those, of gold and ivory, would make even those places a far better purchase than Canada, as might I think be shewn without much difficulty.

I admire, Sir, with you, the noble struggle which that great Prince, the King of Prussia, our ally in this war, has made against such a combination of great Powers as meant to destroy him. I could wish for his virtues, and profess I almost expect from his abilities, that he will still extricate himself from all the toils that surround him.

It must, however, be remembered, that it is not to his connection with us, that he owes his distress. He has not, like the unhappy Prince of Hesse, lost all his country twice, by adhering firmly to Great Britain, in a quarrel intirely British. We found him beset with enemies, our interests coincided, we made an alliance, and I am sure he has already found in Great Britain a most useful ally, and I believe he always will find in her an ally, faithful to her engagements. But sure, while we assist him to materially in Europe, we are not bound to sacrifice our interests in other parts of the world. It may be a popular doctrine, but, I hope, it is not a doctrine that will be received.

Enthusiasm, Sir, is a noble principle of action, but good sense and knowledge only must direct the sole business of a negotiation. The Protestant cause maintained itself before the King of Prussia was considered as its protector; and I trust it will still be able to support itself independent of him;

it will indeed always find a surer support in the jarring interest of the several Powers of Europe, which will certainly never cease, than in the faith of any Prince, which will be always subject to change.

It was no spirit of contradiction, Sir, that

made me take the pains of answering your letter; therefore, as I canvass with freedom those points which appear to me to be mistaken, so with great pleasure I join hands where I think what you say is just and reasonable.

TRANSLATION of a Convention between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, the 9th of November, 1759.

BE it known to all whom it concerns, or may concern, that the burdensome war wherein his Prussian Majesty is engaged, putting him under the necessity of making new efforts for his defence against the great number of enemies, by which his dominions are attacked, and being therefore obliged to enter into a new concert with his Britannic Majesty, in order to provide reciprocally and jointly with him for their common defence and safety; and his Majesty the King of Great-Britain having made known at the same time the desire he had to strengthen the bonds of friendship, which subsist between the two Courts, and to come to a new agreement on this occasion, and for this end, by an express convention relating to the succours by which he may give to his Prussian Majesty most expeditious, and most efficacious assistance; their said Majesties have therefore for this purpose named and authorised their respective Ministers, to wit, in the name, and on the part of his Britannic Majesty, his Privy-counsellors Sir Robert Henley, Knt. his Keeper of the Great Seal of Great-Britain; John, Earl Granville, President of his Council; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, first Lord Commissioner of his Treasury; Robert Earl of Holderness, one of his principal Secretaries of State; Philip Earl of Hardwicke; and William Pitt, another of his principal Secretaries of State: And in the name, and on the part of his Prussian Majesty, the Sieurs Dodo Henry, Baron of Knyphausen, his Privy-counsellor of Embassy, and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Britannic Majesty, and Lewis Michell, his Chargé d'Affairs at the said Court, who, after the exchange of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles.

1. It is agreed, that all the preceding treaties which subsist between the two Courts, of whatever date or nature they may be, and particularly that of Westminster of the 16th of January, in the year 1756, as well as the convention of the 11th of April of the last year, and that of the 7th of December of the same year, shall be deemed to be renew-

ed and confirmed by the present convention, in all their points, articles, and clauses, and shall be of the same force, as if they were inserted herein word for word.

2. His Majesty, the King of Great-Britain, engages to cause to be paid in the city of London, into the hands of the person or persons who shall be authorised for that purpose, by his Majesty the King of Prussia, the sum of four millions of German crowns, amounting to 670,000 l. sterling, which interest sum shall be paid at once, immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, upon the requisition of his Prussian Majesty.

3. His Majesty, the King of Prussia, engages on his part to employ the said sum in keeping up and augmenting his forces, which shall act in the most advantageous manner for the common cause, and for the end proposed by their aforesaid Majesties of reciprocal defence and mutual security.

4. The high contracting parties moreover engage, viz. on the one part his Britannic Majesty, both as King and as Elector, and on the other part his Prussian Majesty, not to conclude any treaty of peace, truce, or neutrality, or any other convention, or agreement whatsoever, with the Powers who have taken part in the present war, but in concert, and by mutual consent, and expressly comprehending each other therein.

5. This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged on both sides, within the term of six weeks, to be reckoned from the date of signing the present convention, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof we the under-written Ministers of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and of his Majesty the King of Prussia, by virtue of our full powers have signed the present convention, and have set the seals of our arms thereto. Done at London the 9th of November in the year of our Lord 1759.

(L. S.) Robert Henley, C. S.

(L. S.) Granville, P.

(L. S.) Holles Newcastle.

(L. S.) Holderness.

(L. S.) W. Pitt.

LETTER in Favour of the Crew of the Litchfield Man of War, now Slaves in Morocco.

AT a time when Great Britain is arrived at so high a pitch of glory, it is matter of astonishment, that she should suffer that glory to be tarnished by the insults of so petty a tyrant as the Emperor of Morocco.

This reflection arises upon reading the account in the papers of the unsuccessful embassy of Mr. Millbank *, sent by our gracious Sovereign for the redemption of his unhappy subjects, now groaning under the most grievous calamity human nature can be subject to, I mean that of slavery, for no crime but having been unfortunately shipwrecked upon that barbarous and inhospitable coast, at a time when they were in the actual service of their King and country, and when peace subsisted between the two nations.

The exorbitant and unjust demand now made by the Emperor, of a supply of naval and military stores, so contrary to the common interest of Christian Powers to grant, is a fresh insult offered to this nation, and has arisen, as I have good reason to believe, from the same favour having been granted him by some other Powers, to the shame and disgrace of Christianity: Though I am well assured this insolent demand would never have been made, had our most gracious King, or his ever watchful and sagacious Ministers, been truly informed of the inhuman outrage committed on the person of his Majesty's Consul, Mr. James Read, whose virtues and abilities were so well known to all who had the pleasure of being acquainted with him, and to none better than myself, who have been intimate with him from his childhood.

This Gentleman embarked for Morocco, some time in November 1757, at Gibraltar, on board one of his Majesty's frigates of 20 guns. Soon after his landing, the said frigate was attacked by a corsair (of equal force) belonging to the Emperor of Morocco, and some men killed; which insult on the British flag was gallantly revenged by the Captain of the frigate, who drove the corsair on shore, where she was destroyed; this, coming to the Emperor's knowledge, was made a pretext for imprisoning the Consul and his attendants, and a demand was made of a ship with naval and military stores,

in recompence, as he said, for the loss of his corsair. This the Consul refused to comply with; on which he was thrown into a dungeon, and threatened to be burnt, if he did not immediately sign articles to agree to this unjust demand: But no fear of death could move him to comply with a question so injurious to the honour of his King and country;—at length the direful order came for his being set to work with the common slaves: This was more than his utmost fortitude was able to support, and his death put an end to this fatal tragedy.

The truth of this account can be attested by many persons now resident at Gibraltar; and it is too justly to be feared, if some check be not given to the arrogance of this haughty Emperor, the person of a British Consul will be looked upon, by him, only as a hostage, put into his hands as a security for the performance of any exorbitant or unjust demand he shall think fit to make; though I hope, and doubt not but the present great assertor of the nation's honour will find out some means to compel him to deliver up our unhappy brethren, who have so long laboured under the dreadful horrors of captivity, aggravated by their being excluded from the honour they might have acquired in the just defence of their King and country, at a time when their service is so much wanted.

All Europe must now be convinced, that Great Britain is not more distinguishable for the courage and conduct of her men and Officers, both by sea and land, than for that eminent virtue of humanity, the natural and inseparable companion of true courage; this the many noble charities now on foot sufficiently evince; amongst which, I think, none does more honour to the British nation, than that for the relief of those unhappy wretches, now our captives by the chance of war. Let us cherish every generous and tender sentiment for the distressed of every denomination; but, whilst our hearts are melted into compassion for their sufferings, let us not forget those who are most near and dear to us, I mean our fellow-citizens and countrymen (not captives only but slaves to those merciless barbarians) lest, if we neglect our friends, that charity, so

* The article here alluded to was part of a letter from Gibraltar, to the following effect: That Mr. Millbank, who was lately sent from England to Morocco, with two men of war, to treat about the ransom of the crew of the Litchfield man of war, and a transport, that were wrecked last year on the Barbary coast, is not able to succeed in his commission: For, besides the sum of money required, which is very large, the Emperor demands a certain number of cannon, with powder and ball answerable, and cordage, tackle, &c. sufficient to equip four ships of war.

generously bestowed on our enemies, should seem to be tinctured with the odious leaven of ostentation.

And, as every gentle method to obtain their release has been tried and repeated in

vain, let us not spare to make use of that power it has pleased the Almighty to put into our hands, not doubting the gracious continuance of his blessings, in so just and righteous a cause. B. N.

REMEDY for the CRAMP.

A Gentleman, having been often liable to be affected by the cramp in his feet and legs when in bed, was mentioning it in company, when another Gentleman present told him, he would prescribe him a very simple remedy that would immediately remove it; which was, as soon as he found the cramp coming on, he should take a roll of common sulphur in that hand that was on the same side with the leg or foot affected, and squeeze it pretty hard, and it would immediately remove the pain. He accordingly provided

himself with the sulphur, laid it by his bedside, and in two or three nights after, had occasion to try the experiment, which removed the cramp in less than a minute. He frequently since repeated it with the like success, and found the return of the disorder neither so frequent nor troublesome. This remedy was communicated by him to several of his acquaintance, who, when troubled with the cramp, always found it attended with the like success.

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.

THE military operations in Germany cannot at this time be expected as any way considerable, though the execution of some designs was attempted, which seemed to carry with them a face of importance.

The grand Prussian army remained quiet in their quarters of cantonment, near Wildruff, the 16th of December; the King of Prussia was then at Freyberg, and Marshal Daun at Dresden; and the Austrian General Beck, who had advanced on the right bank of the Elbe towards Torgau, was returned to Dresden; so that there was then no corps of Austrians on the right side of that river.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, being detached from the allied army, with a very considerable body of troops under his command, to join the King of Prussia in Saxony, arrived at Erfurth on the 18th, was to be at Weimar the next day, on the 20th at Jena, and on the 21st at Gera, within two marches of Leipzig, and as many of Hoff and Dresden. On the 25th he arrived at Chemnitz, in Saxony, without the least loss on his march, so that he might be able to join the King of Prussia the next day; who was at Freyberg the 23d, at which place, as well as the grand Prussian army, things remained in their former state.

In the night between the 26th and 27th, the King of Prussia marched, with six battalions and some cavalry, from Freyberg to Mohorn, near Hertzogswelda, distant one German mile from Wildruff. His Prussian Majesty continued all the next day at Mohorn; and on the 28th he returned to Freyberg. Nothing was attempted by the Austrians, either on Kesselsdorff or any other of the advanced posts.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick arrived at Freyberg on the 26th, and the troops under his command came in on the 27th; the appearance

they made, and the spirit they shewed, is highly commended.

On the 29th, the King of Prussia, accompanied by his Serene Highness, marched in two columns from Freyberg towards Dippoldswalda; and the 30th his Prussian Majesty was to be at Pretzschendorff, and the corps led by General Hulsen at Frankenstein; but the troops brought by the Hereditary Prince remained at Freyberg and Chemnitz.

Prince Henry, in the mean time, draws the attention of the Austrians to Wildruff: His Royal Highness ordered General Ziethen, very early on the 29th, to make an attack upon the village of Pesterwitz, which succeeded as well as could be wished: That General not only made himself master of that place, but of several other villages occupied by the Austrians; and, after having occasioned a great alarm in the Austrian camp, and made 30 pandours and two Officers prisoners, returned the next day to Kesselsdorff.

M. de Broglie (who has lately received the Marshal's staff) taking advantage of the weak state of the allied army, since it was necessitated to reinforce the King of Prussia, called in all his detachments, with a seeming design of attacking his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand: On the 24th, the French grenadiers, with the troops placed between Budzbatch and Friedberg, advanced towards the Lohne; and, on the following day, a large body of French (which proved however to be only a part of their army) appeared before the allies, but without coming to any action; only a slight cannonade passed between them, on the 25th and 26th, on the side of Klein-Linnes and Heuchelheim, without any great effect on either part: But, on the 29th, Colonel Luckner, with his chassours, attacked a body of the enemy, consisting of 400 men, the greatest part of which were cut

cut to pieces, and the Commanding Officer, with all the rest (excepting only twenty-two men who escaped) made prisoners of war, and one piece of ordnance taken.

Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters were still at Krossdorff the 1st of January; and nothing material had passed, since the preceding affair, between the armies on the Lahne: But eight battalions and several squadrons of the French had, on the 31st of December, appeared before Stauffenburg, a village situated towards Marburg, about six miles on the left of the allied army, who had there a strong post, supported by some battalions: However nothing passed but the exchange of a few cannon-shot; and the French returned the same way they came. On the 28th ult. five battalions and seven squadrons of Lieutenant-general Imhoff's corps arrived at Ober Weimar, about three leagues distance from the head-quarters at Krossdorff.

The light troops of the allied army have been lately very successful; for, besides the affair of Colonel Luckner, the corps of Schether passed the Rhine, surprised a detachment of the French, burnt a large magazine, took the whole baggage of the regiment of Jenner Swiss, and made several other captures, without any loss on their side.

The Duke of Broglie, not having found it practicable to surprise the allied army, much less to attack them in front, was obliged, from the severity of the weather, to retire back to Friedberg, where he still remained, according to the best advices, on the 4th of January. In order, however, to draw some advantage from the absence of the Hereditary Prince, and his detachment, and to keep the communication open with Gießen, where he seemed to propose fixing the head of the winter-quarters, the French General made large detachments to his right and left: Accordingly several corps were sent, by Weilmünster, to Limburg and Weilburg, to support the troops

coming up from the Lower Rhine, and which are actually arrived upon the Dille. Several skirmishes happened between the detached parties and light troops of both armies; the only one which was to the disadvantage of the allies was at Herborn, where General Wangenheim had an advanced post of a Captain and an hundred men, which, not retiring in time, were, after a vigorous resistance, obliged to submit.

Whilst the French made these motions upon the right of the allied army, the Wirtembergers, supported by some of the light troops of France, made incursions into Hesse, upon their left, by Romrot and Alsfeld, as far as Ziegenhayn; and in this manner rendered the arrival of provisions at Prince Ferdinand's army, from the county of Nassau, very difficult, as well as from that side where the Wirtembergers were: The violent rains, which fell at the same time, rendered the convoys slow in arriving from Cassel: Prince Ferdinand therefore thought it most adviseable, for the convenience of his troops, to change his quarters of cantonment, and sent off his heavy baggage the 2d, and the artillery the 3d. The army marched the 4th: His Serene Highness himself led the rear-guard on the 5th, and took up his head-quarters at Marburg, without the least interruption from the enemy. The main body of the army was cantoned in the adjacent villages, with an advanced corps at Dillenburg, and another towards the right of the French. Upon advice being received here, that the post at Dillenburg was attacked and closely pressed by the enemy, his Serene Highness set out, very early the 7th, in order to relieve it; and the next day the relief was most happily effected, by M. de Derenthal, one of his Serene Highness's Aids de Camp. Seven hundred of the French were taken on this occasion, with about 40 Officers, among whom is M. Paravicini; as also seven pair of colours and two pieces of cannon.

NEWS *Foreign and Domestic.*

January 1.

THE cartel concluded for exchange of prisoners between Prussia and Russia is to continue in force for six years, or as long as the present war continues. According to the said cartel, which contains 31 articles, the exchange or ransom of prisoners is to be made on the 1st day of each month; and when there are more prisoners on one side than the other, the surplus is to be purchased; giving for a Field-marshal-general, 3000 men or 15,000 florins; for a General in chief, 2000 men or 10,000 florins; for a Lieutenant-general, 1000 men or 5000 florins; for a Major-general, 300 men or 1500 florins; for a Brigadier, 200 men or 1000 florins; for a General of artillery, 2000 men or 10,000 florins; for a Colonel either of horse or foot, 130 men or 650 florins; and so for other Officers in proportion to their ranks.

January 3.

Constantinople, Nov. 10. The Sublime Porte has forbid, under very severe penalties, all its Armenian subjects of the Roman Catholic reli-

gion to frequent from henceforth the churches or hold correspondence with the priests of that communion. This prohibition extremely perplexes these poor people, of whom there is a great number in the suburbs of this capital, as also in divers parts of the Levant. It must likewise be very prejudicial to the Catholic missionaries dispersed in the several provinces of the Ottoman empire; but they still hope, that, according to what has been practised in former times, the rigour of this ordinance will be mitigated. The reason of all this has been the Roman clergy giving umbrage to some of the principal people of the Armenian religion, in making proselytes of the inferior sort.

Naples, Nov. 27. Last Saturday, about four o'clock in the afternoon, we were alarmed by a horrible subterraneous noise from the neighbourhood of mount Vesuvius; and soon after sun-set we perceived five new apertures on the top of the mountain, from whence issued a prodigious quantity of liquid and inflamed matters, which all united in one channel, formed a lava that took its course towards the tower of the Annunciade.

The inhabitants of the adjacent places are in a terrible consternation, and most of them have left their dwellings.

Madrid, Dec. 11. The greatest rejoicings imaginable are making in this city, on account of the happy arrival of the royal family. The King and Queen, with the Infants and Infanta's, arrived the day before yesterday, between four and five in the afternoon, at the palace of Buen Retiro, in the midst of the acclamations of great numbers of people, many of whom went several leagues to meet them. The Queen Mother waited for them at the palace, where she received them with the greatest transports of affection. The Infant Don Louis met his Majesty the 3th instant at Guadalaxara.

January 5.

By letters from Quebec we learn, that the neighbouring inhabitants are so well reconciled to their new masters, that they bring them in fresh provisions in plenty.

New York, Oct. 22. A proclamation is issued by the Hon. James De Lancey, Esq; Lieutenant-governor of this province, recommending it to the inhabitants to return to their settlements along Hudson's river, above Albany, as they may now abide there in safety to their persons, families, and estates, it being now effectually covered and secured from the ravages of the enemy: And that as his Excellency Major-general Amherst hath assured him that the fortresses erecting at Crown-Point shall be so far finished before the troops go into winter-quarters, as to answer the purpose of covering and protecting that country; has also, at his desire, made known, that those who now chuse to go and settle between Lake George and Fort Edward, will there find several spots of cleared ground, capable of containing 24 families; on which will be left standing, for their conveniency, the wooden huts and coverings of the troops that have been posted there since the beginning of the campaign; and also promises his Majesty's grant thereof to any persons who shall apply for the same, on condition of immediate settlement thereof in the form of a township; with a sufficient quantity of woodland adjoining for that purpose.

Norwich, Dec. 29. On Wednesday evening last the Hon. General Townshend arrived in this city, and on Thursday morning the Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen waited upon him, in their formalities, to congratulate him upon his great and glorious success at Quebec, and his safe return to his native country. And yesterday, at a very full assembly of the corporation, it was unanimously resolved, that the freedom of this city should be presented to the General, in testimony of the grateful sense the citizens of Norwich entertain of the signal services he hath done his country in completing the conquest of Quebec.

The Katharine Cornelia, a Dutch ship, Capt. Cornelius Janse Eye, from Chester bound to Venice, laden with lead, in the voyage was taken by the Algerines and carried into Algiers, where the cargo was condemned, but the ship discharged, and two thirds of her freight paid to the Captain; from thence the ship proceeded to Venice,

where she was obliged to perform 42 days quarantine.

His Majesty ordered 1000 l. to be distributed, according to annual custom, amongst the poor of the following parishes, viz.

St. Margaret's and St. John's the Evangelist; St. James's; St. George's, Hanover-square; St. Anne's, Soho; St. Clement's Danes; St. Paul's, Covent-garden; St. Martin's in the Fields; and St. Mary le Strand.

January 8.

Paris, Dec. 28. The India Company are equipping two ships and a frigate, which are destined to carry supplies of all kinds to M. d'Ache, on the coast of Coromandel.—Where they seem to be, indeed, in the most extreme want of them. The Parliament of Normandy, in the heads of the remonstrances they have resolved to make to their Sovereign on the late methods of raising supplies, observe, among other things, That it is incumbent on the King's paternal goodness to look with a compassionate eye on the unhappy condition of the inhabitants of Normandy, now deprived of their commerce, and who, since his Majesty's accession to the throne, have been continually oppressed by the immense load of taxes they have paid to the State: And that these valuable imposts (of which they have given a list) have more than doubled the revenues which Louis XIV. collected in those unhappy times when that King, of immortal memory, had a war to support almost singly with all the powers of Europe combined against him.—A very sad contrast, indeed, that France should now make so despicable a figure, when the greatest powers of Europe are in league with her!

Plymouth, Jan. 1. On Sunday night last we had the most terrible lightning and thunder, with wind and rain, that has been seen or heard in these parts for many years past, and which, being uncommon at this season of the year, greatly alarmed us.

The following Captains are just arrived here from France, who had been taken by M. Bompart, viz. Capt. William Turner, Capt. Robert Sharp, Capt. Peleg Easton, Capt. Henry Kymer, Capt. Giles Stanton, Capt. Gordon, Capt. Cox, Capt. Solomon Molbon, and Capt. Thomas Richards. Monsieur's behaviour was most barbarous and cruel; the most brutal savage would have shewn more compassion. On their first entrance on board their ships they stripped them of every thing, even to their shirts; as to the common people, M. Bompart insisted they should do the same duty as on board our ships of war, upon refusal to undergo the same discipline, and live on bread and water; but, as they did the ship's duty, they were allowed per day four ounces of salt meat, and what they call soup, made of horse-beans, with common oil. The several Captains before-mentioned, were treated in the same manner. On their arrival at Brest, they were all put down in a dungeon 40 feet under ground, and not permitted fire or candle, though they often petitioned for it, but to no purpose; they had straw to lay upon, but were obliged to pay dear for it.

As to the provisions allowed them per day, it was three ounces of poor beef; such, if brought to our markets, would be burnt. Several of the Gentlemen have brought over the allowance with them of every species. They were indulged with three half-pints of four white-wine per day, but debarred from water, which, if sweet, was much better; but, to do them some justice, they had bread sufficient. What was most singular, is, that they were debarred of laying out their own money, or drawing bills, no person being permitted to come near them: In short, by the report that several of the Gentlemen give, they were treated worse than we treat dogs, of which they highly complained; and, telling them how the French prisoners were used in England, they answered, that we were afraid to use them otherwise. At their arrival at Vannes, they were put amongst common felons, who were condemned to die, in a most nauseous goal.

The case of poor Capt. Gordon, and his ship's company, is a most deplorable one; the whole crew perished in the French ship they were taken by, the being lost on some rocks near the shore; the crew, who were confined in irons, were by the French Captain called English dogs, and told they should perish as such, and would not suffer a man to let them out. Their behaviour to Capt. Turner was likewise very cruel, and to the English prisoners in general, forcing them to enter into their service. This can never go unnoticed by those in power.

January 12.

There are as great preparations making now, in the equipment of our fleets, as ever were known in the memory of man: It is confidently asserted, that a grand fleet of 28 ships of the line, and three strong squadrons, each having with them a proportionable number of land-forces, will be ready to sail the latter end of March at farthest.

During the last month of December, the following grain has been exported from the port of London; 14,952 quarters of wheat, 1510 quarters of wheat-meal, and 1400 quarters of rye, for Portugal; 7500 quarters of wheat for the Straights; and 4800 quarters of wheat for Spain.

The number of French prisoners in this kingdom are ascertained at 23,745; many of whom, especially within 50 miles of this metropolis, have been relieved with cloathing in this inclement season.

January 15.

Kingston, in Jamaica, Oct. 29. Last Wednesday came to Kingston the sloop Sally, Isaac Tarbox late Master; and from Mr. Forbes (pilot of the said sloop) we have the following tragical relation, viz. That Capt. Tarbox, being on a trading voyage to the Spanish main, went, the 31st of last August, with the leave of the Spanish settlers, and put up a tent on shore at Carpenters river, in order for the better disposing of his cargo; when these treacherous villains, the better to cover their cruel intentions, bought from Capt. Tarbox some musquets, powder, and shot, and agreed to come down the next day with cocoa, to pay for what they then carried away, and a

quantity of bale goods, which was carried on shore, ready to be delivered; all this the unsuspecting Captain cheerfully complied with, and staid on shore in the tent, together with his clerk, Mess. Hayes and Strahan, late inhabitants of this town, Capt. Rowland, Master of a Curacoa sloop, and his clerk, and Mess. Butler and Bowen, lives on the Musqueta shore; on these unfortunate men the cruel Spaniards coming down, about the dawn of the next day, in great numbers, and stealing unawares on Capt. Tarbox's tent, they for a considerable time kept up a constant platoon firing, both on that and on one Mr. Silves's tent; which either killed or wounded every soul therein. Capt. Rowland first taking the alarm, and hearing some Spaniards swear by the Virgin Mary, 'Kill them all!' broke through the back part of the tent, and swam across the river, where he reached a craft belonging to some Indians, who kindly conducted him a bye way to Salt Creek, from whence he got on board his vessel. It is not doubted but that Mess. Tarbox, Hayes, and Strahan are killed, these three being seen to fall by Capt. Rowland; and it is feared Silves, his son, and two white men that were in his tent, are all also murdered, because, about seven the same evening, the Musqueta Indians fitted out a craft, and, being furnished with arms by Mr. Forbes, went to reconnoitre the Spaniards, but found them too strong to be attacked; and on their return were way-laid by 80 or 90 Spaniards, whom the Indians engaged, killed two, and brought off their arms. These Indians say they saw on the Spaniards backs the jackets of Tarbox and Silves. The Indians likewise inform, that the Spaniards, in number about 400, have a camp in the middle of a wood, about three miles up Carpenters river. Mr. Forbes, after this melancholy accident, weighed, and proceeded for Jamaica, only keeping along shore, in hopes of picking up some person that might be so happy as to escape the cruelty of the Spaniards; and accordingly, on the 6th of September, took off a place called Turtle Doge, a negro that had been shot through both his thighs, who told them Mess. Butler and Bowen, and two white men, had made their escape, and were gone to the northward; and, three days after, being ashore at Monkey-Point, took up another negro, named John London.—These are all the particulars yet come to hand of this treacherous scene, acted by those savage Spaniards who inhabit the banks of Carpenters river.

January 16.

United Provinces. The affair of the ship laden with lead, that was seized and pillaged by the Algerines, is the subject of much conversation. The States of Holland came to a resolution, before they broke up, that war should be declared against the Dey, if he refused satisfaction to the deputation which the States-general are to send to him. It was further resolved, that, in the mean time, a new Consul should be sent to Algiers, the present Consul having given just ground of displeasure by his negligence with regard to the navigation of the republic in those seas.

Dublin, Jan. 1. On Tuesday great outrages were committed in different parts of the city by a

number of fellows armed with hangers, &c. who knocked down every person they met, especially the watch, some of whom they wounded so dangerously, that their lives are despaired of. Some of the rioters have since been apprehended and committed to Newgate.

On Thursday night, by order of the Lord Mayor, the High Constable, attended by a party of the army, patrolled through different parts of this city, and had the good fortune to apprehend seven very dangerous rioters, whom they lodged in Newgate.

January 19.

Part of a Letter from on board one of his Majesty's Ships in Quiberon Bay, dated Dec. 28.

'We stay here to lock in seven sail of French ships of the line that got into Vilaine river, with 250 transports and frigates that are in Morbien river, where they were to have embarked the troops intended to land in England or Ireland; we also keep in a Squadron, off Port Louis, of 160 merchantmen and three frigates that are in there. Three of our frigates have taken the Isle Dieu, which town was ransomed for 1000 l. There was about 70 tons of corn, which they gave to the inhabitants.'

Monday last his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales sent 200 l. by Dr. Squire, his Clerk of the Closet, to be immediately distributed amongst the most necessitous sufferers by the late fire in the parishes of St. Paul Covent-garden and St. Martin in the Fields.

Sunday last the Thames was so hard frozen, even so low as Deptford, that several persons attempted to walk over the ice; but, venturing too far, it broke under them, and three of them were drowned.

Hamburg, Dec. 28. In the night between the 21st and 22d a shock of earthquake was felt here and in the neighbourhood, which lasted about a minute. The same shock was also felt at Kiel and other places in Holland; but we do not hear of any damage done by it.

Copenhagen, Dec. 22. About one o'clock this morning was felt here an earthquake, which was soon followed by three others less violent, and lasted about half a minute, but happily no damage was done: All we could observe, was, it came from the north, and passed towards the south, and was most felt in the little island of Amagh. It was likewise felt at Flensburg, somewhat longer in its duration, and more violent, but without doing any mischief; the same at Sleswick and Elsinour; and at the same time, at this last place, the sea was so agitated, that several ships in that port were driven from their anchors.

January 24.

Tuesday a Court of Common-council was held at Guildhall, when a motion was made and agreed to, that an application should be made to Parliament, for a bill to empower the city to make such alterations, in regard to the avenues leading into it, as shall be thought necessary, and may tend to its advantage; and the Committee of the city lands were ordered to prepare a petition.

At the same Court a petition was presented,

signed by several inhabitants, complaining of a nuisance, in regard to the great number of public auctions; which petition was referred to a Committee, consisting of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners, who are to take the same into consideration, and make their report at a future Court of Common-council.

An express arrived in town yesterday from Leicestershire, giving an account that the Earl of F—— had shot Mr. Johnson, his Steward, dead in the parlour: The balls entered on one side of his belly, and came out at the other. He is said to have lived nine hours after receiving the fatal shot, so that he had time to relate the circumstances of his unhappy catastrophe; one of which, we hear, was, that his master ordered him to kneel down and say his prayers, for he had but a short time to live; in which posture he dropped: He has left behind him a wife and five children. On the report of the pistol the servants rushed into the room, seized their master, and he is now properly secured from committing any further mischief for the present.

On Monday night, between twelve and one, the son of an apothecary, near Red-lion-square, was stopped in Red-lion-street, Holborn, by two men, who confined his arms, and, putting pistols to his head, declared they would blow his brains out if he made the least noise. They conducted him to Black-mary's hole; where one of them pulled a dark-lantern out of his pocket, and, turning the light full in the Gentleman's face, looked earnestly at him, and, telling him he was not the person they wanted, ordered him to go about his business.

January 25.

New York, Dec. 17. Tuesday evening last his Excellency Jeffery Amherst, Esq; Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, arrived here by land from Albany, having walked the greatest part of the way.

Extract of a Letter from Crown-Point, dated October 29.

—'Capt. Loring is just arrived from his cruise, having been down Lake Champlain as far as the Isle aux Noix, or Nut Island, with the brig Duke of Cumberland, and the sloop Boscawen. The day after he sailed from this place he fell in with a top-sail schooner, which he gave chase to; but the Frenchman, not inclining to fight, run into shoal water, where the brig and sloop could not follow him, and by this means escaped. In the afternoon of the same day he gave chase to three sloops, which run into a bay; and the French, finding they could not pass our vessels in the night, and get down to St. John's, sunk two of their sloops and run the other ashore; this Capt. Loring got off, and has brought in here with him. Thus Mons. Delabrat's squadron is intirely ruined.'

We have advice from Crown-Point, that the three French vessels taken and weighed by Commodore Loring, were brought under the fort at Ticonderoga, where they, with the English vessels, were secured, by being inclosed with large picquets; That the English garrison at Crown-Point

Point was about 2000 men, all healthy, and well stored with provisions: That the accounts from the enemy were, that they were in great want of provisions and other necessaries: That Col. Haldiman is to command at Oswego, and General Gage at Albany, during the winter.

Extract of a Letter from Alex. Wallace, Esq; his Majesty's Consul at Bergen, Dec. 6.

'Capt. Thurot, with four ships of his squadron, has been lying in a harbour, three leagues from this place, these 18 days. The ship that is missing is the Begone of 40 guns. He begins to be in doubt about her safety, but seems resolved not to stir till he has some accounts of her.—I am very much surpris'd that, in all this time, none of his Britannic Majesty's ships of war have appeared here.

'Last evening Thurot put to sea, with the four ships under his command, wind N. E.'

Capt. Robert Haldane, jun. is appointed to the command of his Majesty's ship America, of 60 guns. He is to go as Commodore with five men of war, to reinforce Admiral Pocock in the East-Indies, and will take under his convoy the first fleet of India ships, which will sail some time next month.

Sir Charles Hardie, in the Union, with the Royal George, Namur, and Mars, were fifteen days in their passage from Quiberon Bay, and began to be in great distress for want of provisions and water, no victuallers having been able to reach Quiberon since the engagement, occasioned by the long easterly winds. Sir Edward Hawke shifted his flag from the Royal George to the Torbay. There remain at Quiberon 12 or 13 ships of the line and several frigates: They lie within sight of more than 100 French transports, and some frigates, at Morbien.

January 26.

The circuits for the ensuing Lent assizes are as under:

Northern, Lord Mansfield and Mr. Justice Clive.

Norfolk, Lord Chief Justice Willes, Mr. Baron Smythe.

Midland, Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Justice Bathurst.

Home, Mr. Justice Denison, Mr. Justice Foster.

Oxford, Mr. Baron Adams, Mr. Justice Wilmot.

Western, Mr. Justice Noel, Mr. Baron Lloyd.

The center of the new draw-lock arch on London-bridge is struck; so that there is now a free passage for boats, &c.

By letters from Senegal we are informed, that the insurrection of the negroes, said in the papers to have happened at Goree, proves to be a mistake, as every thing was very quiet, and the garrison in good health; but that about 300 negroes at Senegal had procured arms, and assembled with that intent; who, on Governor Worge's marching the garrison with two field pieces, immediately gave up their arms and dispersed.

Bath, Jan. 21. Last Thursday a number of sailors, belonging to a man of war in Kingroad, assembled, in order to bring back some deserters

from their ship, concealed by the colliers at Brislington; the colliers got out of their pits, armed with picking-hammers and sticks, the sailors having only sticks, and a terrible battle ensued, in which the sailors were beat off, and the deserters escaped. Several of the sailors were so much wounded, that they were obliged to be carried to Bristol in a waggon.

January 28.

One battalion more of the troops of Saxe-Gotha, two battalions of the troops of Saxe-Weimar, and two new battalions of those of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, are to be taken into his Majesty's service.

From the Votes of the House of Commons.

Mercurii 23 Die Januarii, 1760.

Vice-admiral Saunders, Rear-admiral Holmes, and Brigadier-general Townshend, being come to the House, Mr. Speaker acquainted them, That the House had unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this House be given to the Admirals and Generals employed in the glorious and successful expedition against Quebec: And Mr. Speaker gave the said Members the thanks of the House accordingly.

Resolved, nemine contradicente,

That the thanks of this House be given to Sir Edward Hawke, for the signal victory obtained by him over the French fleet.

Whitehall, Jan. 26. His Majesty has been pleased to grant a pension of 2000 l. per annum to Sir Edward Hawke for his life, and for the lives of his two sons, and the survivor of them.

Paris, Jan. 11. A Courier from Avignon has brought us the following letter from the King of Prussia to General Finck:

'Your letter of the 21st has been remitted to me. A Prussian corps laying down their arms before an enemy is an example hitherto unheard of! We never had the least idea of such a case: Therefore I suspend my judgment upon the foundation of the thing, since I am intirely ignorant of the circumstances in which you were found. In the mean time I remain your affectionate King,

'Wersdorff, Nov. 29.

FREDERIC.

E P I G R A M,

*By an Irish Officer in the French Service,
written in the true Dutch Taste.*

ARRAH, now by Shaint Patrick! plague,
pox, why what the devil!

Curse light on these English, can't they behave
a little more civil?

All words and no blows—Cramachree, all blows
and no words, I mean;

Fifty-nine and old Louis for ever, I say—was
ever such a scene?

In America we won the battle, because they
kick'd us and bump'd us;

Then we march'd off to Minden, and there, by
Chreeft, they thump'd us.

So we sung Te Deum, and resolved to try our
fortunes by water;

But to see how they scour'd after away from us,
made me die with laughter.

De

De la Clue lost three thirds of his legs, for all his
care and cunning,
But honest Conflans was lame with the gout, and
sav'd his life by running.
Yet the English fools say they'll fight us another
year—let them, if they chuse,
For my dear honey Lewis is shure to win—for,
in troth, he has nothing to lose.

B I R T H S.

A Son to the Right Hon. Lady Cathcart, at
Schaw-park, in Scotland.

A son and heir to her Grace the Dutchess of
Grafton, in Albemarle-street.

M A R R I A G E S.

RIGHT Hon. Lord Farnham, to the Coun-
tess Dowager of Stafford.

Abel Mitz, Esq; an eminent merchant of this
city, to Miss Arabella Fountaine, daughter of
the Rev. Mr. Fountaine, of Marybone.

Dr. Heberden, to Miss Woolaston, daughter
of Francis Woolaston, Esq; of Charterhouse-
square.

Clement Trafford, Esq; of Dutton-hall, in the
county of Lincoln, to Miss Southwell, sister of
Edward Southwell, Esq; of Wisbeach-castle.

Capt. Jos. Judge, to Miss Elisabeth Bynea,
only daughter of John Bynea, Esq; of Green-
wich.

Capt. Allen, of the horse-guards, to Miss Ord,
of Great Russell-street.

Sir Charles Bingham, Bart. to Miss Smith.

Rev. Dr. Saunders, late Fellow of St. John's
college, Oxford, to Miss Kitty Jane, of Glou-
cester.

D E A T H S.

THE Lady of James Young, Esq; Com-
mander of his Majesty's ship the Mars.

Rev. Dr. Bridgen, many years Professor of Di-
vinity at Gresham-college.

George Hornsby, Esq; Purse-bearer to the
Right Hon. the Lord Keeper.

Rev. Mr. Lewis Steward, Rector of St. Mi-
chael Royal on College-hill.

Samuel Dicker, Esq; Member of Parliament
for Plymouth, in Cecil-street in the Strand.

George Gordon, Esq; Mayor of the city of
Rocheester.

Rev. Dr. Graham, at Eton.

Hon. William Carmichael, Esq; of Skirkling,
in Scotland, Advocate.

James Annesley, Esq; who for several years
has been suing for the estate and title of Earl of
Anglesea.

William-Ann de Grave, Esq; one of the Pa-
ges of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, at Rath-
bone-place.

Augustus-George Egerland, Esq; in Pall-mall.

Rev. Mr. Tanner, Precentor of the cathedral
church of St. Asaph, Rector of Kessingland, and
Vicar of Lowestoffe in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. John Walker, of Christ's college,
Cambridge.

Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. of Melton-Constable
in Norfolk.

Dr. Hebbourn, an eminent physician, at Lynn
Regis in Norfolk.

Hon. Robert Harley, Esq; second brother to
the Earl of Oxford.

Right Hon. the Countess of Beiborough, in
Cavendish-square.

Joseph Bell, Esq; at Greenwich, formerly
Comptroller of the Post-office.

Christopher Burrough and Joseph Smith, Esqrs.
Clerks in the Crown-office.

The Hon. Marchioness of Granby, in Albe-
marle-street.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

REV. Mr. William Oliver, to the rectory
of Ludcombe, in the county of Salop, to-
gether with the rectory of Sidmarsh in the same
county.

Rev. Mr. Charles Carlton, to the rectory of
Staple-Grove in Hertfordshire.

Rev. Mr. James Allett, to be of the Surro-
gates to the Worshipful the Commissary of Can-
terbury.

Rev. Mr. Michael Smith, to the living of
Frecknam in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Savage, to be afternoon preacher at
Dr. Earl's chapel in Hanover-street, Long-acre.

Rev. Mr. John Whaley, to the rectory of Hug-
got, in the county of York.

Rev. Mr. Rhudde, to be Lecturer of St. Dio-
nis Backchurch, in Fenchurch-street.

Rev. Mr. George Churchill, to the rectory of
Tarewell, in the county of Somerset and diocese
of Bath and Wells.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

JOSEPH Taylor, the younger, now or late
of Ollerton, in the county of Nottingham,
innkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

Francis Daniell, of the city of Bristol, mer-
chant.

Hollis Saunders, of the city of Bristol, mer-
chant.

Robert Banyard, of Great Yarmouth, in the
county of Norfolk, butcher, dealer, and chap-
man.

Thomas Woodcock, the elder, of Hinckley,
in the county of Leiceaster, painter, grocer, and
chapman.

Thomas Burnett, of the parish of Saint Tho-
mas the Apostle, in the county of Devon, mer-
chant and wool-stapler.

Edward Charleton, of the city of Bristol, mer-
chant.

John Bell, of the city of Norwich, woollen-
draper, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Wischem, of the parish of Saint Mary
Magdalen Bermondsey, in the county of Surry
merchant, dealer, and chapman.

James Rivington and James Fletcher, both o
Pater-noster row, in the city of London, booksel-
lers and partners.

Arthur Hayne, late of Plymouth, in the county
of Devon, woollen-draper, linen-draper, and
chapman.

William Bull, of the city of Bristol, merchant

Humphry Browne, of the city of Bristol
hooper, dealer, and chapman.

Margaret Overall, of Rooden-lane, within th
parish of Prestwich, in the county of Lancaster
dealer and chapwoman.

George Woodroffe, of Witney, in the county of Oxford, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

George Gilbert, of the city of Norwich, stationer and chapman.

John Ellis and James Fivey, of Lawrence-lane, London, copartners, merchants, and Irish factors.

James Warburton, of the parish of Saint John Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, sloopfeller, lighterman, coal-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Clark, the younger, late of the parish of Saint Mary le Bone, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter.

Israel Pottinger, of Pater-noster row, London, bookseller.

William Heathfield and Robert Smith, late of Ludgate-hill, London, silkmen, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

John Perrott, of Ludgate-hill, London, merchant.

Robert Dunlop, late of Rotterdam, but now of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, merchant.

James Rivington, of Pater-noster row, London, bookseller, dealer, and chapman.

BOOKS published in JANUARY, 1760.

THE Life and Opinions of Trifram Shanby, Gentleman. Hinxman, 5 s.

A Comparison between St. Thomas's and St. George's Hospitals. Kinnerley, 6 d.

Paper Credit considered. Child, 1 s.

Reasons why the approaching Treaty of Peace should be debated in Parliament, &c. Griffith, 1 s.

An Account of the Constitution and present State of Great Britain. Newbery, 2 s.

A new Tragedy, called Titus Vespasian. Griffith, 1 s. 6 d.

Remarks on the Letter addressed to two Great Men. Doddsley, 1 s.

Liberty and common Sense to the People of Ireland greeting. Williams, 1 s.

An Answer to the Letter to two Great Men. Henderson, 6 d.

Antient and modern Rome, a Poem. Doddsley, 1 s. 6 d.

The History of the Marchioness de Pompadour, the third Volume. Hooper.

The Life and Adventures of Hamilton Murray, three Volumes. Noble, 9 s.

Observations on the Nature and Consequences of Wounds and Contusions of the Head, Fractures of the Skull, Contusions of the Brain, &c. by Percival Pott. 3 s. 6 d.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from December 24, 1759, to January 24, 1760, inclusive.

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, January 24, 1760.

JOHN CUFF.

Days Dec.	Barom. Inch.	Ther. low.	Ther. high.	Wind.	WEATHER.
25	29.42	40	45	S. W.	Rain and sunshine in the morning, after fair, rain in the night.
26	29.25	40	44	S. W.	A sunshiny day, rain in the night.
27	29.58	38	40	S. E.	Ditto.
28	29.22	43	47	S.	A cloudy day with flying showers.
29	29.02	45	45	S. E.	A rainy day.
30	28.8	45	47	S.	Ditto.
31	29.08	42	46	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, a rainy afternoon.
Jan. 1	29.02	38	42	S. W.	A sunshiny day with flying clouds, afternoon wind E.
2	29.32	38	43	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
3	29.38	38	40	S. W.	A rainy day.
4	29.55	36	41	W.	A cloudy day, afternoon wind S. rain in the evening.
5	29.32	40	43	S. E.	Ditto. with small rain.
6	29.62	34	34	N. E.	A snowy day.
7	30.02	30	33	N. E.	A fair day.
8	30.2	27	34	N. E.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon fair, wind E.
9	30.18	24	30	E.	Ditto. Ditto.
10	30.02	30	24	N. E.	A cloudy day.
11	29.92	30	31	N. E.	Ditto. with snow.
12	30.1	26	30	N. E.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon with high wind.
13	29.7	23	28	N. E.	A snowy morning, afternoon fair.
14	29.65	24	33	N. E.	A cloudy day, snow in the evening.
15	30.1	35	37	N. E.	Ditto.
16	30.28	35	37	N. E.	Ditto.
17	30.32	35	39	N. E.	Ditto.
18	30.35	32	34	N. E.	A foggy day.
19	30.25	32	35	S.	Ditto.
20	30.2	32	34	S. W.	A cloudy day,
21	29.98	36	46	S. W.	Ditto. with small rain.
22	30.08	38	44	N. W.	A sunshiny day, rain in the night.
23	29.55	37	46	S.	A cloudy day with small rain.
24	28.95	48	48	S. W.	Ditto. with high wind.

PRICES of STOCKS from December 27, 1759, to January 26, 1760, inclusive.

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.	BILLS of Mortality from Dec. 18, to Jan. 22, 1760.
28	114					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				par.	par.	Chriff. { Males 762 } 1431
29	114					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				par.	par.	Chriff. { Femal. 669 } 1431
31	114					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				par.	par.	Buried { Males 1176 } 2340
1						83 $\frac{1}{2}$				par.	par.	Buried { Femal. 1164 } 2340
2						83 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	Died under 2 Years old 752
3	113 $\frac{1}{2}$					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				par.	par.	Between 2 and 5 — 267
4	113 $\frac{1}{2}$					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				par.	par.	5 and 10 — 89
5	113					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	10 and 20 — 78
7	112 $\frac{1}{2}$					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	20 and 30 — 184
8	112					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				par.	par.	30 and 40 — 203
9	112					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				par.	par.	40 and 50 — 221
10	112					83 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	50 and 60 — 176
11	112	138 $\frac{1}{2}$				82 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	60 and 70 — 156
12	112	135				82 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	70 and 80 — 142
14	112	135				82 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 s prem.	2 s 6d disc.	80 and 90 — 57
15	112	135				82 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	90 and 100 — 15
16	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$				82 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	2340
17	111	134 $\frac{1}{2}$				82 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 s prem.	par.	Within the walls — 178
18	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$				81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 s prem.	par.	Without the walls 603
19	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$				81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80		1 s prem.	par.	In Mid. and Surry 1037
21	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	134				80				1 s prem.	par.	City & Sub. Weft. 522
22	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	133				80				1 s prem.	par.	2340
23	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	134				80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 s prem.	par.	Weekly, Dec. 25. — 422
24	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	134				81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80		2 s prem.	par.	January 1. — 501
25	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	134				81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80		2 s prem.	par.	8. — 412
26	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	134				81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80		2 s prem.	par.	15. — 463
												22. — 542
												2340

Wheat	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
Wheat 22 s. to 28 s. od.	7 l. o. s. to 8 l. o. s. load.	7 l. cos. to 8 l. 8 s. load.	7 l. to 8 l. 10 s.	3 s. 8 d. to 4 s. 6 d.	Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$
Barley 12 s. to 18 s. od.	16 s. to 18 s. qr.	14 s. to 18 s. 3 d. qr.	16 s. to 18 s. 6 d. qr.	2 s. 3 d. to 2 s. 5 d.	Bags from 150 to 164 s.
Oats 12 s. to 14 s. 6 d.	13 s. to 15 s.	14 s. to 16 s. 6 d.	12 s. to 13 s. 9 d.	2 s. to 2 s. 1 d.	Pockets from 155 to 175 s.
Beans 15 s. to 20 s. od.	21 s. to 24 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	3 s. to 4 s. bush.	2 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 9 d.	Subscription 1760, 93 $\frac{5}{8}$.
					New loan, 1760, omnium 1 $\frac{2}{3}$
					per cent. premium





A
New and Compleat MAP
of the PARTS of
SWEDEN, RUSSIA,
GERMANY, POLAND,
and DENMARK;
bordering on the
BALTICK SEA:
Exhibiting the present Seat of War
between those several Powers.

Univerf. Mag. J. Hinton, Newgate Street.

The Report having for some Time prevailed, that an English Squadron was to be sent into the Baltic, it was presumed, that it would not be unacceptable to our Readers to present them on this Occasion with an accurate Description, illustrated with a new and complete Map, of the Parts of Sweden, Russia, Germany, Poland, and Denmark, bordering on that Sea, and exhibiting the present Seat of War between those several Powers.

Note, To render the Dominions belonging to different Powers the more conspicuous, those of the Crown of Sweden have been stained yellow; of Russia, green; of Poland, pink; of Prussia, red; of the Electorate of Hanover, orange; of the Duchy of Meklenburg, blue; of that of Holstein, purple; and Denmark brown.

A Description of the Coasts of the B A L T I C, including those of Denmark, Sweden, &c. with a succinct Account of the Trade carried on in those Parts.

THE Baltic is an inland or mediterranean sea, so called from an ancient High-Dutch word, Belt, signifying a streight or narrow; so that the Baltic sea is no more than the Belt sea, or narrow sea. The opening of this sea into the ocean is called, by the Dutch and us, the North sea, as the farther and inmost parts are called the East seas. The part called the North sea, being the entrance of the Baltic, lies between the Skaw, or Scagh, on the south, and the Naze of Norway on the north. About 200 miles from the Naze, east, and in the middle of the channel of this North sea, stand the islands of Denmark, ten in number, and in a kind of cluster, as if they were thrust together by the stream in the very entrance of the Baltic sea. They block up indeed the passage, so as to leave no way into or out of the Baltic, but through some of the channels between them; the principal of which is called the Sound, passing between the island of Zeeland and the country of Schonen in Sweden.

Before we proceed farther, it will not be foreign to our purpose to remark here, that the loss of Schonen, though it was considerable to the Danes, in regard to the largeness and fruitfulness of the province, yet it was more so, in respect to the dominion of this great passage. For, though the Danes, by the treaty of peace, have expressly retained their title to it, and receive toll from all ships that pass, except those of the Swedes, yet they do not esteem the security of that title so firm as they could wish; for, not being masters of the land on both sides, they may have the right, but not the power, to assert it upon occasion; and seem only to enjoy it according to their good behaviour; their stronger neighbours, the Swedes, being able to make use of the first opportunity given them to their prejudice.

As to the original and nature of this toll, it is said to have been, at first, laid by the

consent of the traders into the Baltic, who were willing to allow a small matter for each ship that passed, towards maintaining of lights on certain places of that coast, for the better direction of sailors in dark nights: Hereupon this passage of the Sound became the most used; that other of the Great Belt being in a little time quite neglected, as well because of the great conveniency of those lights to ships passing in and out of the East sea, as because of an agreement made, that no ship should pass the other way, that all might pay their shares; it being unreasonable, that such ships should have the advantage of those lights in dark or stormy winter nights, who avoided paying towards maintaining those fires, by passing another way in good weather.

Besides, if this manner of avoiding the payment had been allowed, the revenue would have been so insignificant, considering the small sum each ship was to pay, that the lights could not have been maintained by it; and the Danes were not willing to be at the charge, solely for the use of their own trading ships, because they were masters of so few, as made it not worth their while; the Lubbeckers, Dantzickers, and merchants of other hanse towns, being the greatest traders at that time in the northern parts of Europe, by which they arrived to a great height of power and riches. But, there being no fixed rule, or treaty, to be governed by, with regard to the different bulk of the ships belonging to so many different nations, the Danes began, in process of time, to grow arbitrary, and exacted smaller or greater sums, according to the strength or weakness of those they had to deal with, or according to their friendship or discontent with those Princes or States, to whom the several ships belonged: Therefore the Emperor Charles V, to ascertain this toll, concluded a treaty with the King of Denmark, which was signed at Spire upon the Rhine, and was in behalf of his

his subjects of the Netherlands, who had a great traffic in the Baltic, and agreed, that, as a toll-custom in the Sound, every ship of 200 tons, and under, should pay two rose-nobles at its entrance into, or return from the Baltic; and every ship above 200 tons, three rose-nobles. A rose-noble is worth about 18s. sterling.

This agreement remained in force, till such time as the United Provinces shook off the Spanish yoke; and then the Danes, taking an advantage of those wars, raised their toll to an extravagant rate, the troublesome times not affording the Dutch leisure to redress such a mischief. However, about the year 1600, they joined themselves with the city of Lubec, in opposition to such an extravagant toll as was taken from both of them; that, from thenceforth, the Dutch paid more or less, as fortune was favourable or adverse to them; but generally little. In 1647, the first treaty was made between Denmark and the United Provinces, as Sovereigns, for this toll; and they were obliged to pay a certain sum for each ship. This was to continue 40 years; after which, if in the mean time no new treaty were made, that of Spire was to be in force.

This treaty of 1647 expired in 1687, and the Danes agreed to make an interim-treaty, till such time as the many differences between them and the Hollanders, in this and other matters, could be adjusted at leisure, and concluded by a more lasting and solemn one.

This interim-treaty, which was but for four years, expired in 1691; so that, no new treaty being made and completed during that time, the ancient treaty of Spire remains in force, and no other.

The treaties of the English with Denmark are grounded on those between the Dutch and that kingdom, and have reference to them, with a covenant, that we shall be treated as a nation in the strictest friendship with the Danes.

From this short history of the original of this imposition, it appears how slightly grounded the King of Denmark's title is to this right; which, from an easy contribution the merchants chose to pay for their own conveniency, and whereof the King of Denmark was only Treasurer, or Trustee, to see it fairly laid out for the common use, is grown to be a heavy imposition upon trade, as well as a kind of servile acknowledgment of his sovereignty of those seas; and is purely owing to his taking an advantage of the difficulties of the Hollanders, during their wars with Spain, and the connivance of King James I, in prejudice of the English; he favouring the Danes, upon

account of his marriage to a daughter of that Crown; and, upon these two examples, all the lesser States were forced to submit.

Nor is it conceivable how it could be otherwise brought about, since it is very well known, that the passage of the Sound is not the only one into the Baltic, there being two others, called the Greater and the Lesser Belt: The former is so commodious and large, that, during the wars between the Danes and the Swedes, the whole Dutch fleet chose to pass thro' it, and continued in it for four or five months together; and the Danish strength, at sea, never appeared yet so formidable, as to oblige the English and Dutch to chuse which passage it pleased. Besides, the breadth of the Sound, in the narrowest part, is four English miles over, and every-where of a sufficient depth; so that the King of Denmark's castles could not command the channel, when he was master of both sides; much less now he has but one. It is plain, therefore, this pretended sovereignty is very precarious, being partly founded upon a breach of trust, as well as on the carelessness of some Princes concerned in it, to the great injury of trade.

This toll affords the King yearly a considerable profit, though much less than formerly. About the year 1640, it produced 240,000 rixdollars per annum; but, since 1645, it has not yielded above 80,000; and, in 1691, it did not extend to full 70,000!

The kingdom of Denmark, one of the most ancient in Europe, is divided into two parts by the Baltic sea, namely, the peninsula annexed to the continent of Germany, and the islands. The former, which contains the duchy of Holstein, South Jutland, or Sleswic, and North Jutland, is bounded on the west and north by the German ocean; on the east, by that part of the sea called Categate, and the Middle-fort Sound; and, on the south, by the river Elbe. Its greatest length, from south to north, is about 224 miles; but its breadth (not including the islands) is not above 74 miles; and, in some places, much narrower. The islands, which make up the other part of this kingdom, are Zeeland, Funen, Langeland, Lolland, Falster, and some others of less note.

The air, though very cold in Denmark, is not so sharp as in some places of Germany, though situated much more to the south; the vapours of the sea surrounding it, melting and dissolving the nitrous particles, carried by the wind from northern countries, before they arrive here.

The soil, though in most places barren and mountainous, has good pastures, which feed vast herds of kine, and an excellent

rate of horses; but the country in general produces but little corn.

It has no rivers navigable for vessels of any considerable burthen. There are lakes, which afford a good quantity of fish; and the forests are abundantly stocked with venison of all sorts, and wild fowl in great plenty.

Its commodities for exportation are very few; cattle is the chief, which they sell to the Netherlands; but, as for manufactures, they have so few as not to deserve notice.

The chief towns of South Jutland, or the duchy of Sleswic, are: 1. Sleswic, the capital, seated on a small arm of the sea, called the Sley, was formerly a place of very great trade, but it is now almost dwindled to nothing. 2. Gottorp, about 6 miles from Sleswic to the south-west, of note only for its fortress and noble palace. Here is a Toll-booth, or Custom-house, where toll is paid for great numbers of black cattle, that pass from Jutland into Germany; and produces a considerable sum to the King, the toll being, some years, for above 50,000 head of cattle. 3. Tonningen has a pretty good trade, which increases daily, by means of its commodious harbour, formed by the Eyder, on which it is situated; it is much frequented by the Dutch for black cattle. 4. Husum has a harbour capable of small vessels, and every week a market for cattle, the neighbouring country abounding with pastures; in time of war, above 4000 horses have been sold here in a year. In the gulph, on the west of the town, they fish vast quantities of excellent oysters. 5. Flensburg, so called from the bay or gulph on which it stands, and which is formed by the Baltic. The bay makes a fine haven, where ships of great burthen may ride safe, and come up to the very warehouses. 6. Apenrade stands on another gulph of the Baltic, 16 miles north-west of Flensburg. It has a port at the bottom of the bay, much frequented by the Danish fishermen, and has a pretty good trade with the adjacent islands. 7. Hadersleben is a good seaport town, near 20 miles north of Apenrade. The country about it abounds with fruitful corn-fields, and excellent pastures, which, with the fish taken out of the lake and gulph near it, render this a pretty flourishing place. 8. Tunder lies in a fruitful soil, and had formerly a considerable trade, now lost, the harbour being choaked up with sand.

The most considerable towns of North Jutland are: 1. Repin, a place of considerable trade. Hither are brought almost all the black cattle from many parts of Jutland, which are shipped off, especially for Hol-

land; and they export corn to neighbouring countries, all which afford them great profit. 2. Colding, though it lies commodious for trade, has hardly any but in cattle. 3. Rincoping lies on a bay of the German ocean, made by a neck of land 25 miles in length from north to south, so that ships ride in the port safe from all winds. 4. Aarhus, at the mouth of the river Gude, which runs through it, and, a little lower, falls into the Categate, is a neat pleasant town, well supplied with all necessaries, and has a good harbour. 5. Randers, on the river Gude also, is a place of good trade, and famous for the best salmon in Jutland. 6. Scheve has the reputation of breeding the best horses in the North. 7. Schagen is more frequented by merchants from all parts of Europe, than any other town in Jutland, because they touch here in their way to the Sound. Its trade would be far greater, but for the dangerous coast it lies on.

Zeeland, the largest and most fruitful in the Baltic sea of the islands of Denmark, is in length about 68 miles, and in breadth about 60. The most considerable cities and towns contained therein are, 1. Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom, so called from its safe and commodious harbour, its name signifying 'The Merchants port,' and it may justly be reckoned, in all respects, one of the best in the whole world. 2. Elsinour, about 20 miles distant from Copenhagen to the north, and defended by the neighbouring impregnable castle of Croonenburg, which commands this side of the Sound, as Helsingburg does the other. Every ship that passes this strait must strike sail at Croonenburg, and come to the town to compound for the custom, under penalty of forfeiting vessel and cargo. 3. Fredericksburg, a small town 20 miles north-west of Copenhagen, is of note only for the stately castle and royal palace that stand near it. 4. Holbeck, a pretty considerable town, stands at the bottom of a narrow bay, that affords it some trade. 5. Kallunburg has a safe harbour, and pretty good trade. 6. Koge is a small but very populous town, seated on a bay of the Sound. It is enriched by trade, which consists chiefly in corn and fish.

Funen, the next most considerable island, is about 36 miles from east to west, and 30 from north to south. It is better peopled than Zeeland. The places for trade in it are: 1. Odensee, a large populous town. They brew here excellent beer, reckoned the best in all Denmark. 2. Nyburg, about 13 miles east of Odensee, has an excellent port, which occasions some trade. Here people embark to

pass into Zeeland. 3. Schwinborg is a pleasant town, and has a large and commodious harbour.

Arroe, Langeland, Laland, and the rest of the smaller islands of Denmark, have no towns of any considerable trade.

The port of Copenhagen is not only the finest in the Baltic sea, but also one of the most commodious in all Europe: So that the chief trade of Denmark is carried on here, though there is some at Elsinour. But the trade of either of these cities is small, in comparison of that on the rest of the Baltic. Goods which sell best in Denmark, are salt, chiefly that of Spain and Portugal, rather than of France; but the wines and brandies of France are the most esteemed. Great quantities of paper are also imported; gold and silver stuffs; silk and woollen stuffs, chiefly those of Holland; spices and drugs. Tallow, hemp, cod, stock-fish, wheat, and rye, are the chief commodities they export from Zeeland. The French have an advantage over other nations in passing the Sound, that their goods are not inspected; nor need they, if they will not, pay the customs till three months after, on the Master's declaration and bill of lading.

This country enjoys the singular advantage of a sea-coast for the encouragement of navigation, and their King by that means has a tolerable good fleet; yet, as observed, they have only the port of Copenhagen that is considerable. But their whole country does not supply any great matter for merchandising; they have few of the essential funds of trade; they have neither any extraordinary produce of the earth, nor manufactures among the people; and some have asserted, that they scarce ever loaded one ship with their own productions and manufactures, to any part of the world, except corn, and that not very frequently.

At present, indeed, in imitation of many other powers of Europe, they seem to give more than ordinary attention to the affairs of commerce and navigation, as well in the East-Indies as in Europe; and their merchants begin to increase, not only at Copenhagen, but at Altena, near Hamburg, who indeed are not, properly speaking, to be called merchants of Denmark, though many of them are Danes; and they are admirably situated for the fisheries, great and small; that is, for the herring-fishery, and for the North sea cod-fishing, which is on their own coast, and for the whale-fishery in Greenland; but they do not seem to exert themselves in any but the whale-fishing, and that to no great degree, as, on the contrary, they buy their herrings, and their train-oil, and whale-bone of the Dutch. So indolent have

they been till lately, and so averse to trade, that, though the best harponiers, and the best fleersmen, and most skilled in the whale-fishing, are found among the subjects of the King of Denmark, yet they generally go to Greenland in the service of the Dutch, the Bremers, or the Hamburgers.

By the means of Norway, now subject to the crown of Denmark, they supply Great Britain, Holland, France, and Spain with so great a quantity of fir-timber, deals, &c. that they load thereby upwards of 2000 ships a year, and return seven eighths, at least, of the value in ready money. And some have complained in England of this timber trade being very detrimental to us; because we should rather encourage our own navigation, by building large bulky ships, such as are used by the Danes and Swedes, in order to import our own timber from New England, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.

We shall finish this account of the Danish dominions adjacent to the Baltic, by including the duchy of Holstein, which is the most northern part of Germany, on the confines of Denmark, being separated from the duchy of Sleswic by the river Eider: It has the German ocean on the west, the Baltic, or the gulph of Lubec, on the east, and Lawenburg, with the territory of Hamburg on the south. The country in general is fruitful, abounds with corn, orchards, black cattle, and hogs, and is well seated for trade.

Lubec is an Imperial city, and chief of the hanse towns, at the conflux of several rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, which brings ships of burden into the very heart of the city, eight or ten miles from the sea. It employs about 150 sail of its own ships; for it has a considerable trade with Riga, Revel, Narva, and Petersburg; and with this last more immediately than any other country.

As the Lubeckers have such an immediate commerce with the ports of Livonia and the East sea, so they have always great magazines of the merchandise of those countries at Lubec, and large warehouses again at those ports respectively, with the manufactures and other goods of England, France, Spain, the East and West Indies, &c. Here they are able to supply the neighbouring countries with naval stores, and with iron, copper, beer, and all sorts of goods, supplied by the Baltic trade. Their chief home commodity, besides corn, is beer, which is highly valued; much of it is transported, and used medicinally for wounds and bruises.

Kiel, at the mouth of the river Swentin, on a bay of the Baltic, is the capital of all Holstein: It has a good harbour, well frequented

quented by ships from Germany, Sweden, &c. and is populous and wealthy. It is much enriched by its yearly fair, which is kept for three weeks after Twelfth-day, and frequented by multitudes of all ranks: Vast sums of money are here negociated, and payments made, of sums contracted beforehand, as punctually as by an Amsterdam banker upon the Exchange; insomuch that the man who does not preserve his credit at this fair, is looked upon as a bankrupt, and subjected to punishment, besides the scandal. During this fair, Hamburg looks like a desert, because every body hurries hither to pay their rents, or to renew their leases, or to let out money, &c.

Before we proceed to the description of other interesting parts of our map, we must not pass by unnoticed the celebrated city of Hamburg. It stands on the north side of the river Elbe, 72 miles from the mouth of it, and is seated with very extraordinary advantages for trade, both foreign and domestic: It has such a port and river as nothing in Europe excels, unless it be the Thames. Besides the Elbe, which enters the German ocean here, they have a channel opened to the river Trave, for the sake of a communication with Lubec and the Baltic sea, to avoid toll and other difficulties of the Sound; and vessels lying in the Trave are within 40 miles of the Baltic, whereas it is upwards of 400 round the coast of Jutland by the Sound.

Its trade, in fact, exceeds that of any city in the world which has no kingdom or commonwealth annexed to it; and its exports and imports are superior to those of many great kingdoms even in Germany itself. The Elbe, and the many other great navigable rivers that fall into it, after a course through some of the largest, richest, and most trading parts of Germany, furnish it with all the product and manufactures of Austria, Bohemia, and Upper and Lower Saxony.

By the Havel and Spree it has a trade with the electorate of Brandenburg; and, by a canal from the Spree to the Oder, its commerce is extended into Silesia, Moravia, and Poland, almost to Hungary.

The chief merchandise which it exports (to Great Britain principally) is linen of several countries and sorts; particularly Silesia diapers, and the lawns of Misnia and Lusatia, well known at London; Germany linen, called so in general from the countries of Osnabrug, Lunenburg, &c. Hamburg dowlas, and other linen, from Lower Saxony; coarse linen, barras, crocus, hinderlands, and many other sorts, from Lower Germany; linen yarn in great quantities from the same countries, especially Silesia

and Lusatia; tin plates, and wire of iron, brass, and steel, chiefly from Upper Saxony; clap-boards, pipe and hoghead staves, wainscot-boards, oak plank, and timber, with kid-skins in great quantities, from Brandenburg; corn from many of the German provinces, but chiefly from Brandenburg and Saxony. Of the numerous articles they import, the chief are the woollen manufactures of England; the value of which yearly, sent from Yorkshire only, and generally shipped at Hull, is said to be above 100,000 l. The single article of stockings sent hither comes to above 20,000 l. yearly; and, in short, all the English goods vended here amount to several hundred thousand pounds a year. The English merchants in particular, having extraordinary privileges granted them from this city, make a great figure here, different from those of all other nations; they appear as a body, with particular jurisdiction and powers among themselves; and, as they are called in London the Hamburg Company, so they are called at Hamburg the English Hans or Society. The English are pretty numerous here, this being really, as it was anciently called, the staple of the English trade for this part of the world. They had a particular grant from the city, by a treaty in Queen Anne's reign, of the same privilege to import herrings that was allowed to the Dutch. The Hamburgers drive a very great trade also to Russia and Livonia; and, for the goods which they send to the north part of the Empire and Poland, they have a great return, not only in linen yarn and fine flax, but in honey, wax, aniseed, linseed, drugs, &c. all which come by the navigation of the Oder into the Spree, and so into the Elbe, in the marquisate of Brandenburg; and therefore the Danes cannot interrupt this trade, or obtain any part of it, nor hinder the great vent of English manufactures back into all the before-mentioned countries; which is the capital branch of all the Hamburg trade, and has vastly enriched it. The number of vessels, of any considerable burden, belonging to the town is computed at 400, of which 30 of the principal are employed in the trade to and from London: They have many in the French trade, particularly about 40, which bring wine and other commodities from Bourdeaux; 50 or 60 in the Greenland trade; besides many which navigate the Baltic, and some also to Portugal, Spain, the Mediterranean, &c.

Besides the beer brewed here, of which great quantities are exported, they have, not long ago, erected several manufactures, which they carry on with great industry and success; particularly, 1. The weaving of damasks, brocades, velvets, and the richest kinds

kinds of silk. 2. Sugar-baking; but, having no colonies, they are obliged to buy their Muscovado sugars from Great Britain and France. 3. Calico-printing, which employs abundance of their people; and of late they have begun also to print linens, and make some gold and silver lace. By these, and several other branches of its trade, it is become a rich and powerful city, and, without dispute, drives the greatest inland trade at this time of any city, at least, in Europe, London and Amsterdam only excepted.

Hamburg is a hanse town of more importance than any in Europe, and may be considered, with respect to Germany, what Amsterdam is to Europe, a magazine of the different produce and merchandise of the trading world. Commission business made a very considerable article of the profits of Hamburg; but a great part of this branch is fallen into the hands of the merchants of Altena, the Hamburgers having injudiciously charged a small duty on them, which they have since taken off, and made it a free port for the transit of all merchandises; but they cannot recover this business in the same manner as before; so difficult is it to alter the channel of trade from the current it has once obtained.

There are other branches of which the Hamburgers have been obliged to yield a part to other nations. The trade of Lubec, which was sunk very low, has mended of late years; Stetin, which was hardly known as a trading town, now begins to have some figure in commerce; and the King of Prussia has endeavoured to establish Embden as a place of trade: Copenhagen, of late years, is improved; and a vast trade is established in Petersburg, which did not exist till this century: But, above all, France, since Queen Anne's war, has made large strides in the advancement of her commercial interest. These concurring reasons must necessarily diminish the trade of Hamburg.

What has clipped the wings of the Hamburgers, though not in so great a degree as generally imagined, is the neighbourhood of Altena, as before intimated, having the advantage of situation the same as Hamburg. To this may be added the continual losses suffered by the Algerine rovers, with whom they are obliged to be at war, or to be excluded from their trade with Spain.

This city seems to owe its safety to the jarring interests of the neighbouring powers. It is surrounded by the Danes, on the north side, in Holstein, Sleswic, Deitmarsen, &c. who have often made pretensions to it. It had the Swedes, on the west side, in the duchies of Bremen and Verden; and both these had forts upon the Elbe, the one at Gluck-

stadt, the other at Stadt; where, by their ships of war, they could intercept the Hamburgers trade. They had the Princes of the House of Lunenburg, on the south, possessed of Lawenburg on the Elbe, above the city, and so able to stop all their navigation upwards, and of Harburg over-against them. And, lastly, they had the House of Brandenburg, now Prussia, on the east. All these Princes have been ready enough to find pretensions on the city of Hamburg, and were severally able to push those pretensions; but, none of them being willing that the Hamburgers should fall into the hands of any but themselves, this clashing of interests has been the preservation of the city, having never failed of succour on one side or other.

We shall now pass over to the kingdom of Sweden, which is bounded by the Baltic sea, the Sound, and the Categate on the south; by the mountains of Norway on the west; by Danish or Norwegian Lapland on the north; and by Muscovy on the east. The soil, where capable of cultivation, is tolerably fruitful; but, for want of industry, the Swedes have not a competent supply of corn, and therefore import many sorts of grain from Livonia. Their cattle are small in size; their sheep bear a coarse wool, fit only to make cloathing for peasants; their horses are of a delicate kind: They have plenty of wild beasts, which are hunted for their flesh, as well as their hides and furs: Fowl, both wild and tame, are in great plenty, and good in their kind: Their lakes are well stored with variety of fine fish: Their woods and forests overspread great part of the country, and are for the most part of pines, fir, beech, birch, alder, juniper, and some oak. They have no considerable manufactures, and yet they have a very great trade, and are very strong in shipping; the reason is, the produce of their land, notwithstanding its northern situation and barren soil, is an immense treasure, and makes up for their want of manufactures: This product is not only great, but is inexhaustible in its fund, and consists of silver, copper, iron, timber, flax, pitch, tar, hemp, furs, and hides.

The silver they have peculiar to themselves, it being found in no other place in all these parts of the world, except in Norway; and this is the product of one mine only, at a place called Nola. The ore in the mine lies 145 fathoms deep, the working of which has continued near 300 years, and yet, as they relate, is unexhausted. The mine itself is very curious, and strangers are often carried down to see it. The revenue of it to the King is according to the degree to which it is worked.

Their

Their mines of iron and copper are very valuable indeed, and are a fund of wealth considerably greater than the mine of silver, and which will support Sweden, perhaps, to the end of time; for, as the quantity is inexhaustible, so the advantage of working these mines is very great. Without this, Sweden, which is a poor and barren place, excepting some few vallies and flat countries on the sea-coast, would not be able, on any terms, to import such great quantities of the manufactures and product of other countries as they now do; but their copper and iron supply them with all things, and the balance is always very much in their favour; which is not to be wondered at, inasmuch as, before the last calamitous war, which drained them both of money and men, the Swedish nation was a formidable power: And they tell us, that Sweden only, without including their provinces in Germany, furnished King Charles XII, for his wars, from the time of his first expedition against the King of Denmark, to his death at Frederickshal, above 300,000 men for soldiers, and 227 tons of gold, either in specie, or bills of exchange made good in Sweden, or bills at Hamburg, when exchange failed from Sweden; and this was always made good in copper or iron.

If this be true, and that we add to this the dreadful havock and destruction of the mines of copper, and of the iron works, which the Muscovites made in their several invasions upon them at the end of that war, and by which the late King of Sweden was obliged to consent to a disadvantageous peace, we need not wonder that the Swedes at present are in a low condition, in comparison to what they were, both as to real wealth and trade. The Muscovites carried away 70,000 tons of iron, besides copper; and did an irreparable damage, by destroying the copper mines, which had cost immense sums to bring to perfection; and by cutting down the woods, which were the life and support of the iron works. Yet, notwithstanding all this, we see the Swedes, by an application never enough to be commended, recovering, and their Government and Gentry contributing to the repair of their mines, and exciting them vigorously to agriculture and even to manufactures.

The Swedes have two countries distant from their native one, in which they have still some interest; and these are Finland and Pomerania. In Finland they have very few ports left, having lost Elsingvas and Wiborg to the Muscovites; however, at Abo, and some other small places remaining to them, they drive a considerable trade in Swedish deals, which are very valuable in England

and Holland, being of a good durable and uncommon kind of yellow fir. They also export the best masts for ships of any place, except Wiborg, in all those seas. The inland country is famed for good horses, and the Finlanders horse were once esteemed the best cavalry in all Germany.

In Pomerania the Swedes have still the port of Stralsund, which is a very considerable rich trading city, and a good port; and the isle of Rugen is a large, fruitful, and well cultivated island; and from hence Sweden itself, in times of scarcity, is often supplied with corn. The country of Pomerania is one of the most considerable in all the seas for the best oak timber and plank, and the Swedes have the greatest part of theirs from hence, with which they build their ships of war at Carelscroon.

The Swedish navigation was very inconsiderable, till Queen Christina, at the conclusion of the war in 1664, obtained from Denmark a freedom and custom for all ships and merchandise, belonging to the Swedish subjects, in their passage through the Sound, and established in her own dominions that difference of custom which still subsists between Swedish and foreign ships, and is in the proportion of 4, 5, 6; the first being called whole-free, the second half-free, and the last unfree: So that, where a whole-free Swedish ship pays 400 crowns, a half-free one pays 500, and a foreign vessel 600.

But, as great as this advantage was, it had but little effect, till the English act of navigation bridled the Hollanders, and opened the intercourse between England and Sweden. Since that time their commerce has been much augmented, as well as ours, that way, and goods transported by both, or either party, according to the various junctures of affairs. When Sweden has been engaged in a war, the English ships have had the whole employ; but, in time of peace, the advantage is so great on the Swedish side, and merchants so much encouraged, by freedom in customs, to employ their own ships, that English bottoms cannot be used in that trade, but only when Sweden is unprovided with a number of ships sufficient for the transportation of their own commodities.

[NOTE. As we have before, in our Magazines for February and March, 1757, pages 49 and 121, given a map of Prussia, Pomerania, Courland, &c. and described the principal places of note therein; and as we have also given an ample account of the Russian dominions, in our Magazines for November and December, 1758, pages 227 and 278; and of the memorable events of the Russian empire, with the head finely engraved

graved of the reigning Empress Elisabeth Petrovna, in our Magazine for July, 1759, page 33; our readers are therefore referred

to the same, whereby they will find this description of the countries bordering on the Baltic completed.]

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

By giving a Place, in your curious Collection, to the following Dissertation on the Foliation of Trees, or the Time when they put out their Leaves, in order to determine the Time of sowing certain Grain, Seeds, and culinary Plants, you will oblige

Yours, &c.

BOTANISTS in every age have not only taken great pains to discover and give names to plants, but have also described them with all possible accuracy. But this part of knowledge has been, till this present age, confined to narrower bounds than it deserved; for an opinion has prevailed, amongst all men of learning, that it is of no use out of the regions of medicine. From whence it has happened, that we find very few that have cultivated botany but physicians; nor have even these carried their inquiries farther than to obtain a moderate knowledge of officinal plants. But, in our times, some, who are worthy of the highest regard from all true lovers of this study, have endeavoured to find out and investigate the virtues of plants with greater care and industry: For these men, besides medical uses, have discovered great and remarkable advantages accruing from such researches.

I shall content myself with just touching upon some few things that may be done in this way; and therefore shall think I have not done amiss by exhorting those whom it may concern to observe, with all care and diligence, at what time every tree expands its buds, and unfolds its leaves; imagining, and not without good reason, that our country would some time or other, from observations of this kind made in different places, reap some new and perhaps unexpected advantages.

Such of our lands as lie under a cold sky are bound up with frost almost all the winter: Hence the roots of our plants, oppressed as it were with a drowsy sleep, are benumbed, and many herbs, that remain above ground, die. But, when the sun by its mild rays, at the beginning of spring, refreshes the earth, the snow melts, the ice gives way, the frost is dissolved, and a joyful face of things returns; immediately we see the vernal flowers begin to celebrate their nuptials, and the trees, one after another, open their buds and clothe themselves with leaves. It is a matter of wonder why the wood plants, as the spurge laurel, the wood anemone, the noble liverwort, the vernal vetch, the broom rape, the pasque flower, the colts-foot, the sage of Jerusa-

lem, pilewort, violets, &c. and the garden plants, as the assara-bacca, snow-drops, bulbous violet, vernal crocus, &c. should flower in the very beginning of spring; when we cannot, by any pains or care, bring them to flower in the autumn, or after the summer solstice. For it is remarkable that these plants, which are so very patient of the cold in the spring, are yet in the autumn so tender and weak, that they die, like the Indian plants, upon the first hoar-frost; e. g. the blue mountain-thistle, touch-me-not, &c. On the contrary, we see the succories and thistles never flower before the same solstice, whence the husbandman judges, from their flowers, as from a calendar that cannot deceive, that the solstice is past. From hence it is evident, that there is something else, besides moisture and heat, which promotes the fertility of plants.

In the same manner trees observe fixed laws and a certain order in their leafing; so that he, who is but moderately versed in this affair, may immediately know, when he sees one species of trees in leaf, what species will be next in leaf. Nor do we hardly ever find this order of Flora transgressed. He who should imagine he had found the true cause of this phenomenon in the different depths of the roots of different trees, would be mistaken; for then shrubs would always be in leaf before trees of one and the same kind, which yet rarely happens. This phenomenon therefore arises without doubt from some other cause, hitherto undiscovered, and perhaps explicable only by the different texture of the tree.

The order of the leafing of some trees and shrubs, as observed by me in Norfolk, ann. 1755, is as follows:

1 Honey-suckle	7 Raspberry	Apr. 3
2 Jan. 15	8 Bramble	3
3 Gooseberry	9 Briar	4
4 March 11	10 Plum	6
5 Currant	11 Apricot	6
6 Elder	12 Peach	6
7 Birch	13 Filberd	7
8 Weeping willow	14 Sallow	7
9 April 1	15 Alder	7
	16 Sycamore	

16 Sycamore	Apr. 9	27 Oak	Apr. 18
17 Elm	10	28 Lime	18
18 Quince	10	29 Maple	19
19 Marsh elder	11	30 Walnut	21
20 Wych elm	12	31 Plane	21
21 Quicken-tree	13	32 Black poplar	21
22 Hornbeam	13	33 Beech	21
23 Apple-tree	14	34 Acacia robinia	21
24 Abele	16	35 Ash	22
25 Chesnut	16	36 Carolina poplar	
26 Willow	17		22

With the first soft breeze, says Pliny, the cornelian cherry puts forth its buds, next the bay, a little before the equinox. The lime, the maple, the poplar, the elm, the fallow, the alder, the filberd, and hazel, are among the first that put out leaves; the plane-tree also is very early. Nat. Hist. lib. xvi. 25.

The foliation or leafing of the first four named trees varies very much, as to the time and the day on which they break bud; for, as the winter goes off sooner or later, so they are in leaf sooner or later. But this does not hold of the rest; e. g. in the year 1750, in which there was scarcely any winter weather, but the whole was almost a perpetual spring, I observed, towards the beginning of March, that the currant and gooseberry were in blow; whereas, when the winter is severe, they do not blow till April. The oak and the ash seldom shew their leaves before the night frosts are over. This agrees with Lord Bacon's observation, Nat. Hist. p. 146, that a long winter makes the earlier and later flowers come together. This I observed was the case in the year 1755, which was a remarkable long winter. For which reason gardeners do not venture to trust their house-plants to the open air, till the leaves of the last trees give signs of a mild winter.

The prudent husbandman will above all things watch with the greatest care the proper time for sowing; because this, with the Divine assistance, produces plenty of provisions, and lays the foundation of the public welfare of the kingdom, and of the private happiness of the people. The ignorant farmer, being more tenacious of the ways and customs of his ancestors, fixes his sowing season generally to a month, and even to a day; whether or no the earth be prepared to receive the seed he little cares. From whence it frequently happens, that the fields do not return what might be expected, and that what the sower sowed with sweat, the reaper reaps with sorrow. Wise economists therefore in all ages have endeavoured to their utmost to fix a certain time for sowing; but hitherto their labour has proved fruit-

less. There have been some who have tried to discover the qualities of the land necessary for this purpose by taste and smell; nor have there been wanting others who were persuaded that the smell of the earth, and the flora divæ virginis, were infallible signs of seed-time. All which, although perhaps they are not wholly without foundation, are yet insufficient for obtaining the end we aim at. For the experience of many years has taught us, that the seeds of one and the same species, sown in the same ground at different times, do not produce equal crops. We have seen even a great difference between what was sown in the morning and the afternoon. Thus also, while one plant is vigorous and flourishes, another of the same nature, and raised in the same soil, withers and dies. The farmer often throws the cause of scarcity upon Providence, that means to punish an ungrateful people, by ordering the fields to mourn in weeds, and the corn to mock the thresher's toil with empty husks: But it may be with truth asserted, that this surmise is often without foundation. He ought rather to complain of his own imprudence, and accuse himself that his granary is not better stored.

We look up to the stars, and without reason suppose that the changes on earth will answer to the heavenly bodies, intirely neglecting the things that grow round about us. We see trees open their buds, and expand their leaves; from hence we conclude that spring approaches, and experience supports us in this conclusion; but no-body hitherto has been able to shew what kind of tree Providence intended should be our calendar, so that we might know on what day the countryman ought to sow his grain.

This looking up to the stars, for this purpose, was transmitted down to us by the Greeks and Romans from Egypt, where the seasons, being much more regular than in these northern parts, might be as sure a guide in that country as any they could follow. But a calendar perhaps may not be so good a guide to us as the vegetation of certain plants, supposing we could once fix on the proper one for sowing each kind of seed. I have been told, by a common husbandman in Norfolk, that, when the oat catkins begin to shed their seed, it is a proper time to sow barley; and why might not some other tree serve to direct the farmer as to other seeds? The prudent gardener never ventures to put his house-plants out, till the mulberry leaf is of a certain growth.

It is wonderful to observe the conformity between vegetation and the arrival of certain birds of passage. I will give one instance as marked down in a diary kept by me in

Norfolk in the year 1755. April the 16th young figs appear; the 17th of the same month the cuckow sings. Now the word *κωκκωξ* signifies a cuckow, and likewise the young fig; and the reason given for it is, that in Greece they appeared together. I will just add, that the same year I first found the cuckow-flower in blow the 19th of April.

The sun acts on the earth by loosening, warming, and preparing it, as the culinary fire does on our meat, for which a certain degree of heat is requisite. For the sun by its heat drives the juices taken in by the roots through the vessels of the tree, which do not return by circulation, but become more copious by the daily addition of fresh heat.

Nature always takes the easiest and shortest way in all her works: He therefore who would imitate her must do the same. No one, I think, can deny, but that the same force which brings forth the leaves of trees, will also make the grain vegetate; and no one can justly assert, that a premature sowing will always and every-where accelerate a ripe harvest. Perhaps therefore we cannot promise ourselves a happy success by any means so likely as by taking our rule for sowing from the leafing of trees. We must for this end observe in what order every tree, according to its species, heat of the atmosphere, and quality of the soil, puts forth its leaves. Afterwards, comparing together the observations of many years, it will not be difficult, from the leafing of trees, to define the time, if not certainly, yet probably, when not only barley, but vernal rye, oats, and other annual plants ought to be sown. So that, if observations were made according to the following rules: 1st, That they should be continued for three years, and those specified, as well as the places in every observation. 2d, That they should be made on the same individuals: And, 3d, on trees which grow on the same soil, and in the same exposition, as the field that is to be sown. Were these circumstances, I say, attended to, perhaps we might be able to form more certain rules for the use of the farmer; but, since these rules have been neglected, our business will not succeed so well: For who does not know that the north wind, shade, and a moist soil, hinder the leafing of trees, as much as a dry situation on the slope of a hill inclining to the south promotes it?

If a number of future observations shall confirm the doctrine which I have been de-

livering, I do not doubt but that we may reap many advantages from it: For then we should not want a sure guide for the husbandman to regulate himself by in sowing his grain, and for the gardener to sow his kitchen and other seeds. What great benefit therefore would arise to the public, if one in every province would yearly make observations in this way, and at last communicate them, in the same manner as astronomers do their meteorological ones to the Royal Society, or Academy of Sciences?

It will besides be necessary to remark what sowing, made on different days in the spring, produces the best crop; that, comparing these with the foliation of different trees, it might appear which is the most proper time for this purpose. In like manner it will not be amiss to note at what time certain plants, especially the most remarkable in different parts of Great Britain, blow; that it might appear whether the year made a flower or a quicker progress. For we see, although observations of this kind have not yet come into use, that the mower can give a guess at the time proper for cutting grass, either from the flowers of the *parnassia*, the *devil's bit*, the *marsh gentian*, or the *bastard asphodel* bursting forth; or from the flowers of the purple meadow-trefoil withering, or from the ripening of the seeds of the yellow rattle; or, in higher places, from the yellow hue of the leaves of the *leopard's bane*. Would botanists, like astronomers, note the time of foliation, and flowering of trees and herbs, and the days on which the seed is sown, flowers, and ripens, and continue these observations for many years, there can be no doubt but that we might find some rule, from which we might conclude at what time grains and culinary plants, according to the nature of each soil, ought to be sown; nor should we be at a loss to guess at the approach of winter; nor be ignorant whether we ought to make our autumn-sowing later or earlier. Lastly, the gardener would have a most sure prophet to consult, whereas now he guides himself by nothing but very fallacious conjectures.

This is all which I think fit to produce upon this copious subject, which has hitherto not been handled, and is far from being perfectly understood. It is much above my power to go to the bottom of this affair; but, by touching upon it in a summary way, I mean to excite men of greater ability, who may treat it in the manner it deserves.

Of SYMPATHY,

HOW selfish soever man may be supposed, there are evidently some principles in his nature which interest him in the

and its singular Effects.

fortune of others, and render their happiness necessary to him, though he derives nothing from it except the pleasure of seeing it. On this

this kind is pity or compassion, the emotion which we feel for the misery of others, when we either see it, or are made to conceive it in a very lively manner. That we often derive sorrow from the sorrow of others is too obvious to require any instances to prove it; for this sentiment, like all the other original passions of human nature, is by no means confined to the virtuous and humane, though they perhaps may feel it with the most exquisite sensibility; the greatest ruffian, the most hardened violator of the laws of society, is not altogether without it.

As we have no immediate experience of what other men feel, we can form no idea of the manner in which they are affected, but by conceiving what we ourselves should feel in the like situation. Though our brother is upon the rack, as long as we are at our ease, our senses will never inform us of what he suffers: They never did and never can carry us beyond our own persons; and it is by the imagination only that we can form any conception of what are his sensations: Neither can that faculty help us to this any other way, than by representing to us what would be our own if we were in his case: It is the impressions of our own senses only, not those of his, which our imaginations copy. By the imagination we place ourselves in his situation, we conceive ourselves enduring all the same torments, we enter as it were into his body, and become in some measure him, and thence form some idea of his sensations, and even feel something, which, though weaker in degree, is not altogether unlike them. His agonies, when they are thus brought home to ourselves, when we have thus adopted and made them our own, begin at last to affect us, and we then tremble and shudder at the thought of what he feels: For, as to be in pain or distress of any kind excites the most excessive sorrow, so to conceive or to imagine that we are in it, excites some degree of the same emotion, in proportion to the vivacity or dulness of the conception.

That this is the source of our fellow-feeling for the misery of others, that it is by changing places in fancy with the sufferer, that we come either to conceive or to be affected by what he feels, may be demonstrated by many obvious observations, if it should not be thought sufficiently evident of itself. When we see a stroke aimed and just ready to fall upon the leg or arm of another person, we naturally shrink and draw back our own leg or our own arm; and, when it does fall, we feel it in some measure, and are hurt by it as well as the sufferer. The mob, when they are gazing at a dancer on the slack-rope, naturally writhe and twist and balance their own bodies, as they

see him do, and as they feel that they themselves must do if in his situation. Persons of delicate fibres, and a weak constitution of body, complain, that, in looking on the sores and ulcers that are exposed by beggars in the streets, they are apt to feel an itching or uneasy sensation in the correspondent part of their own bodies: The horror which they conceive at the misery of those wretches affects that particular part in themselves more than any other; because that horror arises from conceiving what they themselves would suffer, if they really were the wretches whom they are looking upon, and if that particular part in themselves was actually affected in the same miserable manner: The very force of this conception is sufficient, in their feeble frames, to produce that itching or uneasy sensation complained of. Men of the most robust make observe, that in looking upon fore eyes they often feel a very sensible soreness in their own, which proceeds from the same reason; that organ being, in the strongest man, more delicate than any other part of the body is in the weakest.

Neither is it those circumstances only, which create pain or sorrow, that call forth our fellow-feeling: Whatever is the passion which arises from any object in the person principally concerned, an analogous emotion springs up, at the thought of his situation, in the breast of every attentive spectator. Our joy for the deliverance of those heroes of tragedy or romance who interest us, is as sincere as our grief for their distress; and our fellow-feeling with their misery is not more real than that with our happiness: We enter into their gratitude towards those faithful friends who did not desert them in their difficulties; and we heartily go along with their resentment against those perfidious traitors, who injured, abandoned, or deceived them. In every passion of which the mind of man is susceptible, the emotions of the by-stander always correspond to what, by bringing the case home to himself, he imagines, should be the sentiments of the sufferer.

Pity and compassion are words appropriated to signify our fellow-feeling with the sorrow of others. Sympathy, though its meaning was, perhaps, originally the same, may now, however, without much impropriety, be made use of to denote our fellow-feeling with any passion whatever.

Upon some occasions sympathy may seem to arise merely from the view of a certain emotion in another person. The passions, upon some occasions, may seem to be transfused from one man to another, instantaneously, and antecedent to any knowledge of what excited them in the person principally concerned.

concerned. Grief and joy, for example, strongly expressed in the look and gestures of any one, at once affect the spectator with some degree of a like painful or agreeable emotion. A smiling face is, to every body that sees it, a cheerful object; as a sorrowful countenance, on the other hand, is a melancholy one.

This, however, does not hold universally with regard to every passion; there are some, of which the expressions excite no sort of sympathy; but, before we are acquainted with what gave occasion to them, serve rather to disgust and provoke us against them. The furious behaviour of an angry man is more likely to exasperate us against himself than against his enemies. As we are unacquainted with his provocation, we cannot bring his case home to ourselves, nor conceive any thing like the passions which it excites: But we plainly see what is the situation of those with whom he is angry, and to what violence they may be exposed from so enraged an adversary. We readily, therefore sympathise with their fear or resentment; and are immediately disposed to take party against the man from whom they appear to be in so much danger.

If the very appearances of grief and joy inspire us with some degree of the like emotions, it is because they suggest to us the general idea of some good or bad fortune that has befallen the person in whom we observe them; and in these passions this is sufficient to have some little influence upon us. The effects of grief and joy terminate in the person who feels those emotions, of which the expressions do not, like those of resentment, suggest to us the idea of any other person for whom we are concerned, and whose interests are opposite to his. The general idea of good or bad fortune, therefore, creates some concern for the person who has met with it; but the general idea of provocation excites no sympathy with the anger of the man who has received it: Nature, it seems, teaches us to be more averse to enter into this passion, and, till informed of its cause, to be disposed rather to take part against it.

Even our sympathy with the grief or joy of another, before we are informed of the cause of either, is always extremely imperfect. General lamentations, which express nothing but the anguish of the sufferer, create rather a curiosity to inquire into his situation, along with some disposition to sympathise with him, than any actual sympathy that is very sensible: The first question that we ask is, What has befallen you? Till this be answered, though we are uneasy, both from the vague idea of his misfortune, and

still more from torturing ourselves with conjectures about what it may be, yet our fellow-feeling is not very considerable.

Sympathy, therefore, does not arise so much from the view of the passion, as from that of the situation which excites it: We sometimes feel, for another, a passion of which he himself seems to be altogether incapable; because, when we put ourselves in his case, that passion arises in our breast from the imagination, though it does not in his from the reality: We blush for the impudence and rudeness of another, though he himself appears to have no sense of the impropriety of his own behaviour; because we cannot help feeling with what confusion we ourselves should be covered, had we behaved in so absurd a manner.

Of all the calamities to which the condition of mortality exposes mankind, the loss of reason appears, to those who have the least spark of humanity, by far the most dreadful, and they behold that last stage of human wretchedness with deeper commiseration than any other; but the poor wretch who is in it laughs and sings, perhaps, and is altogether insensible of his own misery. The anguish which humanity feels, therefore, at the sight of such an object, cannot be the reflection of any sentiment of the sufferer: The compassion of the spectator must arise altogether from the consideration of what he himself would feel, if he was reduced to the same unhappy situation, and, what perhaps is impossible, was at the same time able to regard it with his present reason and judgment.

What are the pangs of a mother, when she hears the moanings of her infant, that, during the agony of disease, cannot express what it feels? In her idea of what it suffers, she joins, to its real helplessness, her own consciousness of that helplessness, and her own terrors for the unknown consequences of its disorder; and, out of all these, forms, for her own sorrow, the most complete image of misery and distress. The infant, however, feels only the uneasiness of the present instant, which can never be great. With regard to the future it is perfectly secure; and, in its thoughtlessness and want of foresight, possesses an antidote against fear and anxiety, the great tormentors of the human breast, from which reason and philosophy will in vain attempt to defend it, when it grows up to a man.

We sympathise even with the dead, and, overlooking what is of real importance in their situation, that awful futurity which awaits them, we are chiefly affected by those circumstances which strike our senses, but

can have no influence upon their happiness. It is miserable, we think, to be deprived of the light of the sun; to be shut out from life and conversation; to be laid in the cold grave, a prey to corruption and the reptiles of the earth; to be no more thought of in this world, but to be obliterated in a little time from the affections, and almost from the memory, of their dearest friends and relations. Surely we imagine we can never feel too much for those who have suffered so dreadful a calamity: The tribute of our fellow-feeling seems doubly due to them now, when they are in danger of being forgot by every body; and, by the vain honours which we pay to their memory, we endeavour, for our own misery, artificially to keep alive our melancholy remembrance of their misfortune. That our sympathy can afford them no consolation seems to be an addition to their calamity; and to think that all we can do is unavailing, and that, what alleviates all other distress, the regret, the love, and the lamentation of their friends, can yield no comfort to them, serves only to exasperate our sense of their misery. The happiness of the dead,

however, most assuredly, is affected by none of these circumstances; nor is it the thought of these things which can ever disturb the security of their repose. The idea of that dreary and endless melancholy, which the fancy naturally ascribes to their condition, arises altogether from our joining, to the change which has been produced upon them, our own consciousness of that change, from our putting ourselves in their situation, and from our lodging, if I may be allowed to say so, our own living souls in their inanimated bodies, and thence conceiving what would be our emotions in this case. It is this very illusion of the imagination which renders the foresight of our own dissolution so terrible to us, and the idea of those circumstances, which undoubtedly can give us no pain when we are dead, makes us miserable while we are alive. And from thence arises one of the most important principles in human nature, the dread of death, the great poison to the happiness, but the great restraint upon the injustice of mankind, which, while it afflicts and mortifies the individual, guards and protects the society.

The LIFE of Lady JANE GREY, continued from Page 19 of this Volume.

All agree, that the two Dukes, and those who were most sincerely attached to them, used the utmost caution, in order to conceal the King's death; which, had it been in their power, they would willingly have done for a fortnight; amongst other reasons, it is said, in hopes that the Lady Mary might fall into their hands. Of this there would be the more probability, if we could depend upon what a very bitter, but a very intelligent * writer assures us, that Northumberland himself kept a secret correspondence with her Highness, and actually wrote her a letter on the 20th of June, the very day before King Edward's letters-patents passed, with the strongest assurances possible of his duty and service. The very next day after the King's death, the Lord High Treasurer Winchester, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Lord High Admiral Clinton, went to the Tower, where they turned out Sir James Croft, who had the charge of that important fortress, and administered the oath of Constable to the Lord Admiral Clinton, who immediately gave the necessary directions for putting it in a state of defence, for the reception of those who were speedily expected; all which was the more easy, since some steps for this purpose had been previously taken before the death of King Edward. The Tower being thus secured, the next step was to secure the city; and for this pur-

pose the Council, as it was very common in respect to affairs of moment, wrote their letters for Sir George Barnes, with six Aldermen, as many Merchant-adventurers, and the same number of the Merchants of the Staple, to repair to the Court; which they accordingly did on Saturday the 8th of July; and, being by the Council informed of the state things were in, and of the disposition the King, by letters-patents, had made of the crown, they were sworn to Queen Jane, and dismissed, with directions to keep the King's death a secret. We may from hence perceive, that Mr. Strype must be mistaken, when he asserts, that Dr. Ridley preached the next day at Paul's Cross, in maintenance of Queen Jane's title, who as yet was not proclaimed; and therefore, when he says there were but two Paul's sermons preached in this short reign, and the latter by Mr. Rogers, who preached only upon the Gospel of the day, it is highly probable that he exchanged the preachers, putting the first last, and the last first, as the subjects of their sermons very plainly testify, as well as the concurring evidence of the best writers of those times, who fix the sermon of Bishop Ridley to the 16th, and not to the 9th. Indeed, what probability is there, that the Council should recommend secrecy to the Lord-mayor and Aldermen, and at the same time give or send instructions to Mr. Rogers,

* Leicester's Commonwealth.

who really preached on the 9th; or to Bishop Ridley, as Strype would have it, to declare Queen Jane's title to the people. So far was this from being their purpose, that, in their first letters to the Ambassadors at Brussels, which were dispatched on the Saturday, tho' they mentioned the King's death, yet they said nothing of the succession; but, finding by the Lady Mary's letters the next day that she was apprised of it, and that it could not be kept a secret; they then wrote to Sir Philip Hoby, Sir Richard Morison, and the Bishop of Norwich, and acquainted them with Queen Jane's accession. At the same time, they swore the guard and the head Officers of the Household to Jane, and took the resolution of proclaiming her the next day. It is very remarkable, that, in pursuance of their engagement, the Council at this time stuck together, and acted in all outward appearance with the utmost harmony; and yet, if they were in earnest now, they could not, consistent with the principles of conscience or justice, dislike any thing that passed afterwards, since that was only in maintenance of what was now done, which might indeed be more dangerous then, but not at all more illegal or unjust than now. The truth is, that several were unsatisfied, and only wanted courage to declare themselves; nay, in the opinion of Sir William Cecil, who was at this time Secretary of State, the major part of the Council were rather inclined to Queen Mary's title; so that he ascribed it to some impropriety in the conduct of one Hungate, who was intrusted with her letters, rather than to the disposition of the Council, that it did not succeed. If this seems inconsistent with that strong stile in which their answer to the Lady Mary is penned, it must be considered, that this was the business of Sir John Cheke, who was very hearty; and, when he had drawn it, while Northumberland was present, none of the Council was stout enough to decline signing it. They apprehended, that the face of authority and the strength of the nation was with Jane and the two Dukes, and therefore with them they staid, till, hearing of the forces that resorted to Mary, they began to wish that they had stuck to their first notions in favour of her title. This is the plain and naked truth, not taken upon the authority of this or that author, or from a bias to, or prejudice against either side of the question; but drawn from facts that cannot admit of dispute, and from the declarations, not only of those who lived in these times, but of some of the principal persons of whose conduct we are speaking; such as Archbishop Cranmer, Sir William Cecil, Sir John Mason, and others. By this spe-

cimen our readers will find it no difficult matter to account for and form a right judgment of all that afterwards happened.

It does not appear, that those who adhered to Lady Jane, either from interest or otherwise, suffered themselves to be deceived in any degree by the letters they received from Lady Mary; in which, though she did not take the title of Queen, she clearly asserted her right to the crown; took notice of their concealing her brother's death, and of the practices they had since entered into; but intimated, that there was still room for reconciliation, and that, if they complied with their duty in proclaiming her Queen, she could forgive, and even forget what was past. In their answer, the Lords and others of the Privy-council (for it was signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and 20 others) insist upon the indubitable right, and their own unalterable fidelity to Queen Jane, to whom they persuaded the Lady Mary to submit. These previous steps being taken, and the Tower and city of London secured, as above-mentioned, the Council quitted Greenwich, and came to London; and, on Monday July the 10th in the forenoon, the two Dukes repaired to Durham-house, where the Lady Jane resided with her husband, as part of Northumberland's family. There the Duke of Suffolk, with much solemnity, explained to his daughter the disposition the late King had made of his crown by letters-patents, the clear sense the Privy-council had of her right, the consent of the Magistrates and citizens of London; and, when he had made an end of speaking, himself and Northumberland fell on their knees, and paid their duty to her, as Queen of England.

The poor Lady, somewhat astonished at their discourse, but not in the least affected by their reasons, or elevated by such unexpected honours, returned them an answer to this effect: 'That, the laws of the kingdom and natural right standing for the King's sisters, she would beware of burthening her weak conscience with a yoke which did belong to them; that she understood the infamy of those who had permitted the violation of right to gain a scepter; that it were to mock God, and deride justice, to scruple at the stealing of a shilling, and not at the usurpation of a crown. Besides, said she, I am not so young, nor so little read in the guiles of Fortune, to suffer myself to be taken by them. If she enrich any, it is but to make them the subject of her spoil; if she raise others, it is but to pleasure herself with their ruins; what she adored but yesterday is to-day her pasture; and, if I now permit her to adorn and crown me, I must to-

morrow

morrow suffer her to crush and tear me in pieces : Nay, with what crown doth she present me? A crown which hath been violently and shamefully wrested from Catharine of Arragon, made more unfortunate by the punishment of Anne Boleyn, and others that wore it after her : And why then would you have me add my blood to theirs, and be the third victim from whom this fatal crown may be ravished, with the head that wears it? But, in case it should not prove fatal unto me, and that all its venom were consumed, if Fortune should give me warranties of her constancy, should I be well advised to take upon me these thorns which would dilacerate, though not kill me outright ; to burthen myself with a yoke which would not fail to torment me, though I were assured not to be strangled with it? My liberty is better than the chain you proffer me, with what precious stones soever it be adorned, or of what gold soever framed. I will not exchange my peace for honourable and precious jealousies, for magnificent and glorious fetters. And, if you love me sincerely and in good earnest, you will rather wish me a secure and quiet fortune, though mean, than an exalted condition exposed to the wind, and followed by some dismal fall.

Notwithstanding the prudence, goodness, and eloquence of this speech, she was at length prevailed upon, by the exhortations of her father, the intercession of her mother, the artful persuasions of Northumberland, and, above all, the earnest desires of her husband, whom she tenderly loved, to yield her assent to what had been, and what was to be done ; and thus, with a heavy heart, she suffered herself to be conveyed by water to the Tower, where she entered with all the state of a Queen, attended by the principal Nobility, and, which is very extraordinary, her train supported by the Dukes of Suffolk, her mother, in whom, if in any of this line, the right of succession remained. About six o'clock in the afternoon she was proclaimed, with all due solemnities, in the city, which proclamation Sir William Cecil declined drawing, and it was therefore penned by Sir John Throckmorton, with great skill and elegance : And, because it contains the substance of King Edward's letters-patents, and whatever else could cast any colour of right upon the title of Queen Jane, and this in the most concise terms, it was thought proper to give it a place here, for the satisfaction of our readers :

“ JANE, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, and of the church of England, and also of Ireland, under Christ, in earth

the supreme head. To all our most loving, faithful, and obedient subjects, and to every of them, greeting. Whereas our most dear cousin Edward the Sixth, late King of England, &c. by his letters-patents signed with his own hand, and sealed with his great seal of England, bearing date the 21st day of June, in the 7th year of his reign, in the presence of the most part of his Nobles, his Counsellors, Judges, and divers other grave and sage personages, for the profit and surety of the whole realm, thereto assenting and subscribing their names to the same ; hath, by the same his letters-patents, recited, That, for as much as the imperial crown of this realm, by an act made in the 35th year of the reign of the late King of worthy memory, King Henry the Eighth, our progenitor and great uncle, was, for lack of issue of the body of our said late cousin King Edward the Sixth, by the same act limited and appointed to remain to the Lady Mary, his eldest daughter, and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten ; and, for default of such issue, the remainder thereof to the Lady Elisabeth, his second daughter, and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten, with such conditions as should be limited and appointed by the said late King of worthy memory, King Henry the Eighth, by his letters-patents under his great seal, or by last will in writing, signed with his hand. And, for as much as the said limitation of the imperial crown of this realm being limited as is aforesaid to the said Lady Mary and Lady Elisabeth, being illegitimate and not lawfully begotten ; for that the marriage had between the said late King Henry the Eighth and the Lady Catharine, mother to the said Lady Mary ; and also the marriage had between the said King Henry the Eighth and the Lady Anne, mother to the said Lady Elisabeth ; were clearly and lawfully undone by sentences of divorces, according to the word of God, and the ecclesiastical laws. And which said several divorcements have been severally ratified and confirmed by authority of Parliament, and especially in the 28th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, remaining in force, strength, and effect ; whereby, as well the said Lady Mary, as also the said Lady Elisabeth, to all intents and purposes, are, and have been, clearly disabled to ask, claim, or challenge the said imperial crown, or any other of the honours, castles, manors, lordships, lands, tenements, or other hereditaments, as heir or heirs to our said late cousin King Edward the Sixth, or as heir or heirs to any other person or persons whatsoever, as well for the cause before rehearsed, as also for that the said Lady Mary and Lady

dy Elifabeth were unto our late said cousin but of the half-blood, and therefore, by the ancient laws, statutes, and customs of this realm, be not inheritable unto our said late cousin, although they had been born in lawful matrimony, as indeed they were not, as, by the said sentences of divorce, and the said statute of the 28th year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, plainly appeareth. And, for as much also as it is to be thought, or at the least much to be doubted, that, if the said Lady Mary or Lady Elifabeth should hereafter have and enjoy the said imperial crown of this realm, and should then happen to marry a stranger born out of this realm, that then the same stranger, having the government and the imperial crown in his hands, would adhere and practise not only to bring this noble free realm into the tyranny and servitude of the Bishop of Rome, but also to have the laws and customs of his or their own native country or countries to be practised and put in use within this realm, rather than the laws, statutes, and customs here of long time used; whereupon the title of inheritance of all and singular the subjects of this realm do depend, to the peril of conscience, and the utter subversion of the commonweal of this realm. Whereupon our said late dear cousin, considering with himself what means were most convenient to be had for the stay of the said succession in the said imperial crown, if it should please God to call him out of this transitory life, having no issue of his body, and calling to his remembrance, that We and the Lady Catharine and the Lady Mary, our sisters, being the daughters of the Lady Frances, our natural mother, and then and yet wife to our natural and most loving father, Henry Duke of Suffolk; and the Lady Margaret, daughter of the Lady Eleanor, then deceased, sister to the said Lady Frances, and the late wife of our cousin Henry Earl of Cumberland, were very nigh of his Grace's blood, of the part of his father's side, our said progenitor and great uncle; and, being naturally born here within the realm, and for the very good opinion our said late cousin had of our and our said sisters and cousin Margaret's good education, did therefore, upon good deliberation and advice herein had and taken, by his said letters-patents, declare, order, assign, limit, and appoint, that, if it should fortune himself, our said late cousin King Edward the Sixth, to decease, having no issue of his body lawfully begotten, that then the said imperial crown of England and Ireland, and the confines of the same, and his title to the crown of the realm of France, and all and singular honours, castles, prerogatives, privileges, &c.

should, for lack of such issue of his body, remain, come, and be unto the eldest son of the body of the said Lady Frances, lawfully begotten, being born into the world in his life-time, and to the heirs male of the body of the same eldest son, lawfully begotten; and so from son to son, as he should be of ancienty in birth, of the body of the said Lady Frances, lawfully begotten, being born into the world in our said late cousin's life-time, and to the heirs male of the body of every such son, lawfully begotten; and, for default of such son born into the world in his life-time, of the body of the said Lady Frances, lawfully begotten; and, for lack of heirs male of every such son, lawfully begotten; that then the said imperial crown, and all and singular other the premises, should remain, come, and be to us, by the name of the Lady Jane, eldest daughter of the said Lady Frances, and to the heirs male of our body, lawfully begotten; and, for lack of such heir male, that then the said imperial crown, and all other the premises, should remain, come, and be to the said Lady Catharine, our said second sister, and to the heirs male of her body, lawfully begotten, with divers other remainders, as by the same letters-patents more plainly, and at large may and doth appear. Sithens the making of which letters-patents, that is to say, on Thursday, which was the 6th day of this instant month July, it hath pleased God to call to his infinite mercy our said most dear cousin Edward the Sixth, whose soul God pardon; and, for as much as he is now deceased, having no heirs of his body begotten; and that also there remain at this present time no heirs lawfully begotten of the body of our said progenitor and great uncle, King Henry the Eighth; and, for as much also as the said Lady Frances, our said mother, had no issue male begotten of her body, and born into the world in the life-time of our said cousin King Edward the Sixth, so as the said imperial crown, or other the premises to the same belonging, or in any wise appertaining, now be and remain to us, in our actual and royal possession, by authority of the said letters-patents: We do therefore, by these presents, signify unto all our most loving, faithful, and obedient subjects, That, like as we for our part shall, by God's grace, shew ourselves a most gracious and benign Sovereign Queen and Lady to all our good subjects, in all their just and lawful suits and causes, and to the uttermost of our power shall preserve and maintain God's most holy word, Christian policy, and the good laws, customs, and liberties of these our realms and dominions; so we mistrust not but they and every of them

them will again for their parts, at all times and in all cases, shew themselves unto us, their natural liege Queen and Lady, most faithful, loving, and obedient subjects, according to their bounden duties and allegiances, whereby they shall please God, and do the thing that shall tend to their own preservations and sureties; willing and commanding all men of all estates, degrees, and conditions, to see our peace and accord kept, and to be obedient to our laws, as they tender our favour, and will answer for the contrary at their extreme perils. In witness whereof, we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself, at our Tower of London, the 10th day of July, in the first year of our reign.

Anno Domini God save the Queen."
M.D.LIII.

The concourse of people, as is usual on such occasions, was very great about the Tower; but they came there rather out of curiosity, than to testify their concurrence or consent; so that their acclamations were but faint, most being silent, some testifying their dislike; and amongst the crowd a vintner's boy had the boldness to vindicate Queen Mary's title, for which he was presently committed. This day likewise Jane, assuming the regal title, confirmed the Lords Lieutenants throughout the kingdom, and wrote to the Marquis of Northampton, who was Lord Lieutenant of Surry, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, and Bucks, to assist and defend her title. On Tuesday, the 11th, Gilbert Pot, servant to Ninion Saunders, a vintner, who was convicted of speaking seditious words the day before, on the evidence of his master, a gunner of the Tower, stood in the pillory, to which his ears were nailed, and, when his time of standing was ended, they were cut off, a Herald proclaiming his offence, and a trumpet sounding all the time: An unseasonable act of severity, which displeased rather than terrified the people, and which a subsequent accident made more remarkable; for his master, with one Owen, a gunsmith, coming from the Tower that evening, were drowned in shooting London-bridge. On Wednesday, the 12th, a letter was written from Jane to the Emperor, notifying her accession; which was committed to the care of Richard Shelly, who was likewise intrusted with the Council's letters to the Ambassadors at Brussels, in which they stiled that Princess our Sovereign Lady.

Jane and her Council, however, had their thoughts diverted, from matters of form to things of greater consequence, by their receiving certain intelligence, that Mary was

gone to Keninghall-castle, in Norfolk, attended by some of the Nobility, and with such a resort of the Commons, as plainly shewed she wanted not those who would support her claim to the crown, which she had likewise shewn her own intention to maintain, by assuming the title of Queen. A squadron had been before sent to cruise upon the coast of Suffolk and Norfolk, to prevent her escape to Flanders; but now the necessity of an army appeared, and the first resolution was, that it should be commanded by the Duke of Suffolk, who had a great stake in this business, and who wanted not either courage or any other abilities to qualify him for that office. But the Queen's tenderness over-ruled her judgment, and the Council, falling easily into her opinion, consented that Suffolk, with the title of Guardian to the Queen's person, should remain where he was, and that Northumberland, whose military talents they magnified, should put himself at the head of the forces; which he seemed chearfully to accept, because he saw that it could not possibly be refused. He then signified to the Council, that he would make ready his own power on the morrow after, not doubting but they would send theirs with him, or speed them after him; that he must recommend the Queen unto their fidelity, of whose sacred person he desired them to be very tender; all which they promised him to do. And, having thus settled these affairs, they made the Queen acquainted, in Northumberland's presence, with how great readiness he had taken the danger of that action upon himself, to give her the contentment of enjoying her father's company, till the present storm was blown over. The Queen, in her turn, humbly thanked the Duke for so great a favour, and chearfully desired him not to be wanting to the public and his personal safety.

The same day arms and ammunition were sent, from the Tower, for the use of the troops that were quickly to be put in motion. On Thursday, the 13th, after taking due care, so far as was in his power, for assembling troops sufficient for the intended enterprise, which was reducing those in arms against Queen Jane, and bringing Mary prisoner to the Tower, he went, for the last time, to Court; and, having put the Nobility and Council in mind that Newmarket was the place of rendezvous, he delivered himself farther to this effect: 'My Lords, said he, I and these other noble personages, with the whole army that now goes forth, as well for the behalf of you and yours, as for the establishing of the Queen's Highness, shall not only adventure our bodies and lives

amongst the bloody strokes and cruel assaults of our adversaries in the open fields, but also we do leave the conservation of ourselves, children and families, at home here with you, as together committed to your trust and fidelity; whom, if we thought you would, through malice, conspiracy, or dissension, leave us your friends in the briars, and betray us, we could as well sundry ways foresee and provide for our own safeguards, as any of you, by betraying us, can do for yours. But now, upon the only trust and faithfulness of your honours, whereof we think ourselves most assured, we hazard our lives; which trust and promise if you shall violate, hoping thereby of life and promotion, yet God shall not count you innocent of our bloods, neither acquit you of the sacred oath of allegiance, made freely by you to this virtuous Lady, the Queen's Highness, who, by your and our inticement, is rather of force placed therein, than by her own seeking and request. Consider, also, that God's cause, which is the preferment of his word, and the fear of the return of Popery, hath been (as ye have heretofore always said) the original cause whereupon ye (even at the first motion) granted your good-wills and consents thereunto, as by your own hand-writing appeareth. And think not otherwise, but that, if you mean deceit, though not forthwith, yet hereafter God will revenge the same. I can say no more, but, in this troublesome time, wish you to use constant hearts, abandoning all malice, envy, and private affection.' Which said, and having paused a little, he shut up his address in these following words: 'I have not spoken to you, my Lords, in this sort upon any mistrust that I have of your fidelities, of which always I have hitherto conceived a trusty confidence; but I have only put you in remembrance thereof, what chance of variance soever might grow amongst you in my absence: And this I pray you, that you would not wish me less good speed in this journey than you would have yourselves.' To which last words one of them is reported to have thus replied: 'My Lord, if you mistrust any of us in this matter, your Grace is much mistaken in us: For which of us can wash his hands clean of the present business? For, if we should shrink from you, as one that is culpable, which of us can excuse himself as being guiltless?'

Northumberland, very little more assured by this quick return, went to take his leave of the Queen, where he found his commission ready sealed, together with certain instructions subscribed by all the Lords of the Council, in which his marches were laid out

and limited from one day to another: This is generally supposed to have been by his own advice, that he might have the authority of the Privy-council to plead for every motion he made. At his departure, the Earl of Arundel, who had been betraying him all the while, and who meditated their destruction now, which he soon accomplished, came to the Duke, professed his sorrow that he was not appointed to go with him, in whose presence he could find in his heart to spend his blood, and to lay his life down at his feet. Northumberland, accompanied by the Marquis of Northampton and the Lord Grey, went in his barge to Durham-house, and from thence to Whitehall, where having mustered his forces, and given the necessary orders for their march, he returned to Durham-house for that night; and on Friday, the 14th of July, he marched with 2000 horse and 6000 foot through Shoreditch, accompanied by the Lord Grey of Wilton, and Sir John Gates, his constant friend, bringing up the rear.

The Duke of Suffolk, having the care of the Queen's person and of the Tower, found him self very fully employed, and in a very little time perceived what a mistake had been made in sending Northumberland into a country where he was universally hated, and leaving the direction of the Council to him who was no politician. On Saturday, the 15th, those intrigues began which destroyed that unanimity that, in appearance at least, had subsisted in Jane's little court. Sir William Cecil seems to have been the person who first intimated a dislike of the condition they were in; and he very quickly found that many were in his sentiments. He had wisely declined executing his office of Secretary, so that most of the papers of state had been drawn by Sir John Cheke, which was certainly no disadvantage to the cause; for, as he was one of the most learned and polite, he was also one of the clearest and correctest writers of that time. The person applied to by Cecil was the Lord Treasurer Winchester, whose maxim it was, that, in stormy times, an oak was more exposed than a willow; and this gave him such a facility in bending, that we find him well rooted, and flourishing, in every Court, from the days of Henry to the times of Elizabeth. Arundel was the next tampered with, and he contented himself with saying, that he liked not that air; Paget and Petre were known to be in the same sentiments. These cabals were indeed very secret, but it was not long before their effects appeared.

On Sunday, July the 16th, Dr. Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of London, as we had above occasion to remark, preached at St. Paul's Cross,

Cross, where he very justly commended the virtues and abilities of Queen Jane, maintained her title by the best arguments he could devise, and inveighed against the claims of King Henry's daughters. In all this, no doubt, he acted with great sincerity, for he was a man of primitive piety and unspotted integrity; notwithstanding which, this sermon is, with great probability, believed to have cost him his life. His fate ought, however, to be a warning to clergymen not to embark themselves in schemes of policy, with which the Gospel has very little to do; and surely, therefore, it had been better if the Protestant cause had not mingled so much in this dispute, whereby it was made so obnoxious to Mary; so that it is no wonder if she thought that all who were of her brother's religion, were against his sisters succeeding him; to which this conduct of Bishop Ridley might not a little contribute: So that, after all, these kind of declarations should be left to those whom they properly belong, that is, to the Heralds and other instruments of state, and not to the Pastors or Prelates of the church.

In the evening of the same day the Lord Treasurer went privately out of the Tower, which was no sooner known to the Duke of Suffolk, than he caused the gates to be shut, though it was but seven o'clock; and about midnight, we are told, the Lord Treasurer was brought in again. On Monday, the 17th, the spirit of discord began to work powerfully, upon the Lord Treasurer's reporting, that the people in general were for Mary; that many of the Nobility who were at liberty had joined her; that the ships had revolted to her, which were sent to cruise on the coast of Norfolk; and that there were very little hopes of Northumberland's success: All this was abundantly confirmed by letters from Northumberland himself, complaining that they had not sent the powers they had promised to Newmarket; that this had discouraged his forces so, that they began to dwindle; and pressing them, for

the sake of religion, the Queen, and themselves, to hasten their supplies. These dispatches were read and debated upon in Council; but, in private, they were busy in contriving how to get out of the Tower, in which they were already a kind of prisoners, and to which they were afraid of being sent by another authority, for what they were then doing against their will. On Tuesday, the 18th, Queen Jane, by the advice of her Council, wrote to Sir John St. Lowe and Sir Anthony Kingston, to raise forces in Buckinghamshire for her support; yet, whatever the Council did of this kind, though with all the outward zeal and solemnity imaginable, was directly against their real sentiments, and intirely owing to the strictness and vigilance with which the forces under the command of the Duke of Suffolk kept the gates; so that their situation seemed equally desperate, with respect to the measures they were taking, and with regard to their desired escape. On Wednesday, July the 19th, the Council was assembled in the morning, on account of letters received from Lord Rich, Lieutenant of the county of Essex, giving them notice, that the Earl of Oxford, with the forces under his command, had deserted to the Lady Mary; upon which they wrote, in the strongest terms that could be devised, to keep him to his fidelity, and to express their own; and they had no sooner signed this letter, than some of the shrewdest amongst them made it a handle for executing their design of getting out of the Tower: With this view, they suggested the absolute necessity they were under of complying, without any longer delay, with their engagements to the Duke of Northumberland; and that it was impossible for them to do this, without going to levy and press men, for the service, in person, and even marching with them, since it appeared how little trust could be reposed in some men's faith, who had carried the forces raised by their orders, for the service of Queen Jane, to her competitor.

[To be finished in our next.]

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER LXXI.

On the Original, Nature, Tendency, and Effects of Theatrical Entertainments.

Succellit vetus his Comœdia, non sine multa
Laude: Sed in vitium libertas excidit, & vim
Dignam lege regi.

HOR.

OF the various judgments, into which the world has divided on the subject of theatrical entertainments, some appear too rigid for a sensible man, and some too favourable for a good man to come into. There are persons of a melancholy turn, who think all mirth dissolute, and call laughter

folly: As liquors tinge the containing vessels, the severity of these men's complexion gives a gloom to religion, which is painted by them as wearing a continual frown, and with features inflexible to any sort of gaiety. But the number is far greater of those, who make no inquisition into their amusements,

nor one moment reflect on the quality or tendency of them; whose business is pleasure, whatever it costs them, and to whom nothing is shocking, that is but diverting. By the latter the most vicious scenes will be frequented and applauded, by the former the most moralised and instructive will be exploded and avoided: If these are heard, there shall be no plays at all in a Christian state; if those, any may be admitted. The truth, I am apt to think, lies between these two opposite species of devotees, and the matter, perhaps, might be best compromised between this world and the other, by not abolishing, but reforming the stage, till it became, at least, not offensive to sense, good manners, and religion. But how glorious would be the attempt to reverse the infamy of the theatre, and make it not only innocent, but useful; not a foul picture, but the elegant school of human life; and so by pleasure raise the understanding, mend the morals, and brighten the virtue of a whole people? This plays have done, and therefore we may, with some assurance, say, this they may again do under proper direction. It is a want of acquaintance with the nature of mankind to imagine you can bring them to propriety of behaviour, by mere dint of power or instruction, without putting the national entertainments under a due regulation. We are too degenerate and obstinately conceited to be driven; we must be insensibly led and soothed into the paths of duty, which will be otherwise untrodden by the generality of people; and there is no way to do this, but by turning the public diversions of a country to the interests of the inhabitants. If these are corrupt, in vain you threaten; it is to no purpose you teach and advise. You may hang one villain to-day, and to-morrow have two pressing for the like execution: And to expect amendment from the finest lectures delivered by the tongue of angels one day in seven, if the tongue of devils be suffered to debauch the audience the other six, is as visionary, as to suppose health and long life may be procured by taking physic spring and fall, when the ordinary diet, all the rest of the year, is crude and unwholesome. The more our pleasures are founded in nature, the more uncontrollable is their influence in this particular; and none have a deeper foundation in our nature, than those which arise from the representations of the theatre. We no sooner see, than we are struck with strong images and exhibitions of things: This is the source of our delight from fine paintings, and animating descriptions in poetry and oratory: Nay, where the original is in itself disagreeable, the ingenious imitation of it pleases.

But dramatic performances include all that is affecting in every other sort of imitation, and a great deal more, real life, passion, and motion. Here are united the colourings of painting, the energy of periods, the music of verse, the grace of action, the beauty of scenes, the shine of dress, the enchantments of fiction. The poet is what he pleases, and makes you what he pleases; transports you from place to place, from one engaging incident to another; gives you sentiments, warms you with affections not your own, and by the address of the skilful actor plays on the sense, gets possession of the heart, forces you first to approve, and then copy the character he adorns. Men of genius and wit, either for glory or reward; will apply themselves to excel in compositions of this sort; and men of fortune and taste, and the pretenders to either, will continually be present to hear them. Thus the stage ever did, and ever will form the morals of the Gentry of a nation, and the common people will always aspire to be what their betters appear to value themselves upon being; and so the virtues or vices of the embellished, frequented, admired scene will be transcribed into real life, and become the fashion, the model, the taste of a people. There is, indeed, such an inseparable relation between real life and the representation of it in the drama, that they mutually affect each other, and the stage sometimes grows low and vicious, in compliance with the base relish and manners of a corrupted age: But then this case always argues a want of genius or virtue in the writer, who finds his account in striking in with the taste and degeneracy of his times, which he has not ability or inclination to amend and raise: He sinks the honour of the poet by the defect or misapplication of his capacity, and becomes the meanest and most pestilent creature in a commonwealth. In short, a man of probity and politeness, who is just to his own honour, and a friend to his country, must approve or condemn the entertainments of the stage, according to the condition in which he finds it. It may not misbecome him, like Cato, to enter the theatre; but, if the representation be lewdness or immorality, he should rise up and go out, as that great man did, without fearing the imputation of singularity. The church writers of the early ages have been accused of an undiscerning severity in condemning all things of this kind, and making the profession of a player inconsistent with that of a Christian. But it must be remembered, they pronounced sentence on what they conceived a mixture of idolatry and impurity: Such, indeed, were several of the entertainments of the heathen theatre, which,

which, like the temple feasts, decried by an apostle, were part of the Pagan worship; and in the Floralia naked persons were exhibited to public view, with all the lasciviousness of voice and gesture. In such circumstances it is as difficult to blame their indignation, as to call in question their judgment, or not wish for their piety. Whether they would have thought proper to change their opinion, if they had seen the more correct pieces of Greece and Rome, I will not take upon me to say; I am sure I need not say, what treatment they would have given to some of the monstrous productions, among us, of the last and even present century. It must be past question, with every considering man, that, if the abuses of these amusements cannot be removed, the very use of them should be interdicted, not only in every Christian, but even in every well-ordered state.

The original of tragedy was a solemn service to Bacchus: At first one actor recited a story, then more were introduced in dialogue, to fill up the interstice between the hymns in honour of that drunken deity. In process of time the inferior part took place of the principal, and, after many improvements, made the whole of the tragic entertainment.

I am as open to pleasure, and particularly to that arising from the well-ordered drama, as another man, and am no enemy to mirth through age or complexion, prejudice, or ill-nature; but I would enjoy it in a way consistent with honour and conscience. Denied this satisfaction at the public theatre, I had it at a private one the other day in a free-school, where I was invited to see a performance of this sort, the propriety of which I was secure of, from the virtue and skill of the master who directed, and the innocence of the boys who were to act it. Something easy and familiar was thought agreeable to a first attempt, and accordingly the Miller of Mansfield, a little piece of three acts, was pitched upon. The incidents of the drama are obvious, and naturally connected, and give opportunity for many diverting and instructive reflections. A King with some of his Court on a party of hunting are separated, benighted, and lost in a forest, near the house of a miller, who is one of the keepers: He meets the King in his distress, and, ignorant of his quality, brings him home, with a promise of conducting him to Nottingham the next morning. In the mean time, the Lords of his retinue are seized by the under-keepers for deer-stealers, and brought to the same house with the King, whom they salute as such, to the no small amazement of the fa-

mily. Before their arrival, the miller's son returns from London, whither he had been sent by the artifice of one of these Noblemen, who had debauched his mistress, and finds an opportunity of relating his wrongs to the person most capable of redressing them. The address of making the criminal pronounce sentence on himself, the change of it to the advantage of the injured couple, the honest frankness of the host, and the good sense of the guest in not being offended at it, the knighthood and pension conferred, with its circumstances, are well imagined, and all together have a very pleasing and useful effect. The parts were all wonderfully well played, and there was neither wanting humour, voice, nor action. I know nothing so likely, as such exercises, rightly chosen and conducted, to form youth to the various stations of life they may possibly appear in, to give that ingenuous assurance which is necessary for the exertion of their several accomplishments, and that engaging address, which will adorn and recommend them. The exercises, which thus naturally tend to the improvement of youth, when they are well performed, must reflect great honour on the person intrusted with the care of them. It requires no great abilities to teach boys a little Latin and Greek, and a dry pedant may scourge a lad into such a grammatical construction of the finest authors, as may make him hate them, and never understand them, as long as he lives. But to turn the passions and pleasures of children on the side of their improvement, to raise their sentiments, polish their manners, enrich their fancy, fix their judgment, inspire taste, direct genius, and form them to a propriety of thinking, looking, speaking, and behaving; this is the point of true education. This requires much higher talents, than are usually met with in instructors; and is a task, which should always find returns of reputation and advantage, proportioned to the difficulty, the importance, and the success of the work. I left the entertainment with that satisfaction, which was visible in the countenance of every spectator; and, having obtained a copy of the prologue and epilogue, did not doubt my obliging your readers by sending them to you.

THE PROLOGUE.

THE comic Muse, at first licentious,
rude,
With laughter shook the silly multitude:
Polish'd at length, she learnt correct to write,
And mingled profit with severe delight;
To gay assemblies civil life display'd,
In modest language moral truths convey'd:
The

The labours of the day ingenious cas'd,
And, foe to vice, instructed while she pleas'd.

Such was the Greek, such once the Roman stage ;

But, oh ! what things of plays deform our age !

To manners, genius, taste, a lewd pretence,
At odds with virtue, and at odds with sense !
For humour bawdry, ribaldry for wit,
Affront the boxes, and insult the pit.

Low as the earth in sense, dull Pasquin climbs
To Heav'n's high arch in blasphemies and crimes.

Forgive the wretch this outrage on the skies,
It is the only way he has to rise ;
Eternal scribbler, impious and uncivil,
His brightest thought a pun, his muse a devil.

We meddle not, you see, with works like these,

Dull and profane, your ears may wound,
not please.

But why not venture on old Shakespear's lays,

Or speak a patriot Cato's lofty praise ?

Too weak, alas ! to dare attempts so high,
We would not creep, yet must not aim to fly.

Our play suits us, and can't give you offence,
Simplex Munditiis, downright common-sense :

An honest miller and his prating wife,

A simple view of high and lower life ;

Wrote with an innocent, though boyish pen ;

O that, to please you, we could act like men !

You, who at this night's favour'd scenes
preside,

Warrant ambition : 'Tis a noble pride

To please the virtuous : What men are, we show ;

But, what they ought to be, from you we know.

The EPILOGUE, spoken by the Miller's Wife, after her Husband had been knighted.

WELL,—it was written in the book of Fate ;

A gypsy told me once—Thou shalt be great.
My Lady Cockle—this, I'm sure, will bear it, [Surveying her person.]

And, for my understanding—never fear it.
My age somewhat advanc'd—no matter for't ;
Forty, Dick says, is all the bloom at Court.
My eyes, with working, dim—Well, let that pass ;

I'll sell my spectacles, and buy a glass.

[Looking through her fingers.]

Lamish with corns—for that too I've a trick ;
I'll turn my staff into a Tunbridge stick :
But to converse—O ! there I cannot fail ;
A woman easily will learn to—rail.

But, 'ere the mother Lady quite o'ercome,
I'll cast, for once, a careful eye on home.

Dick is quite happy, he can want no more ;
He's got a fortune and his Lordship's whore.

Kate is my child too, I must think upon her ;

At present she shall be—but Maid of honour :

But she is modest—well, it may be true ;

Others perhaps, at first, were modest too :

Example teaches better far than rule ;

She'll learn the fashion—Kitty is no fool.

Now for dear London ! hoops, brocade, and lace !

The Parson's wife, at church, shall give me place.

An Account of THE WAY TO KEEP HIM, a new Comedy in Three Acts.

THE design of this piece is an admonition to Ladies in the conjugal state, that the indifference and coldness they frequently complain of from their husbands, are generally occasioned by their own misconduct, in not taking so much pains to preserve, as they did to gain, the affections of a man of sensibility ; and that nothing is more necessary for them, to render those affections permanent, than to continue exactly after, what they were before marriage.

The author says, that Strephon and Chloe, a poem of Dr. Swift's, gave him the first idea of a comedy on this subject ; but that he had not thought sufficiently of it to form any regular plan, till La Nouvelle Ecole de de Femmes, of M. de Moissy, fell into his hands. There were circumstances and sen-

timents in that piece which coincided with his design ; and he also had some objections. The husband's visiting a Lady of fashion under his own name, and passing upon her for an unmarried man ; the Chevalier's attempt upon his friend's honour, without a proper detection of either of them ; the wife singing and dancing about the stage, through the whole last act, in order to reclaim her husband, and his approbation of it, without any other denouement, and without any situations of embarrassment, which the story so naturally tended to, were, in his opinion, palpable deficiencies. To substitute other materials, to form a last act intirely new, and to work the whole into an English comedy, was what he endeavoured to execute ; but whether he has been able to do it with any

any tolerable spirit, either in the dialogue, characters, or fable, he submits to the decision of the candid reader.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MEN.

Lovemore,
Sir Brilliant Fashion,
William, servant to Lovemore.

WOMEN.

Mrs. Lovemore,
The widow Bellmour,
Muslin, waiting-woman to Mrs. Lovemore,
Mignonet, maid to Mrs. Bellmour.

SCENE London.

In act the first, Muslin, being sent by her Mistress to inquire of William, When his Master came home last night, and how he was that morning? He, after some intreaties, but chiefly encouraged by the expectation of an amour with the waiting-woman, hints to her, that his Master drinks an agreeable dish of tea with the widow; that he has been there every night the month past; that he was not at home till five in the morning; and that he was then in high spirits, with Sir Brilliant Fashion, in the next room. Muslin, having made her report to her Mistress, who is constantly lamenting the cruel indifference of her husband, and the open and undisguised insolence of his gallantries, desires her not to chagrine herself about a vile man, not worth a single sigh; and insinuates, that, if all the women in London, in her case, were to sit down and die of the spleen, Vauxhall might be turned into a hop-garden, Ranelagh made a brewhouse, and both playhouses let to Methodist preachers. Instead of this, adds she, they whisk about the town, and rantipole it with as unconcerned looks, and as florid outsidings, as if they were treated at home like so many goddesses, tho' every body knows possession has ungodded them all long ago, and their husbands care no more for them than they do for their husbands. Here, the Mistress alledging that love and regard for her husband will not permit her to take to such ways, the maid, in answer, ridicules this love, if a suitable return is not made to it; and, humourously mimicking the husband's disposition of mind, 'Aye, says he, poor fool, I see she loves me — The woman's well enough, only she has one inconvenient circumstance about her: I am married to her, and marriage is the devil.' — And then, when he's going a roguing, smiles impudently in your face, and 'My dear, divert yourself, I'm just going to kill half an hour at the Chocolate-house, or to peep in at the play; your servant, my dear,

your servant.' — Fye upon them — I know them all — Give me a husband that will enlarge the circle of my innocent pleasures: — But a husband now-a-days, Ma'am, is no such thing. — A husband is a mere monster — The vile man calls his wife his goods, his chattles, and his household-stuff. — The appearance of Sir Brilliant Fashion interrupts their discourse, and Muslin, to encourage her Mistress to ask his advice in her situation, protests and vows, that, in her opinion, Sir Brilliant is a very pretty Gentleman, and the very pink of the fashion: 'He dresses fashionably, says she, lives fashionably, wins your money fashionably, loses his own fashionably, and does every thing fashionably; and then, he is so lively, and talks so lively, and has so much to say, and is never at a loss.' — Here Sir Brilliant enters singing; and, Mrs. Lovemore accusing him of leading her husband into a thousand dissipations from all conjugal affection, besides introducing him to Mrs. Bellmour, he strives to exculpate himself; and, presuming that Mr. Lovemore does not even so much as know the widow Bellmour, he sets about giving her whole history, when Mr. Lovemore enters, calling out to his servant William, to know whether the chariot is ready for his going out. Lovemore's behaviour to his wife is characterised by all the airs of cold civility; and, on his departure, she intimating her suspicions of his being gone to visit Mrs. Bellmour, Sir Brilliant takes occasion, from her mentioning that Lady, to recite the history he was just going to give her. 'The widow Bellmour, Ma'am, said he, is a Lady, who, to all the charms of external beauty, has added such an elegance of understanding, and such a vivacity of wit, that it is no wonder all the pretty fellows are on their knees to her. — Her person youthful, blooming, and graceful; — and then her manner! — and so entertaining! — such quickness in her transition from one thing to another; and every thing she does, does so become her! — Does she sit still? 'Tis an indolent Venus before ye! — Does she move? 'Tis beauty walking in conscious triumph! To see her smile and hear her talk, — I shall glow up into rapture, and fall a raving, if I talk a moment longer about her. — In short, Ma'am, she is a Lady that has been abroad, buried her husband there, is lately come to town, has taken a house, lives at a great expence, receives all men of rank and fortune, has ever kept the best company, and has such a variety of talents, that she knows the whole theory of agreeable sensations better than all the philosophers in Europe.' — Hereupon, Sir Brilliant, being asked the reason of desisting from paying his addresses to such an accomplished

plished Lady, he tells Mrs. Lovemore, that he has been supplanted by Lord Etheridge; and that, far from being himself the cause of her inquietude, in regard to her husband's infidelity, no person in the world can more earnestly aspire to prove the tender esteem he bears her. Then, descanting upon his passion, she appears disconcerted, walks about uneasy, and at last rings a bell, that her waiting-woman, Muslin, may shew the Gentleman out, for his intolerable assurance.

In act the second, Mrs. Bellmour dropping some hints, to her maid Mignonet, of an inclination for Lord Etheridge, the maid assures her, that, being at times very speculative, she had just reason to surmise, if she made choice of him, that she was very likely to take a leap in the dark: 'For I don't know, says she, what to make of his manner of coming here, with his chair always brought into the hall, and the curtains drawn close about his ears; so that something must be amiss in the affair.' In the midst of this discourse, Mrs. Bellmour is told, that a Lady below, in a chair, desired to know if she was at home. This was Mrs. Lovemore; who, being introduced, inquires, after a few apologies for her visit, whether she was acquainted with a Gentleman, whose name is Lovemore? Being answered, that no such person was upon her list, Mrs. Lovemore, begging pardon, and making a motion for going, in order to give no farther trouble, is detained by Mrs. Bellmour; who, declaring her curiosity much excited, begs to know who the Gentleman is? She opens herself to her:—'I have been married to him, said she, these two years; I admired him for his understanding, his sentiment, and his spirit; I thought myself as sincerely loved by him as my fond heart could wish; but there is of late such a strange revolution in his temper, I know not what to make of it:—Instead of the looks of affection and expressions of tenderness with which he used to meet me, 'tis nothing now but cold, averted, superficial civility—while abroad he runs on in a wild career of pleasure, and, to my deep affliction, has fixed his affections upon another object.'—Mrs. Bellmour, affected by her story, thinks proper to give her some advice, the result of her own experience: 'Ma'am, replied she, you consider this matter too deeply; men will prove false, and, if there is nothing in your complaint but mere gallantry on his side, I can't think your case the worse.—If his affections, instead of being alienated, had been extinguished, he would have sunk into a downright, stupid, habitual insensibility, from which it might prove impossible

to recal him.—In all love's bill of mortality there is not a more fatal disorder; but your husband is not fallen into that way: By your account he still has sentiment, and, where there is sentiment, there is still room to hope for an alteration.—But, in the other case, you have the pain of seeing yourself neglected, and for what? For nothing at all; the man has lost all sense of feeling, and is become, to the warm beams of wit and beauty, as impenetrable as an ice-house.—If some new idea has struck his fancy, he will for a while be under its influence; but it is the wife's business to bait the hook for her husband with variety, and to draw him daily to herself: That is the whole affair; I have often observed, when the fiend of jealousy is roused, that women lay out a wonderful deal of anxiety and vexation to no account. Virtue alone cannot please the taste of this age: It is La belle nature—nature embellished by the advantages of art, that the men expect now-a-days.—Men are now so immersed in luxury, that they must have eternal variety in their happiness.—You seem Madam, without compliment, to have all the qualities that can dispute your husband's heart with any body; but the exertion of those qualities, I am afraid is suppressed: You should counterwork your rival by the very same arts she employs; you should vie with her in the arts of pleasing. Virtue's native charms would do, if men were perfect; but that is not the case; and, since vice can assume allurements, why should not truth and innocence have additional ornaments also?—I have been married, Ma'am, and am a little in the secret.—It is much more difficult to keep a heart than to win one. After the fatal words, for better for worse, the general way with wives is to relax into indolence; and, while they are guilty of no infidelity, they think that is enough: But they are mistaken; there is a great deal wanting—an address, a manner, a desire of pleasing; an agreeable contrast in their conduct, of grave and gay.—The natural temper must be forced; home must be made a place of pleasure to the husband; and the wife must throw variety into her manner; in short, she must, as it were, multiply herself, and appear to him sundry different women on different occasions: And this I take to be the whole mystery, the way to keep a man.'—This conversation was scarce over, when Lord Etheridge raps at the street-door, and, being told by the servants that Mrs. Bellmour was at home, comes up stairs without further ceremony. Mrs. Bellmour would fain not see him; but her visitant begs she might be no hinderance to his reception; and, as she can wait with pleasure to resume the

the conversation, after he chuses to withdraw, desires to be conducted into another room. This Lord Etheridge proves to be Mrs. Lovemore's husband. She overhears all his amorous discourse, whilst she remains shut up in Mrs. Bellmour's study; and, to add to her vexation, a song composed by him, which Mrs. Bellmour graces with all the embellishments of her voice and manner:

1.

Attend, all ye fair, and I'll tell ye the art
To bind ev'ry fancy with ease in your
chains;
To hold in soft fetters the conjugal heart,
And banish from Hymen his doubts and
his pains.

2.

When Juno accepted the cestus of love,
At first she was handiome; she charming
became;
With skill the soft passions it taught her to
move,
To kindle at once, and to keep up the
flame.

3.

'Tis this gives the eyes all their magic and
fire;
The voice, melting accents; impassions
the kiss;
Confers the sweet smiles that awaken desire,
And plants round the fair each incentive
to bliss.

4.

Thence flows the gay chat, more than rea-
son that charms;
The eloquent blush, that can beauty im-
prove;
The fond sigh, the fond vow, the soft touch
that alarms;
The tender disdain, the renewal of love.

5.

Ye fair, take the cestus, and practise its art;
The mind unaccomplish'd, mere features
are vain;
Exert your sweet power, you conquer each
heart,
And the Loves, Joys, and Graces shall
walk in your train.

In short, the scene is too shocking for her to be withstood; she faints away, and Mignonet comes running, in a violent hurry, for the hartshorn drops. Bellmour excuses herself to his Lordship for absenting herself, in order to assist the Lady. As he is going out, he hears Sir Brilliant singing, and is mightily puzzled how to conceal from him his star and ribband: He takes off the ribband, hides the star with his hat, and pretends some ailment in his side, for which he must apply directly to a surgeon. Sir Brilliant is soon after dismissed, his visit be-

ing unseasonable; but thinks, from what he had seen, that Mrs. Lovemore's suspicions are right. The cause of the fainting fit is now cleared up; and Bellmour, overjoyed at the discovery, applauds her own good fortune, and tells Mrs. Lovemore, she will lay such a plan, as may insure her husband's affections to her for ever.

In act the third, and last, Mrs. Lovemore, determined never to let her spirits sink into a melancholy state again, dresses very elegantly, and receives a deal of company. Mrs. Bellmour, punctual to the time of repaying her visit, as she had promised, tells her, that her husband had been again at her house; but, not having admittance, went off strangely disconcerted. The two Ladies now begin to consult about their matters; their schemes are laid; joy and festivity seem to reign throughout the whole house. Lovemore comes home, ruminating upon, and perplexed about his disappointment: His wife welcomes him, but he does not even look at her. Pretending fatigue of jolting over the stones, all the way from the city, he yawns, and sinks into an armed chair; then, calling for his cap and slippers, wants to go to bed. His wife tells him, he had better join the company, in the dining-room, she had invited to a rout: He is surprised, and stares at her; but she, with some earnestness, declares that she will pursue her own plan of diversion, and not look tamely on, while he revels luxuriously in a course of pleasure. Having thus decided the affair, she sings cheerfully, and seems all air, alertness, pleasure, and enjoyment; at last, she takes leave of him, in the same cheerful mood, to join her company: He, thinking it incumbent on him to watch her motions, designs to go to the card-room. On the way he catches Muslin, carrying a billet-doux from Sir Brilliant to his wife. His alarms increase afterwards, by seeing them in a parley together, and overhearing Sir Brilliant pleading his passion to her with great vehemency, which she, however, rejects with disdain. Sir Brilliant beginning to be somewhat too rude in his importunities, Lovemore starts upon him, and upbraids him with the injury he had meditated against his honour; but is satisfied with his wife's conduct. Whilst expostulations are making, and pardon is asking by Sir Brilliant for his rashness, Lovemore sees Mrs. Bellmour, and, to avoid her, strives to escape out of the house: His wife stops him; and Bellmour, at the same time, taking hold of him, salutes him by the name of Lord Etheridge; asks what's become of his star and ribband; and how the gay, florid, and magnifque Lord is dwindled into plain

plain Mr. Lovemore, the married man. His shame and confusion is inexpressible; and he finds it accumulated by the circumstance of his wife's being the person that fainted away in Bellmour's closet. At length, awakened into a sense of his error, with true remorse he asks his wife's pardon; and, promising to make due expiation for his guilt, concludes, that the whole transaction might prove a very useful lesson to the world:

The men would see how their passions may carry them into the danger of wounding the bosom of a friend; and the Ladies would learn, that, after the marriage rites, they should not suffer their powers of pleasing to languish away, but should still remember to sacrifice to the Graces.

To win a man, when all your pains succeed,
The way to keep him is a task indeed.

Observations upon a slight Earthquake, though very particular, which may lead to the Knowledge of the Cause of great and violent ones, that ravage whole Countries, and overturn Cities. By John-Andrew Peyssonel, M. D. F. R. S. Translated from the French. Read before the Royal Society, April 20, 1758.

From the Philosophical Transactions, Vol. L.

I Went to make my observations upon the natural history of the sea; and when I arrived at a place called the Cauldrons of Lance Caraibe, near Lancebertrand, a part of the island of Grande Terre, Guardaloupe, in which place the coast runs north-east and south-west; the sea, being much agitated that day, flowed from the north-west. There the coast is furnished with hollow rocks, and vaults underneath, with chinks and crevices; and the sea, pushed into these deep caverns, by the force and agitation of the waves, compresses the air, which, recovering its spring, forces the water back, in the form of the most magnificent fountains; which cease, and begin again at every great pressure. This phenomenon is common to many places in this island. The explanation of it is easy; but the following is what I particularly observed:

As I walked within about 40 paces from the brink of the sea, where the waves broke, I perceived, in one place, the plants were much agitated by some cause, that was not yet apparent. I drew near, and discovered a hole about six feet deep, and half a foot diameter; and, stopping to consider it, I perceived the earth tremble under my feet. This increased my attention; and I heard a dull kind of noise underground, like that which precedes common earthquakes; which I have observed many a time. It was followed by a quivering of the earth; and after this a wind issued out of the hole, which agitated the plants round about. I watched to see whether the motion extended to any distance; but was sensible it did not reach above three or four paces from the hole, and that no motion was perceived farther off.

I further observed, that this phenomenon never happens till after the seventh wave rolls in; for it is a common thing in this country to find the sea appear calm for some

time, and then to produce seven waves, which break upon the coast one after another: The first is not very considerable; the second is somewhat stronger; and thus they go on increasing to the seventh, after which the sea grows calm again and retires. This phenomenon of the seven waves is observed by navigators with great attention, especially at low water, in order to be the better able to go in or come out at the very time that the sea grows quiet. These seven waves successively fill the caverns, which are all along the coast; and, when the seventh comes to open itself, the air at the bottom of the caverns, being greatly compressed, acted by its elasticity, and immediately made those fountains and gushings I have mentioned; and the waters continuing in the caverns, up to the very place of the hole, began to produce that dull noise, caused the emotion or earthquake, and finished with the violent wind forced up through the hole; after which the water retired into the sea; and, having no further impelling cause, on account of the waves, rendered every thing quiet again.

I observed, that this phenomenon happened at no limited time, but according to the approach of the waves, being strongly put in motion after the seventh. I remained near half an hour to observe it; and nearly followed the course of the cavern to its entrance, directed by the disposition of the coast. I made my negroes go down where the water broke; for they doubted the report of the greatness of these caverns; and when the sea was calm one of them ventured in, but returned very quickly, or he must have perished. Therefore I conclude, that these small earthquakes round the hole, about forty paces from the wave, were only caused by the compressed air in some great vault about this place, and that by its force was driven up the hole that appeared; that this air in
the

the caverns, compressed to a certain degree, first caused the dull noise, by the rolling of the waters, which resisted in the cavern; then, acting more violently, caused the small earthquake, which ceased when the wind passed out of the hole, and that the sea retired, and gave liberty to the air, which was contained and compressed.

Such are the observations I have made; from which the learned, who are endeavouring to find the cause of earthquakes, since that dreadful one which destroyed the city of Lisbon, may make such conclusions as they shall think proper.

At Guardaloupe,

PEYSSONEL.

Jan. 6, 1757.

Of the Power, Effects, and Improvement of TASTE.

THOUGH taste, in the abstract, may appear but a trivial thing, yet whoever examines history and mankind, will find it a main spring of business and action. The regulation of taste might prove a powerful engine, in the hands of Governors, to bring about desirable ends, and render a people industrious, virtuous, and happy.

Children may help us to form a right judgment of taste: We see they generally delight in milk and fruits, which Nature supplies in plenty; whence it may be inferred, there is a native agreeableness in such things. Grown people are not here such competent judges; being so debauched by custom, fashion, and fancy, as rather to esteem things according to acquired prejudice and habit, than according to natural goodness. The scarcity and price of things often make us despise what Nature, in kindness, has marked for good and produced in abundance. We acquire an aversion to things obtainable with ease, or small expence; and cultivate a liking, or fondness, for worse, that are dear and obtained with difficulty. What has made tea more agreeable than milk, but the difference of price, which renders the one more fashionable than the other? Vegetable productions of China, and the East, taste finer for the long voyage it costs to fetch them. Men generally fancy dear things must be good.

Elegant tables are covered with dishes to which a man must be accustomed, before he can find them pleasing; whilst the farmer's eating is naturally agreeable, cheap, and necessary. If the experiment be made with a child, before his taste is debauched, he will prefer the farmer's diet to the Nobleman's. The palate of the rich is depraved by acquired habits and fashions: It happens in eating and drinking as in dress and behaviour. If a Prince was to walk upon stilts, his Courtiers would follow him, and maintain the practice to be genteel and rational. We can accommodate ourselves to the use of bad-tasted things, and troublesome habits, in order to be distinguished from the vulgar. Custom turns to a kind of nature, and makes things pleasant that at first were disagreeable.

Tobacco is not naturally pleasing, yet whole nations are so fond of it, that they will not live without it. The great Persian King, Abbas, once attempted to wean his subjects from the use of it, but in vain; they all declaring it was their comfort. The King, upon this, invited some principal persons to a collation of tobacco; and had the pipes filled with the dried mundungus of geese and cows, pretending it to be an extraordinary sort of tobacco, sent him as a present. The guests smoaked their pipes, praised the tobacco, and knew not the composition till they were told.

The taste for things that are naturally disagreeable may please, for being procured with difficulty. We slight fallen fruit, and climb the tree to pluck what is not so ripe. The forward Lady disgusts her admirer; whilst an artful virgin, affecting coyness, excites the appetite of her lover, and secures her conquest. Anna Bullen practised this art with success; and could never have obtained her wish by behaving with less hauteur to Harry the Eighth: Affecting indifference and reluctance paved her way to the crown. The inordinate effects of love are no where greater than in Italy, Spain, and the East; where it is the practice to lock up the Ladies, so that men cannot get at them without risk; but the difficulty heightens the relish. A thousand stratagems are used to take such forts as are well defended.

Cunning merchants keep up the price of their goods, or render them difficult to come at, in order to excite the appetite of the buyer. And we need only make a thing cheap, easy to get, or shew it in plenty, to damp the desire for it: Grocers therefore let their boxes stand open to their servants, and vintners make their drawers free of the cellar. If Champaign were a common wine, it would have fewer admirers. Medals are coveted for their scarcity; pictures for their rarity; and books for being hard to come at.

But there is a great variety of tastes in the world; and this variety keeps numbers of people employed, who might otherwise remain idle, or hurt society. We are apt to exclaim against bad taste, though even ourselves, our friends, and relations receive

advantages from it. Nature regulates all things wisely; and perhaps more suitably to the state of man than we superficially imagine. If all men were wise, society could not well subsist: A mixture of prudent and weak people hath an excellent effect. Difference of taste makes nothing remain useless in the world: All sorts of arts, business, trades, and traffic are hence promoted; and no one sort of ware lies totally neglected. Some have a taste for sweet, others for bitter; some for slight, some for strong; some for old, some for new, &c. whence a merchant, provided with variety, need never want customers. 'If there were no fool's heads, no fool's caps would be sold.' And, if there was no bad taste in the world, what would become of our numerous authors, booksellers, and their families? If a true taste for writing should grow into fashion, the present tribe of poets might well cry out, O tempora! O mores! If good taste was general, what would become of that immense set of bunglers in all the professions?

Bad taste suffers nothing to stagnate. It is a comfort in plenty, and a spur to industry; it enlivens society, and promotes the propagation of the species. If all men were delicate, many a young Lady might, like Jephtha's daughter, bewail her virginity; but, as some men are fond of youth, others

of antiquity; some of beauty, others of money; one of black, another of fair, &c. here is an open market for maids and widows of all sorts. What numbers would go without titles and honours, if they had a true taste? Want of taste often compensates for want of sense. If it were not for bad taste, how should we come by such excellent schools, universities, and politicians as Europe abounds with? To wish for an universality of good taste is wishing the downfall of half mankind.

To be more serious: Till the morals of men can be farther improved, it may afford us some consolation to see advantages arising from depravity of taste; and that the more we know of the world, the less imperfect we find it upon the whole. Suitable provision is made for man, let him act as he pleases: Even our infirmities are provided against. And this may dispose us either to rest contented with things as we find them, or spur us on to mend our condition. Doubtless, every man who finds himself capable, in what shape soever it be, should add to the common stock of knowledge, and some way or other promote the public happiness. The world seems put into our hands, as Eden was into the hands of our first parents, to dress, cultivate, and improve it.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXVI, Page 38) continued.

With the Head of Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, curiously engraved.

Almost the whole month of January of the new year (1685) was spent either in prosecuting delinquents against the King and the Duke, or in receiving the charters of the corporations not yet surrendered, or in granting new ones on such conditions as the Court thought proper. It may well be imagined, that these conditions were not prejudicial to the power acquired by the King. All complaints were suppressed, and the whole kingdom intirely subdued, the city of London not excepted, which had always opposed absolute power.

The King, now finding himself at the height of his wishes, was willing to do a popular act; and published a declaration, drawn up by Dr. Sprat, in which he affectionately thanked his subjects for their great confidence in him, chiefly for their so freely resigning their local immunities and charters into his hands, lest the abuse of any of them should hereafter prove dangerous to the just prerogatives of the Crown. This, he declared, he esteemed as the peculiar honour of his reign, being such as none of the most popular of all his late royal predecessors could ever have hoped for. Wherefore

he thought himself more than ordinarily obliged to continue, as he had hitherto begun, to shew the greatest moderation and benignity in the exercise of so great a trust; resolving, upon this occasion, to convince the highest pretenders to the commonweal, that, as the Crown was the first original, so it was still the surest guardian of all the people's lawful rights and privileges.

Notwithstanding all this, it is pretended he had formed a project for an extraordinary change in the government: That he designed to recall the Duke of Monmouth, to send the Duke of York beyond-sea, and call a free Parliament. This seems to have been founded on some passages in the Duke of Monmouth's pocket-book, seized with his person in the following reign. We are further told, that the King had intimated, that, if he lived but a month longer, he would find a way to make himself easy for the rest of his life. But he lived not to execute this design. He died the 8th of February, fifty-four years of age, and twenty-five since his restoration. The cause of his death being variously reported, some thinking it natural, others violent, I believe most instructive for the

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



LAURENCE HYDE Earl of ROCHESTER.
Printed for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.

the reader what Dr. Welwood says of it, who seems to have spoken of it with most impartiality :

‘ It is confessed, few Princes come to die a sudden death, but the world is apt to attribute it to foul play ; especially if attended with unusual circumstances in the time and manner of it.

‘ King Charles had a healthful constitution beyond most men, and took great care to preserve it by diet and exercise, which naturally promise a long life : And it was more extraordinary to see such a man die before threescore, than another in the bloom of youth. Now, if he died a natural death, it is agreed by all, that it must have been an apoplexy. This disease seizes all the vital faculties at once ; and yet, for the most part, does not only give some short warnings of its approach, by unusual affections of the head, but many times is occasioned by some evident preceding cause. In King Charles’s case, there appeared no visible cause, either near or remote, to which, with any certainty of reason, his disease could be ascribed ; and the forerunners of it were rather to be found in his stomach and bowels, than in the head. For, after he was a-bed, he was overheard to groan, most of the night ; and both then, and next morning, before he fell into the fit, he complained first of a heavy oppression in his stomach and about his heart, and afterwards of a sharp pain in those parts ; all which symptoms had but little relation to an apoplexy. That morning, there appeared to every body about him a ghastliness and paleness in his looks ; and, when he sat down to be shaved, just before the fit took him, he could not sit straight, as he used to do, but continued in a stooping posture, with his hand upon his stomach, till the fit came. After he had been brought out of it, by opening a vein, he complained of a racking pain in his stomach, and of no indisposition anywhere else : And during the whole time of his sickness, and even when he seemed most insensible, he was observed to lay his hand, for the most part, upon his stomach, in a moaning posture, and continued so to his death : And so violent was the pain, that, when all hopes were gone, the physicians were desired to use all their art to procure him an easy death.

‘ So much for the distemper itself. There remain some things to be taken notice of, that fell out before and after his death. A few days before he was taken ill, King Charles being in company where the present posture of affairs was discoursed of, there escaped him some warm expressions about the uneasy circumstances he was plunged into, and the ill-measures that had been given him ;

and how, in a certain particular affair, he was pleased to mention he had been abused ; adding, in some passion, ‘ That, if he lived but a month longer, he would find a way to make himself easy for the rest of his life.’ This passage was whispered abroad next day ; and the rumour of recalling the Duke of Monmouth, and sending away the Duke of York, came to take air about the same time. Indeed, all things were making ready to put the latter in execution ; and there is reason to believe the King had intimated as much to the Duke himself ; for some of his richest furniture was put up, and his chief servants ordered to be in a readiness to attend their master upon an hour’s warning ; and yachts were waiting, to transport some person of Quality, without mentioning who it was, or whither bound. The Romish party, that managed about Court, were observed to be more than ordinary diligent and busy up and down Whitehall and St. James’s, as if some very important affair was in agitation ; and a new and unusual concern was to be seen on their countenances. Nor was it any wonder ; for in this suspected change they were like to be the only losers, and all their teeming hopes were in a fair way to be disappointed. How far the principles of some of that party might leave them at liberty to push on their revenge for this designed affront, as well as to prevent the blow that threatened them, though without the privity, much less the consent of the Duke of York, is left to the reader to judge.

‘ There was a foreign Minister, that, some days before the King fell ill, ordered his Steward to buy a considerable parcel of black cloth, which served him and his retinue after for mourning : And the late Ambassador, Don Pedro Ronquillo, made it no secret, that he had a letter from Flanders, the week before King Charles died, that took notice of his death, as the news there. But both these might fall out by mere accident.

‘ There remain two things more that deserve some consideration in this matter. When his body was opened, there was not sufficient time given for taking an exact observation of his stomach and bowels ; which, one would think, ought chiefly to have been done, considering the violent pains he had there : And, when a certain physician seemed to be more inquisitive than ordinary about the condition of those parts, he was taken aside, and reproved for his needless curiosity. In the next place, his body stunk so extremely, within a few hours after his death, notwithstanding the coldness of the season, that the people about him were extremely offended with the smell ; which is a thing very extraordinary, in one of his strong and healthful

healthful constitution, and is not a proper consequent of a mere apoplectical distemper.

There was some weight laid upon an accident that fell out at Windsor some years before his death; for, the King drinking more liberally than usual, after the fatigue of riding, he retired to the next room, and, wrapping himself up in his cloak, fell asleep upon a couch. He was but a little time come back to the company, when a servant, belonging to one of them, lay down upon the same couch in the King's cloak, and was found stabbed dead with a poniard. Nor was it ever known how it happened; but the matter hushed up, and no inquiry made about it.

To conclude: Dr. Short, who was a man of great probity and learning, and a Roman-catholic, made no scruple to declare his opinion, to some of his intimate friends, that he believed King Charles had foul play done him; and, when he came to die himself, expressed some suspicion, that he had met with the same treatment, for opening his mind too freely in that point.

So much for the circumstances of King Charles's death, that seem to have an ill aspect. There are others, that seem to destroy all suspicion of treachery in the matter:

As, first, he had lived so fast, as might enervate, in a great measure, the natural force of his constitution, and exhaust his animal spirits; and therefore he might be more subject to an apoplexy, which is a disease that weakens and locks up these spirits from performing their usual functions: And tho', in his later years, he had given himself up more to the pleasures of wine than of women, that might rather be the effect of age than of choice.

Next, it is known he had been once or twice attacked, before, with fits that much resembled those of which he afterwards died: And yet, as the manner of them is told, they look rather to have been convulsive motions, than an apoplexy; seeing they were attended with violent contorsions of his face, and convulsions of his whole body and limbs. This is the more confirmed by a passage that happened during the heat of the Popish plot. King Charles had some secret matters to manage at that time, by the means of a Romish priest then beyond sea, whom he ordered to be privately sent for: And the Gentleman employed betwixt the King and him (from whom I had the story) was directed to bring him in a disguise to Whitehall. The King and the priest were a considerable time together alone in the closet, and the Gentleman attended in the next room: At last, the priest came out, with all the marks of fright and astonishment in his face; and,

having recovered himself a little, he told the Gentleman, that he had run the greatest risque ever man did; for, while he was with the King, his Majesty was suddenly surprised with a fit, accompanied with violent convulsions of his body, and contorsions of his face, which lasted for some moments; and, when he was going to call out for help, the King held him by force till it was over, and then bid him not be afraid, for he had been troubled with the like before; the priest adding, what a condition he should have been in, considering his religion, and the present juncture of affairs, if the King had died of that fit, and no-body in the room with him besides himself.

But, leaving this story to the credit of the priest, there might be another natural cause assigned for King Charles's falling into such a fit—that of which he died; which is this: He had for some time an issue in his leg, which ran much, and consequently must have made a great revulsion from his head; upon which account, it is probable, it was made. A few weeks before his death, he had let it be dried up, contrary to the advice of his physicians, who told him it would prejudice his health. Their prognostic was partly true in this, that there came a painful tumour upon the place where the issue had been, which proved very obstinate, and was not thoroughly healed up, when he died.

In fine, it is agreed on all hands, that King Charles expressed no suspicion of his being poisoned, during all the time of his sickness: Though it must be also observed, that the fits were so violent, that he could not speak while they were upon him, and shewed an aversion to speaking, during the intervals; and there was not any thing to be seen, upon opening his body, that could reasonably be attributed to the force of poison. Yet, to allow these considerations no more weight than they can well bear, this must be acknowledged, that there are poisons which affect originally the animal spirits, and are of so subtle a nature, that they leave no concluding marks upon the bodies of those they kill.

Let us now see what Dr. Burnet says upon this subject, in his History of his own Times:

All this winter, the King looked better than he had done for many years. He had a humour in his leg, which looked like the beginning of the gout; so that, for some weeks, he could not walk, as he used to do generally, three or four hours a day in the Park; which he did commonly so fast, that, as it was really an exercise to himself, so it was a trouble to all about him to hold up with him. In the state the King was in, he,

not being able to walk, spent much of his time in his laboratory, and was running a process for the fixing of mercury. On the first of February, being a Sunday, he eat little all day, and came to Lady Portsmouth at night, and called for a porringer of spoon-meat. It was made too strong for his stomach; so he eat little of it; and he had an unquiet night. In the morning, one Dr. King, a physician and a chymist, came, as he had been ordered, to wait on him. All the King's discourse to him was so broken, that he could not understand what he meant; and the Doctor concluded he was under some great disorder, either in his mind or in his body. The Doctor, amazed at this, went out, and, meeting with Lord Peterborough, he said the King was in a strange humour, for he did not speak one word of sense. Lord Peterborough desired he would go in again to the bedchamber; which he did; and he was scarce come in, when the King, who seemed all the while to be in great confusion, fell down all of a sudden in a fit like an apoplexy; he looked black, and his eyes turned in his head. The physician, who had been formerly an eminent surgeon, said it was impossible to save the King's life, if one minute was lost; he would rather venture on the rigour of the law, than leave the King to perish; and so he let him bleed.

—The King came out of that fit; yet the effects of it hung still upon him, so that he was much oppressed; and the physicians did very much apprehend the return of another fit, and that it would carry him off; so they looked on him as a dead man. The Bishop of London spoke a little to him, to dispose him to prepare for whatever might be before him; to which the King answered not a word. But that was imputed partly to the Bishop's cold way of speaking, and partly to the ill opinion they had of him at Court, as too busy in opposition to Popery. Sandcroft made a very weighty exhortation to him; in which he used a good degree of freedom, which he said was necessary, since he was going to be judged by one who was no respecter of persons. To him the King made no answer neither; nor yet to Ken, though the most in favour with him of all the Bishops. Some imputed this to an insensibility, of which too visible an instance appeared, since Lady Portsmouth sat in the bed, taking care of him, as a wife of a husband. Others guessed truer, that it would appear he was of another religion. On Thursday a second fit returned; and then the physicians told the Duke, that the King was not like to live a day to an end.

The Duke immediately ordered Hudleston, the priest that had a great hand in

saving the King at Worcester fight (for which he was excepted out of all severe acts that were made against priests) to be brought to the lodgings under the bedchamber; and, when he was told what was to be done, he was in great confusion, for he had no hostie about him. But he went to another priest, that lived in the Court, who gave him the pyx with an hostie in it. But that poor priest was so frightened, that he ran out of Whitehall in such haste, that he struck against a post, and seemed to be in a fit of madness with fear. As soon as Hudleston had prepared every thing that was necessary, the Duke whispered the King in the ear; upon that, the King ordered, that all who were in the bedchamber should withdraw, except the Earls of Bath and Feversham; and the door was double-locked. The company was kept out half an hour; only Lord Feversham opened the door once, and called for a glass of water. Cardinal Howard told me, at Rome, that Hudleston, according to the relation that he sent thither, made the King go through some acts of contrition, and, after such a confession as he could then make, he gave him absolution and the other sacraments. The hostie stuck in his throat; and that was the occasion of calling for a glass of water. He also gave him extreme unction. All must have been performed very superficially, since it was so soon ended. But the King seemed to be at great ease upon it. It was given out, that the King said to Hudleston, that he had saved him twice, first his body, and now his soul; and that he asked him, If he would have him declare himself to be of their church? But, it seems, he was prepared for this, and so diverted the King from it; and said, he took it upon him to satisfy the world in that particular. But though, by the principles of all religion whatsoever, he ought to have obliged him to make open profession of his religion; yet, it seems, the consequences of that were apprehended; for, without doubt, that poor priest acted by the directions that were given him. The company was suffered to come in; and the King went through the agonies of death with a calm and a constancy that amazed all who were about him, and knew how he had lived. This made some conclude, that he had made a will, and that his quiet was the effect of that. Ken applied himself much to the awaking the King's conscience. He spoke with a great elevation both of thought and expression, like a man inspired, as those who were present told me. He resumed the matter often, and pronounced many short ejaculations and prayers, which affected all that were present, except him that was the most concerned,

concerned, who seemed to take no notice of him, and made no answers to him. He pressed the King six or seven times to receive the sacrament; but the King always declined it, saying he was very weak. A table with the elements upon it, ready to be consecrated, was brought into the room, which occasioned a report to be then spread about, that he had received it. Ken pressed him to declare that he desired it, and that he died in the communion of the Church of England. To that he answered nothing. Ken asked him, If he desired absolution of his sins? It seems, the King, if he then thought any thing at all, thought that would do him no hurt. So Ken pronounced it over him; for which he was blamed, since the King expressed no sense or sorrow for his past life, nor any purpose of amendment. It was thought to be a prostitution of the peace of the church, to give it to one who, after a life led as the King's had been, seemed to harden himself against every thing that could be said to him. Ken was also censured for another piece of indecency: He presented the Duke of Richmond, Lady Portsmouth's son, to be blessed by the King. Upon this, some that were in the room cried out, the King was their common father; and, upon that, all kneeled down for his blessing, which he gave them. The King suffered much inwardly, and said he was burnt up within; of which he complained often, but with great decency. He said once, he hoped he should climb up to heaven's gates; which was the only word favouring of religion, that he was heard to speak.

He gathered all his strength to speak his last words to the Duke, to which every one hearkened with great attention. He expressed his kindness to him, and that he now delivered all over to him with great joy. He recommended Lady Portsmouth over and over again to him. He said he had always loved her, and he loved her now to the last; and besought the Duke, in as melting words as he could fetch out, to be very kind to her and to her son. He recommended his other children to him; and concluded, Let not poor Nelly starve, that was Mrs. Gwyn. But he said nothing of the Queen, nor any one word of his people, or of his servants; nor did he speak one word of religion, or concerning the payment of his debts, though he left behind him about ninety thousand guineas, which he had gathered either out of the privy purse, or out of the money which was sent him from France, or by other methods; and which he had kept so secretly, that no person whatsoever knew any thing of it.

He continued in the agony till Friday at eleven o'clock, being the 6th of February, 1684-5; and then died, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, after he had reigned, if we reckon from his father's death, thirty-six years and eight days; or, if we reckon from his restoration, twenty-four years, eight months, and nine days. There were many very apparent suspicions of his being poisoned; for, though the first access looked like an apoplexy, yet it was plain, in the progress of it, that it was no apoplexy. When his body was opened, the physicians who viewed it were, as it were, led by those, who might suspect the truth, to look upon the parts that were certainly found; but both Lower and Needham, two famous physicians, told me they plainly discerned two or three blue spots on the outside of the stomach. Needham called twice to have it opened, but the surgeons seemed not to hear him; and, when he moved it the second time, he, as he told me, heard Lower say, to one that stood next him, Needham will undo us, calling thus to have the stomach opened; for he may see they will not do it: They were diverted to look to somewhat else; and, when they returned to look upon the stomach, it was carried away; so that it was never viewed. Le Fevre, a French physician, told me he saw a blackness in his shoulder: Upon which he made an incision, and saw it was all mortified. Short, another physician, who was a Papist, but after a form of his own, did very much suspect foul dealing. And he had talked more freely of it, than any of the Protestants durst do at that time. But he was not long after taken suddenly ill, upon a large draught of worm-wood-wine, which he had drunk in the house of a Popish patient that lived near the Tower, who had sent for him, of which he died; and, as he said to Lower, Millington, and some other physicians, he believed that he himself was poisoned for his having spoken so freely of the King's death.

The King's body was indecently neglected; some parts of his inwards, and some pieces of the fat, were left in the water in which they were washed: All which were so carelessly looked after, that, the water being poured out, at a scullery-hole, that went to a drain, in the mouth of which a grate lay, these were seen lying on the grate many days after. His funeral was very mean; he did not lie in state; no mournings were given; and the expence of it was not equal to what an ordinary Nobleman's funeral will rise to. Many upon this said, that he better deserved from his brother, than to be thus ungratefully treated in ceremonies that are public, and that make an impression

impression on those who see them, and who will make severe observations and inferences upon such omissions.

But, since I have mentioned the suspicions of poison as the cause of his death, I must add, that I never heard any lay those suspicions on his brother. But his dying so critically, as it were in the minute in which he seemed to begin a turn of affairs, made it to be generally the more believed, and that the Papists had done it, either by the means of some of Lady Portsmouth's servants, or, as some fancied, by poisoned snuff; for so many of the small veins of the brain were burst, that the brain was in great disorder, and no judgment could be made concerning it. To this I shall add a very surprising story, that I had, in November 1709, from Mr. Henly of Hampshire: He told me, that, when the Duchess of Portsmouth came over to England, in 1699, he heard, that she talked as if King Charles had been poisoned; which he desiring to have from her own

mouth, she gave him this account of it: She was always pressing the King to make both himself and his people easy, and to come to a full agreement with his Parliament: And he was come to a final resolution of sending away his brother, and of calling a Parliament; which was to be executed the next day, after he fell into that fit of which he died. She was put upon the secret, and spoke of it to no person alive, but to her confessor: But the confessor, she believed, told it to some, who, seeing what was to follow, took that wicked course to prevent it. Having this from so worthy a person, as I have set it down without adding the least circumstance to it, I thought it too important not to be mentioned in this history. It discovers both the knavery of confessors, and the practices of Papists, so evidently, that there is no need of making any further reflections on it.

[To be continued.]

An Abstract of an Act of the seventh Session of this present Parliament, for granting to his Majesty several Duties upon Malt; and for raising the Sum of eight Millions, by Way of Annuities and a Lottery, to be charged on the said Duties; and to prevent the fraudulent Obtaining of Allowances in the Gauging of Corn making into Malt; and for making forth Duplicates of Exchequer Bills, Tickets, Certificates, Receipts, Annuity Orders, and other Orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

THE duties that are to take place from the 8th of February, 1760, are the following: Malt made in England is to pay 3 d. per bushel, over and above all other duties payable thereon; and malt made in Scotland, and brought from thence into England, is to pay 1 d. 2 q. per bushel, over and above all other duties payable thereon. These duties are to be ascertained and paid in all respects, where not otherwise provided for, as is enacted with respect to the malt tax, &c. of this present session. Malt in hand on the 8th of February, 1760, whether ground or unground, is to pay 3 d. per bushel in England, and 1 d. 2 q. in Scotland; to be paid by the possessors over and above all other duties payable thereon. The duties upon stock in hand on the 8th of February, 1760, are to be under the receipt and management of the Commissioners and Officers of Excise, and the Commissioners are empowered to appoint proper Officers for the purpose. An account of the stock in hand is to be returned by the proprietors to the next office of Excise, on the 8th of February, or within 10 days after, on the penalty of 50 l. and forfeiture of the malt unreturned; and the duties are to be paid within a month after, on forfeiture of double the sum. The Officers of Excise are to take an account of the stock in hand, and

free access and entrance are to be allowed them for that purpose, on the penalty of 20 l. and the penalty of clandestinely removing or concealing stock in hand, before duty paid, is 20 l. and the malt so removed and concealed; and the person, in whose custody the same shall be found, not giving due notice before the discovery, is to forfeit also 20 s. per bushel. The powers, &c. in act 12 Car. II. and other laws relating to the Excise, extended to the duties on stock in hand on the 8th of February, 1760, are (except in such cases for which other penalties or provisions are made and prescribed by this act) to be exercised and put in execution to all intents and purposes, as if all the said powers were particularly repeated in the body of this present act. The penalties, in relation to the duties on stock in hand, are to be recovered or mitigated as is prescribed with respect to other duties of excise; and to go, one moiety to the Crown, and the other to the informer or prosecutor. The like drawback and allowance is to be made of the duties paid for stock in hand on the 8th of February, in case any part of the same shall happen to be destroyed or damaged, as is authorised to be made in the like cases by act 9 Geo. I; and the gauge of the bushel, for measuring stock in hand, is to be the same as is appointed by act 12

Annæ. Malt brought from Scotland into England, after the 8th of February, 1760, is to be entered with the proper Officers, in like manner, and under the like penalties, as is prescribed by the malt act of this session, and to pay 3 d. per bushel, unless a certificate be produced of its having paid 1 d. 2 q. duty in Scotland, in which case it is to pay only 1 d. 2 q. per bushel. No allowances, abatements, or additions, are to be made to maltsters, &c. in respect to the duties granted by this act, other than such as are allowed in the like cases by the malt act of this session; and a maltster, not suffering the grain in the cistern or uting-fat to be covered over with water, and remain there 40 hours, is not intitled to the usual allowance of 4 bushels in 20, in charging the duties by gauge. On demanding the bounties upon exportation, the duties are to be deducted out of the valuation of the malt; and the bounty is to be paid under the regulations prescribed by the malt act of this session. Malt contracted to be sold before the 8th of February, but not delivered, the buyer is to pay the duty; but malt made and entered for exportation only, according to the regulations prescribed by act 12 Geo. I, is exempted from the duty payable by this act; yet no drawback of the duties of this act is to be allowed on the exportation. Where rents are payable in malt, or according to the price thereof, the tenant may deduct the duty. Malt in hand is subject to duties in arrear, and penalties incurred; but no part of these duties is liable, during the payment of any other malt duties, to any charges of collection or management, or to be applied towards encouraging the fisheries or manufactures in Scotland, or to any use or purpose, except such allowances and repayments as are authorized to be made by virtue of this act; and the defraying the charges and expences of collection and management, when there shall not be any other duties payable upon malt. Separate accounts are to be kept of these duties, and of the monies arising thereby into the Exchequer.

These duties are appropriated for the payment of the annuities chargeable on the monies borrowed on the credit of this act. The contributors, who have already made deposits of 15 l. per cent. of the sums subscribed by them, towards the purchase of annuities on the sum of 8,000,000 l. to be raised on the credit of this act, are to make their further payments; viz. 10 l. per cent. by the 26th of February; 10 l. per cent. by the 25th of March; 10 l. per cent. by the 29th of April; 10 l. per cent. by the 31st of May; 10 l. per cent. by the 3d of July;

15 l. per cent. by the 14th of August; 10 l. per cent. by the 16th of September; and the remaining 10 l. per cent. by the 29th of October. The contributors, paying in the whole of the subscriptions on or before the 16th of September, are to be allowed interest for the same, at the rate of 3 l. per cent. per ann. from the time of such payment to the 29th of October. The annuities are to carry 4 l. per cent. for 21 years, and, after the expiration of that term, 3 l. per cent. and the 4 l. per cent. annuities are to take place the 5th of January, 1760; and the annuities are to be paid half-yearly, viz. on the 5th of July and 5th of January. The subscribers for every 100 l. subscribed, and for which a deposit of 15 l. per cent. has been made, are intitled to a lottery ticket, which is to carry 4 l. per cent. for 20 years, and to commence the 5th of January, 1761; and, after the expiration of that term, to carry 3 l. per cent. and these annuities, which are transferrable, are to be paid half-yearly, viz. on the 5th of July and 5th of January. The Cashier of the Bank is to give receipts for the monies paid in, which are assignable at any time before the 5th of January, 1761; and the Cashier is to give security, and to pay the monies into the Exchequer. The Cashier, on receipt of 15 l. per cent. of the sum subscribed, is to give a note for the delivery of one lottery ticket for every 100 l. subscribed; and the contributors, not making good their payments within the times limited, are to forfeit their deposits.

Duplicates of the lottery tickets are to be prepared in books with two columns, on each of which 40,000 tickets are to be printed; and the chance of the tickets in the books with two columns is to be determined by the drawing of the tickets in the books with three columns; and the same numbers in both intitled to equal chances. The penalty of forging tickets or certificates is felony; the sale of chances is limited to the whole time of drawing, and any person offending to the contrary is to forfeit treble the sum of the money received; and persons selling shares in tickets, of which they are not possessed, are to forfeit 500 l. After the drawing of the lottery, the tickets are to be exchanged for certificates, and, these certificates being afterwards filed and cancelled, notes are to be given in lieu thereof. The Exchequer tallies and orders made out, in pursuance of an act of the last session, for raising 1,000,000 l. thereon, may be received as cash in part of the deposits, or future payments, of the contribution monies subscribed on the credit of this act; and where it shall appear by affidavit before the Barons

of the Exchequer, that any Exchequer bills, lottery tickets, &c. have been burnt, lost, or otherwise destroyed, the proper Officers, upon the producing to them a certificate

thereof from the Barons, and security given them, are to make forth duplicates of the said bills, &c. and pay off the interest due thereon.

Of the Manure of Sand, Marle, &c. continued from Page 9 of this Volume.

BY the same rule that sand fertilises strong clayey grounds, clay meliorates light and sandy soils. But this manure can never have its due effect, unless it be well broken, and divided into such small particles as to be able to incorporate thoroughly with the light earth.

Arenous and sandy earth, says Mr. Evelyn, wants ligature; and besides, consisting of sharp and asperous angles, wounds and galls, curls and dwarfs our plants, without extraordinary help, to render the passages more slippery and easy; and therefore relenting chalk, or chalk-marle, is profitable, with calcinations of turf, or sea-wrack, where it is at hand; and, if the soil be exceeding bibulous, spread a layer or couch of loam, discreetly mingled, at the bottom, to entertain the moisture.—Sand, being of an open and loose contexture, is apt to put forth a forward spring, as more easily admitting the solar rays; but it does not continue, and is an infirmity which may be remedied with loam, which not only unites it closer for the present, but is capable, in time, to alter and change its very nature also, so as too hot a compost be no ingredient with it.—If the soil be sandy, or other light mixed earth imboddy it with something of a fatter nature, as marle; and be sure so to stir and lay it (especially if with loam) that it may not sink too deep, and suddenly, as it is apt to do, and so desert the surface-mould, where it should do the feat, and therefore it is to be the oftener renewed.

Dr. Lister divides the English sands into two classes: The first, sharp or red sand, consisting of small transparent pebbles, naturally found on the mountains, and not calcinable: The second, soft or smooth.

Mr. Miller observes, that grounds which are sandy and gravelly easily admit both of heat and moisture; but then they are liable to these inconveniencies, that they let them pass too soon, and so contract no ligature, or else retain them too long, especially where there is a clay bottom; and by that means they are either parched or chilled too much, and produce nothing but mois and cankerous infirmities; but, if the sand happens to have a surface of good mould, and a bottom of gravel or loose stone, though it do not hold the water, it may produce a forward sweet grass; and, though it may be subject to burn, yet it quickly recovers with the least rain.

Sand, indeed, is apt to push the plants that grow upon it early in the spring, and make them germinate near a month sooner than those that grow upon clay; because the salts in the sand are at full liberty to be raised and put into motion, upon the least approach of the warmth of the sun; but then, as they are hasty, they are soon exhaled and lost.

Clay is another excellent manure, says the author of the New System of Husbandry, and easy enough to be found in all places: But, you must observe, it is only useful upon sandy grounds, or any lands of a nature entirely different from its own; among which you may reckon gravelly or pebbly soils. To these it brings the only part of excellence they naturally want, and consequently changes them, from what they were originally, to an equal fertility with the best and richest.

This will, perhaps, be strange news to many countrymen, who have bought dung, all their life-time, to destroy their land with. It is as great a folly, adds our author, to dung grounds which require cooling, as it would be thought to administer poison to cure a man of a fever. Our farmers are not sensible, that the temper of the land must as necessarily be consulted, as the pulse of the patient. The dunghill only is their universal refuge; they fly to that upon all occasions; they miss a crop, by dunging an improper soil; and lay on more dung to remedy the misfortune.

Some few years ago, continues he, a friend of mine remarkably experienced the sufficiency of this observation. He had a couple of fields, divided by a hedge only; neither of which was fit for corn or feeding. He resolved to improve them both; and, when they were plowed up to that intent, he found, that one was a hard brown clay, and the other a very burning gravel. He was surprised to find these diametrical opposites such neighbours; and supposed that, for that reason, the hedge had been formerly made to separate them. He pulled down the division, and, having laid them open, set his men to work on trenching them six inches deep. The earth, they dug out of one trench in one field, he made them carry instantly to another trench in the other field, in wheel-barrows; by this means interchangeably mingling the gravel with the clay,

clay; and the clay with the gravel.—When this was done, he had it plowed all over with a deep cutting plough, and has sowed it every season since with the richest grains. The effect of this is, that he has not now a finer or more mellow piece of ground in his estate. The very nature of the land is altered; and there remains no visible difference between the two divisions; but the whole is converted into a good hazel-mould, and produces a plump round corn, and as plentiful harvests as any soil in the kingdom.

The practice of the North-riding of Yorkshire, as related by Dr. Lister, Phil. Trans. No. 225, shews to how great advantage clay is made use of there, as a manure. The clay is of a blueish colour, not sandy at all, but very ponderous. They dry it about Midsummer, on the declivity of a hill, and lay 100 loads on an acre of ground of a light sandy soil. They observe, that for three or four years it continues yet in clods upon the land; and that, the first year, the land so manured bears rank ill-coloured and broad-grained barley, but afterwards a plump round corn like wheat. This clay manuring will, by certain experience, last above forty years in the ground, and then it must be clayed again. This sandy ground, unless clayed, will bear nothing but rye, whatever other manure they use.

Clay becomes a much better manure, when mixed with lime, than perhaps either of them are singly. The lime corrects the bad qualities of the clay, by rendering it more friable.

Sea-owse, that is, the settling of the tides on shores and level places, between low and high water mark, is a manure of incomparable excellence for many sorts of land; but is, on others, to be avoided, as a certain bane to whatever part it is mixed with. Loose sandy soils are peculiarly benefited by it.

The cleaning of ponds and ditches becomes likewise here an excellent manure, consisting of the putrefied animal and vegetable bodies mixed with the rich earth deposited there by rains, &c. The same may be said of the mud in rivers, where, by the stagnating, or want of current in the water, the rich particles carried down by it have time to subside.

But, of all the manures for sandy soils, none is so good as marle. There are many different kinds and colours of it, severally distinguished by many writers; but their virtue is the same; and they may all be used upon the same ground, without the smallest difference in their effect.

The colour is either red, brown, yellow, blue, grey, or mixed. It is to be known

by its pure and uncompounded nature. There are many marks to distinguish it by; such as its breaking into little square bits; its falling easily to pieces by the force of a blow, or upon being exposed to the sun and the frost; its feeling fat and oily, and shining when it is dry.—But the most unerring way to judge of marle, and know it from any other substance, which may appear like it, is, to break a piece as big as a large nutmeg, and, when it is quite dry, drop it to the bottom of a glass of clear water, where, if it be right, it will dissolve and crumble as it were to dust in a very little time, shooting up many sparkles to the surface of the water.

In many places, marle discovers itself to the most negligent eye; especially upon the sides of broken hills, or deep hollow roads, in most counties in England. Many rivers possess an inconceivable treasure, on both their sides, which is plundered by every flood. Boggy lands frequently cover it; and, in such, it seldom lies above three feet deep. It is somewhat lower, under stiff clays and marshy level grounds. Most sandy lands abound in it, in their lowest places, at sometimes three feet depth, and sometimes seven, nine, or more. As for the marle itself, it is seldom you can find its depth; for, when the upper crust of the earth is once removed, all you can see, or dig, is marle, as deep as ever you can go. There are few, if any, instances of a marle-pit's being exhausted.

Nothing is more common, in most places, than to find the ditches which inclose a field, dug down so deep, that they have penetrated six or seven inches into a bed of marle that lies under them, without the farmer's taking any notice of it; though the prodigious shooting and increase of the grass, which is put forth by the marle thrown up upon the sides of the bank, might, one would think, be a means of discovering it. Where the marle is thus, by accident, disclosed, it not only turfs the sides and tops of the banks, and thereby secures them against all injuries of weather, but makes the grass grow to such surprising length and thickness, that, when beaten down by winds, it hangs along as if it thatched the earth which nourished it, and carries off the rain, without permitting any considerable quantity to enter through it.

The author of the New System of Agriculture recommends, as a very easy and infallible method of discovering whether there is any marle in places it may be thought to lie under, to have three augers made, of near an inch diameter, with an iron handle fixed cross-wise to each; the bitts of these augers to be pretty large, and tenacious of what

what they pierce. One of them may be three feet long, the second six, and the third ten. When you would try the place you have hopes from, carry thither these augers, and let a servant take the first, and wring it into the earth, by twisting at each end of the handle. He must draw it out, as often as it has pierced a new depth of six inches; to cleanse and examine the bitt, and observe what he draws up in it.—If you find nothing but common earth within the reach of this first auger, let him thrust the second down the hole which was made by the former, and proceed in the same manner, till he has wrung this also up to its handle; and then let him do the same by the third auger; always remembering to examine the auger bitt after each new progress of six inches.

By this means you will certainly, and without charge or hazard, discover not only what marle is under your soil, but whether any other thing of value lies concealed there; such as chalk, coals, fuller's-earth, or quarries of stone; many of which are hid, and quite unthought of, in places where their value, was it known, is ten times more than that of the whole estate which covers them.

Our author relates, on this occasion, a story of a Dutchman who was cast away upon the coast of Norfolk, and carried before a Justice of peace, who, understanding that he had skill in draining, took him one morning into a field in which he had begun a work of that nature. The Dutchman perceived a whitish kind of earth, which had been cast out of one of the trenches, and examined it with more than ordinary earnestness. The Justice asked him, If it were of any value in Holland? The sailor answered, That it was sold in his country at an extraordinary rate; that it came to Delft, and other places, down the Rhine, from a little village about twenty miles above Frankfort, and was used for making the finest sort of earthen-ware. The Justice thereupon sent a sample of it to Holland, and, finding the matter exactly as it had been represented, became a merchant of this product of his own land, and, in a few years, got ten thousand pounds by it.

Though, as was observed before, there is scarce any such thing as exhausting a marle-pit, there is however, now and then, an inconveniency attending such as dig too deep in level lands inclinable to wetness in the winter; for the springs will sometimes break in upon your pit, and much increase the labour of your workmen, and your own expences. There are little engines to be made, which, turning in a semicircular frame, will catch the wind at every point, and, by the force of their motion, pump up vast quan-

ties of water, and, by that means, ease this inconvenience, which, however, had much better be prevented; and that may infallibly be done, by working wide and shallow in such places as you suspect to be watery.

This author seems never to have seen shell-marle, by his not mentioning it. It is often found under moss, or that black earth usually dug up for fuel, or where there has been a bed of a river or running water; the shells in it having, probably, belonged formerly to some living creatures. Whoever finds this marle finds a mine of great value: It is one of the best and most general manures in nature. It is proper for all soils, and peculiarly so for clay, as already observed. This effervesces strongly with all acids, which is perhaps chiefly owing to the shells. There are very good marles which shew nothing of this effervescence; and therefore this author judged right, in making its solution in water the distinguishing mark.

The same writer, speaking of the quantity of manure proper to be laid upon light sandy soils, whether it be chalk, marle, clay, sheep's dung prepared with earth, not sand; sea-owse, of the closest, black, fat kind; mud, or the product of your stercoreary; says, five and twenty loads of the last are the quantity most proper; thirty of chalk; of marle at least an hundred; and of clay a little more; twenty loads of sheep's dung, and as much of sea-owse; and, if you use mud, less than forty or fifty loads will be too little. Whichever of these manures is used, care should be taken, that the ploughman turns it in, as fast as it is brought on and spread upon the surface.

I cannot dismiss this article, without mentioning an observation made by an ingenious Gentleman, on reading Pliny's account of the use of marle in Britain by the Romans:—It may be worth while to observe, says he, that Pliny is very particular on the state of agriculture in Britain in his days; and whoever will be at the pains to read what he says on that head, will have sufficient reason to think, that we are still far below the point to which the Romans had then brought it in this island. And this, I believe, cannot be said of any other art or science, which, like this, is independent of what is called genius, or of the powers of the imagination. In all others of this kind, we excel not only our neighbours, but every nation that has gone before us; men of every rank and order lending a helping hand to forward and improve this art, or that science. But agriculture, which was the favourite employment of the greatest Roman Senator, in his retreat from business, has

(till of late) with us been left to the feeble efforts of the poor and illiterate peasant. What else, for example, but their gross ignorance and inattention, can account for the neglect of using marle in the improvement of particular soils? Pliny speaks of it as a particular species of improvement, which obtained in Britain and Gaul. He calls it the fat of the earth, and compares it to the glands in the human body, which are lapped in a coat of fat; and as this practice (as it would seem) had no place in Italy, it shews how attentive the Romans were to agriculture, wherever their arms carried them, that, in spite of the continual alarms they lived in from the natives here and in Gaul, yet they found time to discover and perfect a species of improvement in a particular manner suited to the soil and climate, and, of all others, the cheapest and most lasting.

I must farther observe, with Dr. Home, that there is a body very similar to marle in its appearance, but very different from it in its effects, and often found in the same bed with the best marle. It is of a darkish lead colour. Instead of fertilising the ground, it renders the best soils incapable of bearing any kind of vegetables for many years. I have seen the spots, on which it was laid, intirely barren three years after. I have heard of its effects continuing, in other

places, for a much longer time; nor is it certainly known, when its bad effects will end. A body so very destructive to agriculture deserves to be well characterised, in order to be shunned; and well examined, that we may know whence proceeds this noxious quality, and how to cure it, when it has taken place.

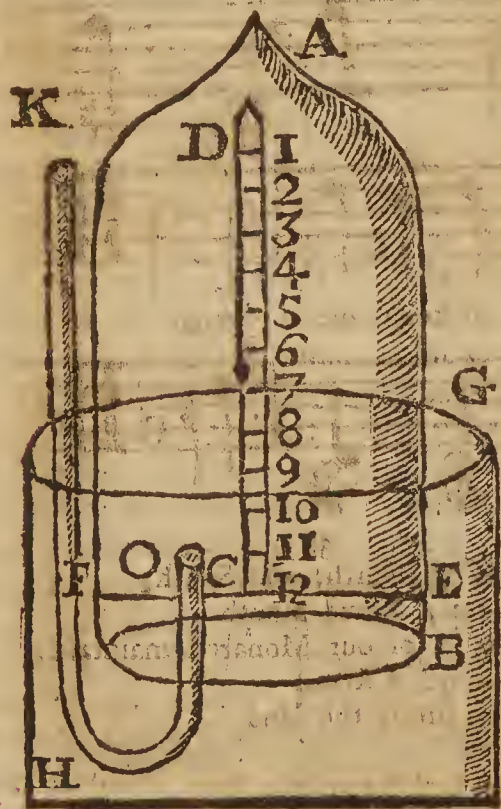
Marle takes a smooth polish from the instruments with which it is wrought. A piece of this taken up, which has not been much exposed to the influence of the air, differs greatly in taste from marle. Instead of the smooth unctuous taste of the latter, it is acid, and remarkably astringent. It agrees with marle, in crumbling in water; but then it differs remarkably from it, in raising no effervescence with acids, nor in the least destroying their acidity. It turns the syrup of violets red; which shews that it contains an acid; whereas marle, like all absorbent earth, gives it a green colour.

It appears from experiments made by the Doctor, that this substance consists of an earthy body like clay, about one eighteenth part of salt of steel, and a small proportion of the vitriolic acid; and he concludes, that marle is the proper cure, where this noxious earth has been inadvertently used, because it corrects the acid, and decomposes the salt.

[In our next we shall consider Loam.]

HYDROHOROLOGIOGRAPHY, or the Description of a WATER CLOCK.

THE ancients had clocks that shewed the hours by water; and the Clepsydra was the common and most famous invention of this kind. Heron of Alexandria wrote some books of aquatic clocks, which are lost. We shall here describe the apparatus of one, which perhaps will not be unacceptable to our readers.



Let there be a glass vessel A B somewhat resembling a diving-bell; on the summit A let it have a very narrow and small hole, so as scarce to admit the point of a needle; just at the bottom let the rod E F be fitted, having in the midst a firm stylus, extended to the top of the vessel, with several divisions specifying the marks of hours. Let G H a wooden or earthen vessel be filled with water: Place the glass vessel A B over the water; its weight will carry it to the bottom, but the inclosed air will hinder its descending; then open the little hole A; the air will go out gradually, and the vessel will also gradually descend. Then again, having taken notice of, by another clock, the marks in the stylus C D as it descends, it will point out the hours. When the vessel has got to the bottom of the wooden one, the time of the clock's going is completed, being come to the last hour. When you are willing that this clock should perform again, take a hollow tube, crooked at one extremity, as O K, and, having compressed the aperture K with your finger, to keep the air from entering, dip it under the water, so as the curve part may get within the vessel A B: Then, by blowing into the aperture K, the vessel

vessel will ascend; and, returning to its former place, will, as often as you reiterate this operation, execute its function of telling the hours.

A SONG in the Fair, Sung by Mr. Beard.

In story we're told How our Monarchs of old O'er France spread their royal do-

main; But no annals can shew Their pride laid so low As when brave George the Second did

reign, brave boys, As when brave George the Second did reign. But no

annals can shew Their pride laid so low As when brave George the Se—cond did

reign, brave boys, As when brave George the Se—cond did reign.

2.

Of Roman and Greek
Let Fame no more speak,
How their arms the Old World did subdue;
Through the nations around,
Let our trumpets now sound,
How Britons have conquer'd the New, brave boys.
CHO. Through the nations, &c.

3.

East, West, North, and South
Our cannon's loud-mouth
Shall the rights of our Monarch maintain;
On America's strand
Amherst limits the land,
Boscawen gives law on the main, brave boys.
CHO. On America's, &c.

4. Each

4.
Each port and each town
We still make our own,
Cape-Breton, Crown-Point, Niagar;
Guardaloupe, Senegal,
Quebec's mighty fall,
Shall prove we've no equal in war, brave boys.
CHO. Guardaloupe, &c.

5.
Though Confians did boast
He'd conquer our coast,
Our thunder soon made Monsieur mute;
Brave Hawke wing'd his way,
Then bound'd on his prey,
And gave him an English salute, brave boys.
CHO. Brave Hawke, &c.

6.
At Minden, you know,
How we conquer'd the foe,
While homeward their army now steals;

Though they cry'd British bands
Are too hard for our hands,
Begar we can beat them in heels, morblieu.
CHO. Though they cry'd, &c.

7.
While our Heroes from home
For laurels now roam,
Should the flattom-bottom'd boats but appear,
Our militia shall show
No wooden-shoe foe
Can with freemen in battle compare, brave boys.
CHO. Our militia, &c.

8.
Our fortunes and lives,
Our children and wives,
To defend is the time now or never;
Then let each volunteer
To the drum-head repair—
King George and old England for ever, brave boys.
CHO. Then let each, &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE. PRINCE HENRY'S MAGGOT.



First couple foot it, cast off, lead through the third couple, and cast up ♩ ; the second couple the same ♩ ; first couple gallop down, up again, and cast off ♩ ; right and left at top ♩ .

On LAVINIA'S Departure from ———.

Oh! were they all like thee, Men would adore them, &c. FAIR PENITENT.

ACCCEPT, dear nymph, devoid of servile art,
The strains that flow immediate from the heart;

Read them, my dear Lavinia! read and know,
When you are absent, what I undergo.
Since adverse fortune hurries you away,
And I in vain must wish your longer stay,
Allow me this my new distress to paint,
Nor be offended at the kind complaint:
Smile but, Lavinia! on these lowly lays;
I'll hazard censure to attempt your praise.

How oft have we, in pleasing converse, pass'd
The summer's day, while seasons roll'd too fast!
Hours, days, and months unheeded took their flight,

For time was only measur'd by delight.

How oft together to that hill repair,
Charm'd with the freshness of the morning air;
Mix'd friendly talk, or sung a sprightly strain,
Or gaily rang'd along the verdant plain!
Such freedom native innocence allows,
When all the heart with kind affection glows.

But recollection wakens ev'ry woe,
From joys now past my present suff'rings flow;
And sad remembrance, to my anxious breast,
Recalls those days when I with you was blest.
But now forlorn I solitary roam,
Abroad uneasy, not content at home:
How dull, how languishing appears each place!
The verdant down o'er which we us'd to trace,
The neighb'ring parks no more afford delight,
To wonted pleasures now no more invite;
Without Lavinia ev'ry joy's impair'd,
And more than doubled when with her they're shar'd.

Few kind, sincere, indearing friends I find,
Form'd with each social instinct of the mind;
Scarce to be found indeed, and, to our cost,
But seldom truly known till ever lost.
Long I suspected what at last I know;
I thought men faithless, now I've prov'd 'em so;
The tongue the heart's interpreter I deem'd,
And judg'd of what men were by what they seem'd;

I thought

I thought each warm professor meant me fair,
 Each supple sycophant a friend sincere ;
 I see my error, but I see too late ;—
 'Tis vain inspection to look back on fate :
 Yet some remain with truth and virtue grac'd,
 In whose esteem I still am highly plac'd.
 Come then, Lavinia ! bless again my arms,
 My heart still beats with friendship's soft alarms ;
 With thy lov'd converse fill the length'ning day,
 And glad my soul,—for here unpleas'd I stay,
 Where nought but slander, nought but discord
 reign,
 Ingratitude and lyes—a motley train ;
 Where 'Upstarts, to support their station,
 Cancel at once all obligation.'—

That Heaven, from which no secret is conceal'd,
 But ev'ry wish and thought must stand reveal'd,
 Views not a love more pure, or truer mind,
 Amongst the various race of human kind ;
 Where neither int'rest nor design have part,
 But all the warmth is native of the heart.
 Yet Scandal, busy fiend ! in Truth's disguise,
 Learns the fond tale, and spreads it as she flies ;
 Nor spreads alone, but alters, adds, betrays,
 Plays the whole hypocrite such various ways,
 That Innocence itself must suffer wrong,
 And Honour bleed the prey of Slander's tongue.

Shall then *this motley crew* obtain applause,
 And censure 'scape, because they 'scape the laws ?
 When sin and folly are a people's bane,
 When poets write and parsons preach in vain,
 If *some* the love and fear of God neglect,
 Can *such*, with any reason, claim respect ?
 All swerve from right who wilfully offend ;
 'Tis wrong, 'tis wicked, when they scorn to
 mend ;

No finners then good counsel ought to blame ;
 Not to accept it argues want of shame.

Oh, matchless nymph ! for ever lov'd by me,
 How much I long that blissful day to see,
 When, plac'd beneath th' influence of thine
 eye,

No foes shall seek to interrupt our joy ;
 Nor fortune strive by absence to remove
 Our peace from one continu'd calm of love !
 Mean while may you live happily retir'd,
 Where *Truth's* belov'd, and *Virtue* is admir'd ;
 Where *Envy* frowns not on your humble shades,
 Nor *Calumny* your innocence invades ;
 Nor *ill-bred* jars disturb your calm retreat,
 Nor taint with bitterness each rural sweet.

Absence shall work no change, nor *time* remove
 The honest warmth of undissembled love.

May Heav'n still guard you with peculiar care,
 And make you *happy*, as it made you *fair* ;
 From sickness shield you, keep you from all
 wrongs,

From *female envy* and *malicious tongues* ;
 May calmest peace your future days attend,
 And late may you to endless joys ascend.

Oh ! make her cause, ye Pow'rs above ! your
 care ;

Let Guilt shrink back and Innocence appear ;
 Support her soul when Death demands his prey,
 And smooth her passage to the realms of day.

HORATIO.

The CASUIST and the TURN-COAT.
 A T A L E.

IN days of yore, I can't tell where,
 (Let's say then on the banks of Yare)
 A lawyer liv'd ; who, as fame goes,
 Had fatten'd both by friends and foes ;
 Of each opponent found the flaw,
 And manag'd men like whips of straw.
 Compunction now and then would creep,
 And spoil a meal, or break his sleep ;
 But then he told his money o'er,
 His genius bless'd, and thought no more ;
 Or, if he did, his faults he found
 Were gilded o'er with many a pound ;
 And knew that here, if nothing cross'd,
 He seem'd the best who sav'd the most.
 But in those days there went a story
 Of fire, and flames, and purgatory ;
 And, should this future scene be true,
 Nor wealth nor falsehood then would do ;
 Oaths, words, and promises oft broke !
 —Appearances were past a joke :—
 How bless'd the rogues of modern times,
 Whose terrors never damp their crimes !
 Since, though all other faults might be
 Venal in kind or in degree,
 Yet if there were what some priests tell,
 These surely did of brimstone smell.
 At church he seldom shew'd his head,
 And never, what he heard not, read :
 But then his wife, from many a text,
 His heart so touch'd, his mind perplex'd,
 That, ev'n to keep all safe within,
 To cover yet enjoy his sin ;
 This world to make his sole diversion,
 And have the other in reversion ;
 He went (to draw to a conclusion)
 And ask'd the priest for absolution.
 Confess, my son, reply'd the priest,
 Thy heaviest crime ; we'll leave the rest.
 (How blest those days, methinks I hear
 Some ——— whisp'ring in my ear,
 When priests and lawyers, in a trice,
 Could virtue juggle out of vice !)
 My worst, indeed my very worst,
 Is, that I am so strangely curst,
 I neither mind for false or true,
 Or what I say, or what I do ;
 And not long since, by passion mov'd,
 Renounc'd the party that I lov'd ;
 For which, most rev'rend, if you please,
 Pray give some punishment, or ease.
 And is this all ? return'd the priest !
 This coat, son, is my very best ;
 And, when it first look'd poor and thin,
 I fairly turn'd it outside in ;
 And, when respect it will not gain,
 I'll fairly turn it back again ;
 For, change it how or when I will,
 The coat my son's the same coat still.
 A penance similar, if try'd,
 Will bring all fair to either side ;
 You quit no principles but men ;
 (For Whigs and Tories liv'd not then)
 Once you have chang'd, now change about,
 ' And turn the turn'd coat inside out.'

A SONG in the Comic Opera, intituled
The Jovial Crew.

THAT all men are beggars you plainly
may see,
For beggars there are of ev'ry degree,
Though none are so blest or so happy as we :
Which no-body can deny.

The tradesman he begs that his wares you would
buy ;
Then begs you'd believe the price is not high ;
And swears 'tis his trade when he tells you a lye :
Which no-body can deny.

The lawyer he begs you would give him a fee,
Though he reads not your brief, and regards not
your plea ;
Then advises your foe how to get a decree :
Which no-body can deny.

The courtier he begs for a pension, a place,
A ribbon, a title, a smile from his Grace ;
'Tis due to his merit, is writ in his face :
Which no-body should deny.

But if, by mishap, he should chance to get none,
He begs you'd believe that the nation's undone ;
There's but one honest man—and himself is that
one :
Which no-body dares deny.

The fair one, who labours whole mornings at
home,
New charms to create, and much pains to con-
sume,
Yet begs you'd believe 'tis her natural bloom :
Which no-body should deny.

The lover he begs the dear nymph to comply ;
She begs he'd be gone, but her languishing eye
Still begs he would stay—for a maid she can't die :
Which none but a fool would deny.

DELIA, a SONG.

THE sportive swan, with graceful pride,
Her snow-white plumage laves ;
Or, sailing down the crystal tide,
Divides the silver waves :
The tide, that soft meand'ring flows,
Sweet to the bird must be ;
But not so sweet (blythe Cupid knows)
As Delia is to me !

A parent bird, in plaintive mood,
On yonder fruit-tree sung ;
And still the pendant nest she view'd
That held her callow young :
Dear to the mother's flutt'ring heart
The gentle brood must be ;
But not so dear—the thousandth part—
As Delia is to me !

THese roses, round my temples twin'd,
I pluck'd in yonder dale ;
Their damask sweets how soon declin'd !
Their vernal pride how pale !

So would my vital bloom be froze,
If luckless torn from thee ;
For what the root is to the rose,
My Delia is to me.

4.
Two doves I found like new-fall'n snow
So white the beauteous pair ;
The birds to Delia I'll bestow,
They're like her bosom fair :
And in their chaste connubial love
My secret wish she'll see ;
Such mutual bliss as turtles prove
May Delia share with me.

J. CUNNINGHAM, *Histrion*.

On espere toujours.

TOUT ressent les douceurs de l'amiable Es-
perance.
Un sort d'un autre sort attend la difference.
La nuit attend du jour l'admirable beauté ;
Le jour attend des nuits le repos souhaité ;
L'hyver attend le temps où la rose boutonne.
Le printemps veut l'ete, qui brule pour l'autonne ;
Et l'autonne gemit, foulant ses vins pressiez,
Pour jouir dans l'hyver de ses fruits amassez.
Toujours sur le bonheur l'esperance fondée
Nous peint du tems futur une agreable idée.
Le present seul deplait, & cherche l'avenir.
Le passé devient doux dans notre souvenir.

Receipt for a SCORNFUL BEAUTY.

Being a Translation of Recepte pour une
belle Malade, *in our Supplement to the*
XXVth Volume.

LOVER.

DOCTOR, whose med'cines can erase
The lurking seeds of each disease
From fair Lucinda, can your art
Purge too of cruelty her heart ?

PHYSICIAN.

Recipe: First of complaisance,
The genuine sort we import from France,
One ounce ; of correspondence four,
And lovers vows as many more ;
Six drachms of friendship is enough,
Dissolv'd in well-feign'd tears quant. suff.
To these you need not add above
Two or at most three grains of love,
(A drug we seldom now prescribe,)
With which assurance mix ad lib.
In sweet good-nature these infuse,
And, when occasion offers, use :
But, if the peccant humour yet
Remains, you must the dose repeat.

R. R.

The Resembling TWINS.

A Translation of Les Deux Freres tres sem-
blables, *in our last.*

TWO youths, adorn'd with ev'ry manly
grace,
Exact the same in stature and in face,

One

One birth produc'd ; kind Nature here had show'd
 Herself profuse ; yet scarce the mother cou'd
 Distinguish each, so justly either one
 Bore the resemblance of her other son.
 But Death th' agreeable delusion clear'd ;
 One fell a victim, one his fury spar'd :
 And now, whene'er the tender parent views
 Him that survives, the well-known form renews

The streams of grief, and, like his living ghost,
 Recals the image of the son she lost.

R. R.

* * We received another Translation of this last
 Piece ; but the Author has mistaken the
 Sense of the French.

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

*By inserting the following Animadversions on the Treatment that seems most proper for
 preserving the Health of our Soldiers, and some other very necessary Particulars for their
 due Encouragement, you will oblige*

GENEROSITY is the child of Afflu-
 ence ; and every Briton must be plea-
 sed to see, that, whilst our enemies are put to
 such straits for money to support their ar-
 mies, we not only raise the annual supplies
 with ease, but, from the overflowings of
 our cup, feed the hungry, cloathe the naked,
 and encourage merit in every shape. Be-
 nevolence strongly marks every page of this
 happy æra of our history. But, while the
 good and liberal are pouring forth their
 bounties, surely they should be careful to
 guide this stream of liberality in a proper
 channel, that none of the balmy current may
 run to waste ; this is the business of the
 Committees, who have the disposal of those
 large sums so readily subscribed.

Our fellow-subjects, who are facing the
 enemy, and gaining immortal honour for
 their country abroad, are certainly as proper
 objects, as any body of men can be, to share
 our munificence and bounty ; but the sub-
 scription for the soldiers in Germany was
 begun too late, for flannel waistcoats to be
 of any great service, provided they had been
 a proper present to have been made them.
 But, with all due deference to the Gentle-
 men at Batson's, they are the worst garment
 they could give a soldier. They know how
 dangerous the use of flannel is to a healthy
 man at all times, and how difficult to quit
 with safety, when once put on. The Eng-
 lish soldiers are the best and oftenest clothed
 of any troops in Europe ; and I will take
 upon me to assert, they need no addition of
 flannel waistcoats, even in the coldest season.
 I knew a regiment, that had a present made
 them of flannel waistcoats, from the Qua-
 kers, in the year 1745. The veteran soldiers
 would never put them on, upon any conside-
 ration ; they knew the consequences too well ;
 they sold them for a trifle to the country
 people, and the sensible Officer was glad to
 see them get rid of so unwholesome and un-
 military a garment. Others, that wore them,
 on leaving them off, were thrown into dis-
 orders, that filled the hospital, and greatly

thinned the list of duty-men. Had these
 Gentlemen, in time, adopted his Royal
 Highness the Duke's laudable method, and
 sent a good blanket to every tent, and watch-
 coats for the centries of the quarter and rear
 guards in camp (not for detached guards,
 for they should be ever upon the alert, and
 their centries oftener relieved) these would
 have been of real service to our soldiers ; for
 it is the comfortable refreshment they get in
 their tents, when they come off duty, that
 enables them to go through the hardships of
 a campaign ; and, as they have nothing to
 cover them there, but their coats and waist-
 coats, in cold weather, a blanket is the best
 thing they can have, a flannel waistcoat the
 worst, except you could persuade the soldier
 to use it only as an additional coverlid, when
 he lies down to sleep ; but waistcoats they
 are, and, as waistcoats, will be worn night
 and day by the inconsiderate and young sol-
 dier, who is pleased with the comfortable
 glow it puts him in on the first trying on,
 though it brings with it all the bane of Her-
 cules's poisoned shirt.

Sleep is certainly the most invigorating
 restorative in nature to a fatigued healthy
 man ; but then all the bandage part of his
 dress should be loosened, to promote a free
 circulation ; and the body kept moderately
 warm, to encourage a natural perspiration ;
 but, where the closeness and extraordinary
 heat of a garment confines the one, and pre-
 cipitates the other, sleep is no longer a re-
 freshment, as it exhausts instead of recruits
 the animal spirits. I speak this from ex-
 perience, the Gentlemen of the faculty may
 possibly allow it from observation.

You will very likely say, my sentiments
 come as much too late as their subscrip-
 tions. My intention was not to damp this
 well-meant bounty, or to interfere in the
 disposal of it ; but, as I had twenty years
 experience in the army, I do not presume
 it can be taken amiss to hint to these Gen-
 tlemen, how future donations of the same
 kind may, I think, be better applied for the
 benefit

benefit of that deserving body of men, they have thought worthy their attention:

But I believe there is a burden upon our English soldiers abroad, which, though great, has been little attended to, and which, I think, and thought all last war, it would be great humanity, and only justice, to relieve them from; though I am afraid that relief cannot come through the channel of a subscription, yet, as the Legislature of late years has shewed great regard to every body of men, nay, to particulars, that have deserved well of the State, it need possibly only to be mentioned, in order to be redressed.—And may the army find, amongst our Senators, some friend as assiduous for their interest, as the navy did, a few sessions ago, one who, by his unwearied diligence and perseverance, has caused the pay of the private sailors to be so regulated, as to render that service desirable, which was before deemed oppressive.

The grievance I mean is the stoppage of the groats from the men weekly, during the time they are in winter-quarters, towards their camp equipage, viz. tent, kettle, canteen, havresack, hatchet, &c.—To explain this: The pay of a foot-soldier in England, in a marching regiment, is three shillings and six-pence per week, three shillings of which he should receive weekly. After deducting one half-penny for the Surgeon, and the same for the Pay-master, out of the other six-pence, the remaining five-pence per week is deposited in the Captain's hands, and is called arrears; this goes towards finding the soldier in shirts, shoes, stockings, spatterdashies, &c. and is regularly accounted for to him every twelve weeks, or oftener, when the aforesaid necessaries are strictly reviewed by the Officer, and deficiencies supplied: But it oftener happens, that the poor soldier is obliged to go under an additional stoppage of 6 d. a week (nay, sometimes more) out of his three shillings, towards furnishing these necessaries, than

that he has any balance to receive out of his arrears; except he is a working man, or a great œconomist indeed, which is very rare among that class of men: However, by the advantages he receives from his quarters, viz. lodging, small-beer, fire, candle, utensils, pepper, salt, vinegar, &c. he makes shift to live on the remaining two shillings and six-pence, or less, according to the stoppage made from him.—But what is the case with the soldier abroad? Who, after going through the hardships, and daily risking his life, during the campaign, without any advantage substituted in lieu of the douceurs of quarters for that time, and hindered by his occupation, as a soldier, from earning any addition to his pay, finds himself immediately, on his arrival in winter-quarters, put under an additional stoppage of four-pence a week, for camp equipage for the next campaign, just at the time when he is wanting to replace every necessary that he has wore out during the last campaign. So that I have known above three fourths of a regiment receive no more than two shillings and two-pence a week, out of which the most necessary stoppages for ammunition-bread and washing are still to make.—This was the case in Flanders last war, and, I presume, is the same in Germany and other places. But, would their country bestow a favour equal to the merit of those gallant men, who fought like lions, and conquered like Britons, on the plains of Minden, release them from the groats; let them have their complete pay accounted for to them in time of war as in peace, when they certainly want and deserve it much more. The whole line will echo with their grateful thanks; and other plains, as well as those of Minden, will produce laurels to crown that valour, which your largesses shall encourage and invigorate; but flannel waistcoats are only fit for fire-side soldiers.

The following is a PREAMBLE to the Circular Letter, which the States-General have sent to the respective Provinces of the Union, on Account of the Fast which is to be observed on the 20th of this Month, throughout the United Provinces.

WHILST the horrors of war are spread around us, and Providence preserves this State in quiet in the midst of the storm, every thing calls upon us to acknowledge the hand of God, and to prostrate ourselves, as a people singularly favoured by him, at the foot of his throne. The motives, which ought to lead us to fulfil this solemn duty with a pious ardor, far from lessening, seem to increase from year to year, if our acknowledgment is pro-

portioned to the greatness and number of the ills from which we are preserved, and under which those countries which are the theatre of war now groan. It is certain, that the measure for our sensibility of the divine protection ought to be that of our contrition, if we consider the bad returns we have made to so many blessings, and the multiplied transgressions of which we are guilty. Thus every consideration concurs to lead us to acknowledgment and humiliation. To this

this we are called as men, citizens, and Christians; and ought to celebrate, with thanksgivings, the mercies of Providence in our favour.

The preservation of our liberty and independency, the maintenance of our religion, the duration of peace and of abundance, are blessings which call upon us for acknowledgments; the goodness of the Most High neglected, his gifts received with indifference, and his laws violated without shame, are objects which lay us under the necessity of profound humiliation: And, though the criminal abuse of benefits received, were not motives sufficient for this duty, yet the dread of hereafter affords us sufficient reason for the greatest inquietudes.

The horrors of war still encompass us, and the issue is still concealed in the decrees of Providence. Inundations have again laid

waste part of the country; and that adorable Hand, which shook the earth so violently a few years ago, calls upon us again to respect the power of him who can save or destroy, according to his good pleasure.

On the other hand, we have a chearing prospect, from which some beams of hope break through the dark clouds that hang over us. Some of the belligerent Powers, seem to desire the return of peace, and are paving the way for this happy event; which the States, who groan under such a weight of oppression, stand so much in need of, and which our proximity to them makes us greatly interested in.

This double consideration, of the blessings we have received, and the contrary, which we have too much reason to dread, obliges us to appoint a day of solemn fast, prayer, and thanksgiving, &c. &c.

Some Account of L'AMOUR A-LA-MODE, or LOVE A-LA-MODE, a Farce of three Acts.

The PROLOGUE.

SO fam'd for comic authors is our age,
He's bold that brings a piece upon the stage.

Lord! what profusion of true Attic wit
Is now requir'd to please the critic pit!
If poets swerve but from a single rule,
They damn the piece, and cry the man's a fool:

That court with rigour judges ev'ry bard,
And then to please the boxes is as hard.
The cit, who for his place two shillings pays,
Is still as ready full to blast our bays;
But, should we please the rest, alas! 'tis odds—

We never shall find favour with the gods:
Their thunders oft are darted from on high,
And sometimes threaten the poor player's eye:
We find it, be our play or good or bad,
Hard to pit, box, and gallery, egad.
With such success some fav'rite bards have writ,

They scarce have left the rest one grain of wit;

'Tis almost grown impossible to glean
And gather matter for a single scene.
To these great geniuses our author bows,
Respects the laurels that adorn their brows;
But hopes your favour, since 'tis all his aim
To imitate, not rival them in fame.

The chief characters in this piece are Sir William Fainlove, Sir Arthur Hardy, Lady Changelove, Lady Manners, and Phillis, a waiting-woman to Lady Changelove. Phillis, accosting Sir William, acquaints him, that, unless he takes great care, he will certainly lose her Mistress, who seems so

fond of Sir Arthur's company, that she suffers him, without shewing the least uneasiness, to divert, flatter, speak to, whisper, and smile upon her. Sir William, greatly alarmed, expresses the utmost despair, yet still depends upon Phillis's address and fidelity; who, seeing her Lady coming, promises to sound her, and give him an account of her real sentiments. Shortly after, Sir William himself, having an interview with Lady Changelove, which she would fain decline, expostulates with her on her treatment of him; but whatever he pleads, to recommend his tender and constant passion to her acceptance, is slighted with the airs of an affected haughty indifference. He leaves her in a fretful mood, and, meeting Phillis, who had promised him she would sound her inclination, she discourses him in the strange whimsical manner of her Mistress, that fidelity is no virtue, and that it is better to be without it; that a woman cannot have eyes for one man only, and become quite regardless of all others; that, by a particular attachment, she should bury herself alive; that what is esteemed one may sometimes grow tired of; yet that her Ladyship perhaps esteems him with a preference, though she cannot help thinking Sir Arthur a very agreeable man too. Sir William, distracted with the thoughts of finding himself betrayed, abandoned, and esteemed with such a preference, does not conceal his affliction from Lady Manners, who, it seems, had received the passionate addresses of Sir Arthur, but now encourages Sir William to counterfeit love for her, and so as to appear in earnest, as the only means to awaken Lady

dy Changelove's jealousy; who, if she had ever been affected to him sincerely, would gladly return to him again, her present neglect of him being only owing to mere coquetry in her, and to gratify a desire of endeavouring to win Sir Arthur from herself. Sir William assents to her proposal, and depends upon her managing the affair with dexterity, assuring her that nothing shall be wanting on his side to make the issue favourable to their mutual interest. Now all their engines are set to work, and the intrigue is carried on with good effect: Lady Changelove is roused from the state of her affected indifference for Sir William; the parties give each other a meeting; and matters are brought to an eclairsissement: Lady Changelove declares that she was not in earnest with Sir Arthur; and that, if she had counterfeited a liking for him, it was only to prove the sincerity of Sir William's passion. Sir Arthur confesses ingenuously, that he scorns the artifices of counterfeiting passion, and that in reality he had loved Lady Changelove; but reputes himself the most ungrateful, the most false, and the weakest man upon earth, for deserting Lady Manners, whom he had adored. Sir William and Lady Manners's stratagem is still carried farther, to mortify Lady Changelove: They pretend to be in good earnest about being married to each other; and, producing their contract, desire her and Sir Arthur to witness it: Sir Arthur replies, that he has forgot how to write; but, the pen being handed to her Ladyship by a notary, she, in a vast fret, signs the contract precipitately, throws away the pen, and sinks in a fainting fit into the arms of Phillis. Coming to herself, she finds Sir William prostrate at her

feet; and, sensible of his love for her, the scene changes to joy and mutual embraces. The two Ladies are now perfectly reconciled; and, Lady Manners being prevailed upon to forgive Sir Arthur, (whose fidelity she, notwithstanding, is resolved to prove for half a year longer) Sir William concludes with a seasonable advice to the Ladies:

To try the lover is a dang'rous part;
They often lose who trifle with a heart:
Ladies, in love affairs no mode pursue,
But chuse one lover, and to him be true.

The EPILOGUE.

How could our poet treat this threadbare passion!

Love a-la-mode; why love's quite out of fashion.

One thing indeed extenuates his guilt,
He draws the picture of an arrant jilt;
His men and women both use fraudulent art,
With care conceal the passions of their heart,
And counterfeit the ardent lover's part.
Since such the plan, the piece will surely please;

The Ladies hence will learn to change with ease:

The men will learn, in spite of female charms,
To turn against the fair their dang'rous arms.
Yet, lest our piece to grave men give offence,
To wit we do not sacrifice good sense:
Critics must own a useful moral reigns
Thro' the whole tenour of our comic scenes;
That we obey poetic Justice' laws,
And still are faithful to fair Virtue's cause:
No breach of modesty herein is shown;
Now poets praise themselves, but praise alone;
And sure what by the public is deny'd
May well be by the bard's self-love supply'd.

Of the ORIGIN and DESIGN of CARDS.

Of the Origin of CARDS.

ABOUT the year 1390, cards were invented, to divert Charles the Sixth, then King of France, who was fallen into a melancholy disposition.

That they were not in use before appears highly probable; 1st, because no cards are to be seen, in any painting, sculpture, tapestry, &c. more ancient than the preceding period, but are represented in many works of ingenuity since that age; 2dly, no prohibitions relative to cards, by the King's edicts, are mentioned, although, some few years before, a most severe one was published, forbidding by name all manner of sports and pastimes, in order that the subjects might exercise themselves in shooting with bows and arrows, and be in a condition to oppose

the English. Now it is not to be presumed, that so alluring a game as cards would have been omitted in the enumeration, had they been in use.

3dly, In all the ecclesiastical canons, prior to the said time, there occurs no mention of cards; although, twenty years after that date, card-playing was interdicted the clergy, by a Gallican synod: About the same time is found, in the account book of the King's Cofferer, the following charge: 'Paid for a pack of painted leaves, bought for the King's amusement, three livres.' Printing and stamping being then not discovered, the cards were painted, which made them so dear: Thence, in the above synodical canons, they are called *pagellæ pictæ*, painted little leaves.

4thly, About 30 years after this, came a severe

severe edict against cards in France; and another by Emanuel, Duke of Savoy; only permitting the Ladies this pastime, *pro spinulis*, for pins and needles.

Of the Design of CARDS.

The inventor proposed, by the figures of the four suits, or colours, as the French call them, to represent the four states or classes of men in the kingdom.

By the *Cœurs* (Hearts) are meant the *Gens de Cœurs*, choir men, or ecclesiastics; and therefore the Spaniards, who certainly received the use of cards from the French, have *copa's*, or chalices, instead of hearts.

The Nobility, or prime military part of the kingdom, are represented by the ends or points of lances or pikes; and our ignorance of the meaning or resemblance of the figure induced us to call them Spades. The Spaniards have *espada's* (swords) in lieu of pikes, which is of similar import.

By Diamonds are designed the order of citizens, merchants, and tradesmen, *carreaux* (stones.) The Spaniards have a coin, *dineros*, which answers to it; and the Dutch call the French word *carreaux*, *stienen*, stones and diamonds, from the form.

Trefle, the trefoil-leaf, or clover-grass, (corruptly called Clubs) alludes to the husbandmen and peasants. How this suit came to be called Clubs I cannot explain, unless,

borrowing the game from the Spaniards, who have *ballo's* (staves or clubs) instead of the trefoil, so gave the Spanish signification to the French figure.

The history of the four Kings, which the French in drollery sometimes call the cards, is David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles; which names were then, and still are, on the French cards. These respectable names represent the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and the Franks under Charlemagne.

By the Queens are intended Argine, Esther, Judith, and Pallas, (names retained on the French cards) typical of birth, piety, fortitude, and wisdom, the qualifications residing in each person. Argine is an anagram for Regina, Queen by descent.

By the Knaves were designed the servants to Knights; (for knave, originally, meant only servant; and in an old translation of the Bible St. Paul is called the knave of Christ) but French pages and valets, now indiscriminately used by various orders of persons, were formerly only allowed to persons of quality, Esquires (*Escuires*) shield or armour-bearers.

Others fancy that the Knights themselves were designed by those cards, because Hogier and Lahire, two names on the French cards, were famous Knights at the time cards were supposed to be invented.

The CIRCUITS appointed for the LENT ASSIZES.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Justice Clive.

CITY of York, Monday March 3, at the Guildhall of the said city.

York, the same day, at the Castle of York.

Lancashire, Monday March 17, at the Castle of Lancaster.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Willes. Mr. Baron Smythe.

Bucks, Monday March 3, at Ailesbury.

Bedford, Tuesday March 6, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday March 8, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday March 10, at Cambridge.

Norfolk, Tuesday March 13, at Thetford.

Suffolk, Monday March 17, at Bury St. Edmunds.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker. Mr. Justice Bathurst.

Northampton, Tuesday March 11, at Northampton.

Leicester, Friday March 14, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Saturday March 15, at the Borough of Leicester.

Rutland, Tuesday March 18, at Okeham.

Lincoln, Wednesday March 19, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, Thursday March 20, at the city of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Monday March 24, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Tuesday March 25, at the town of Nottingham.

Derby, Thursday March 27, at Derby.

City of Coventry, Monday March 31, at the city of Coventry.

Warwick, Tuesday April 1, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Denison. Mr. Justice Foster.

Hertford, Wednesday March 5, at Hertford.

Essex, Monday March 10, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday March 17, at Rochester.

Sussex, Monday March 24, at East Grinstead.

Surry, Thursday March 27, at Kingston upon Thames.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Baron Adams. Mr. Justice Wilmot.

Berks, Monday March 3, at Reading.

Oxford, Wednesday March 5, at Oxford.

Worcester, Saturday March 8, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, The same day, at the city of Worcester.

Stafford, Thursday March 13, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday March 17, at Shrewsbury.

Hereford, Saturday March 22, at Hereford.

Monmouth,

Monmouth, Thursday March 27, at Monmouth.
 Gloucester, Saturday March 29, at Gloucester.
 City of Gloucester, The same day, at the city of Gloucester.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Noel. Mr. Baron Lloyd.

Southampton, Tuesday March 4, at the Castle of Winchester.
 Wilts, Saturday March 8, at New Sarum.
 Dorset, Thursday March 13, at Dorchester.
 City of Exeter, Monday March 17, at the Guildhall of the said city.
 Devon, The same day, at the Castle of Exeter.
 Cornwall, Monday March 24, at Launceston.

SHERIFFS appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year 1760.

BERKSHIRE, Charles Wymondfold, of Lockinge, Esq;
 Bedfordshire, Baker Coleman, of Cranfield, Esq;
 Buckinghamshire, Thomas Saunders, of Brill, Esq;
 Cumberland, William Dalston, of Milrigge, Esq;
 Cheshire, Sir Peter Leiceſter, Bart.
 Cambr' and Hunt' Philip Vavazor, of Wisbich, Esq;
 Cornwall, Christopher Treiſe, of Lavethan, Esq;
 Devonshire, Arſcott Bickford, of Bradford, Esq;
 Dorsetshire, Ralph Willett, of Merley, Esq;
 Derbyshire, Thomas Bainbrigge, of Derby, Esq;
 Eſſex, Thomas Towers, of South-Weald, Esq;
 Gloucestershire, Oneſiphorus Paul, of Woodcheſter, Esq;
 Hertfordshire, Benjamin Trueman, of Hatfield, Esq;
 Herefordshire, James Hereford, of Modiford, Esq;
 Kent, Thomas Wilſon, of Weſt Wickham, Esq;
 Lancaſter, Samuel Hilton, of Pinnington, Esq;
 Leiceſterſhire, Sir William Halford, Bart.
 Lincolnſhire, Clement Traſſord, of Dunton Hall, Esq;
 Monmouthſhire, William Curr, of Iſton, Esq;
 Northumberland, Robert Bewick, of Cloſehouſe, Esq;
 Northamptonſhire, Sir William Dolben, Bart.
 Norfolk, John Berney, of Bracon Aſh, Esq;
 Nottinghamſhire, Ralph Edge, of Strelley, Esq;
 Oxfordſhire, Samuel Trotman, of Bucknell, Esq;
 Rutlandſhire, Charles Roberts, of Belton, Esq;
 Shropſhire, Thomas Jones, of Shrewſbury, Esq;

Somerſet, Monday March 31, at the Caſtle of Taunton.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

William Noell and Taylor White, Eſqrs.

Montgomeryſhire, Wednesday March 26, at Pool.
 Denbighſhire, Wednesday April 2, at Ruthin.
 Flintſhire, Tuesday April 8, at Flint.
 Cheſhire, Monday April 14, at the caſtle of Cheſter.

SOUTH-WALES CIRCUIT.

Hon. John Williams and John Hervey, Eſqrs.

Radnorſhire, Friday March 28, at Preſteign.
 Brecknockſhire, Thursday April 3, at Brecon.
 Glamorganſhire, Wednesday April 9, at Cardiff.

Somerſetſhire, Sir William Yeo, of Purland, Bart.
 Staffordſhire, John Dolphin, of Shenſton, Eſq;
 Suffolk, Thomas Thorowgood, of Kerſey, Eſq;
 Southampton, William Bennett, of Fareham, Eſq;
 Surry, Thomas Bridges, of Headley, Eſq;
 Suſſex, John Alridge, of New Lodge, Eſq;
 Warwickſhire, Miller Sadler, of Upper Whitaker, Eſq;
 Worceſterſhire, John Timbrell, of Bradforton, Eſq;
 Wiltſhire, George Flower, of the Devizes, Eſq;
 Yorkſhire, James Shuttleworth, of Forcett, Eſq;

SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, John Bullock Lloyd, Eſq;
 Carmarthen, John Rees, of Pantyr Ewigg, Eſq;
 Cardigan, Thomas Hughes, of Honoreſelin, Eſq;
 Glamorgan, Sir John De la Fountain Trywhit, of St. Donatts, Bart.
 Pembroke, Thomas Roch, of Butterhill, Eſq;
 Randor, John Dakins, of Llanbifter, Eſq;

NORTH WALES.

Angleſey, Robert Lloyd, of Tregaian, Eſq;
 Carnarvon, Richard Lloyd, of Ty-newydd, Eſq;
 Denbigh, Griffith Speed, of Wrexham, Eſq;
 Flint, Thomas Thomas, of Downing, Eſq;
 Merioneth, Robert Vaughan Humphreys, of Caernwch, Eſq;
 Montgomery, Richard Owen, of Garth, Eſq;

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.

AS yet nothing very intereſting has happened in Germany in regard to military operations and enterpriſes; though the Pruſſians and Auſtrians in ſome meaſure keep the field, intent upon ſeeking advantages over each other. His Pruſſian Maſteſty, finding it impoſſible to attack the poſt of Dippoldefwalda, and the froſt increaſing to an extreme degree, thought proper, on the 12th of January, to withdraw his troops from Preſſſchendorff and Frauenſtein; and, ſince that

time, has fixed his head-quarters at Freyberg. The enemy did not even attempt to harraſs the rear-guard of theſe corps in their march thither.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwic came to this place, along with the King of Pruſſia, on the 19th; and the ſame day part of the troops under his command marched to Odern, where they were to halt the next day, and the day after to go on to Chemnitz.

The Auſtrian General Harſch is marching through

through Bohemia by Lusatia into Saxony; and General Fouquet, with the Prussian troops in Silesia, has orders to attend his motions.

The Austrian General Beck still continues in the neighbourhood of Grossen-Hayn; and his Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia keeps the same position he has so long been in.

Marshal Daun has yet made no movement since the King of Prussia withdrew his troops from Pretzschendorff and Frauenstein, except that the Austrians took possession of that latter post on the 12th.

The King of Prussia's head-quarters were on the 27th still at Freyberg; and no alteration has happened in the position of any of the respective armies in that neighbourhood, where every thing remains quiet. The forces under the command of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick occupy the villages and little towns which lie between Freyberg and Chemnitz; and they are likely to enjoy perfect tranquillity in these quarters; his Highness himself continues at Freyberg. In Saxony, as well as in the King of Prussia's dominions, recruits are raised with all possible expedition; and the Officers of different ranks have lately been dispatched from Freyberg and from Willsdruff to discipline the new levies made in Brandenburg and in Silesia.

On the 24th the thaw began in Saxony, and the weather there had been very mild ever since.

The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick left Freyberg on the 7th of February, and was expected to join the corps of troops under his command on the 12th at Chemnitz, from whence he was to begin his march, and it was supposed would be on the frontiers of the country of Hesse on the 18th of this month. On the 8th Prince Henry of Prussia, with permission from the King his brother, set out from his quarters at Unckersdorff for Wittemberg, for the recovery of his health. The command of the army at Willsdruff, in the mean time, devolves upon the Margrave Charles, who has under him the Lieutenant-generals Zieten, Wedel, &c. In other respects, every thing remains there in the same situation. The Austrians have made no movement whatever, and it is said that Marshal Daun is gone to Vienna. The weather in those parts is much milder than it has been.

Prince Ferdinand's head-quarters which were at Marbourg are removed. On the 18th of January, in the morning, the army began their

march to their respective winter-quarters: His Serene Highness's head-quarters, it is supposed, will be fixed at Paderborn. The British troops are to have theirs at Osnabrug, and in the neighbourhood thereof, where they will arrive on the 28th.

Disagreeable news has been received at Berlin from Anclam in the Further Pomerania. The suburb of that town, which is on the farther side of the Peene, was occupied by two independent companies and a battalion of foot. On the 28th of January, at five in the morning, the Prussian troops were attacked by the Swedes, who drove them into the town and entered it with them. Lieutenant-general Manteuffel hastened immediately into the grand square; but on his arriving there unfortunately received three wounds; he dropped, but still defended himself with great bravery; however, he could not avoid being made prisoner. A Major, three Lieutenants, and 187 rank and file, shared the same fate. The Prussians had moreover 13 killed and 12 wounded, and the enemy took three pieces of cannon. Major-general Stutterheim mounted his horse with the utmost dispatch, and, taking the command of the Prussians, drove back the Swedes, making 38 prisoners, among whom was a Lieutenant. Since that time the Swedes have attempted nothing; and the Prussians, who are posted along the Peene, are ready to receive them in case they should present themselves.

However, the Prussians are still in possession of Anclam, and it is said that a suspension of arms is agreed on between them and the Swedes, to continue while the troops remain in winter-quarters; that the Peene is to be the boundary between them; and that, to prevent the breach of this convention, the bridge at Anclam is broke down.

As to the operations of the Russians, it is confidently reported, that General Tottleben, at the head of 12,000 Russians, is advancing into Silesia, where the Austrians cannot act themselves because of the convention which they entered into for a suspension of arms during the winter. Their troops also in Poland receive daily reinforcements, and soon expect a large train of artillery; which occasions much speculation. Upon account of their fresh incursions in the New Marche and the frontiers of Silesia, orders have been sent to several regiments of Prussians to march into those parts with the utmost diligence.

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

February 1.

ON Monday the 28th of January, 1760, the thanks of the House of Commons were given to Sir Edward Hawke, for the late signal victory obtained by him over the French fleet.

On this occasion it was said, 'That he was happily returned to his country, after a long but most important service; and was returned victorious and triumphant, and full of honour: That he met with the applause of his countrymen, in their minds and hearts, which they had mani-

festated before in all the outward demonstrations of public joy and congratulation.

'That his expedition was for the nearest and most affecting concern to us—the immediate defence of his Majesty's kingdoms, against a disappointed and enraged enemy, meditating, in their revenge, our destruction at once: That his trust, therefore, was of the highest nature; but to which his characters of courage, fidelity, vigilance, and of abilities were known to be equal: That he soon freed us from fears; and had answered all

the hopes bravery and conduct could give, or turbulent seas and seasons would admit of—even the last did not disturb or diminish his spirit and vigour: That he had overawed the enemy in their ports—in their chief naval force, till shame perhaps, or desperation, brought them forth at last: That he fought them, subdued them, and, in their confusion and dismay, made those who could escape to seek their security in flight and disgrace.

‘ Thus their long-preparing invasion was then broken and dispelled; and which cannot but bring to our remembrance the design and the fate of another armada, (in a former age of glory) whose defeat was, at that time, the safety of England, and the lasting renown of the English navy.

‘ That these his eminent services to his King and Country had been now enumerated, not from any imagination that they are unknown any-where, or can be ever forgotten; but that his presence with us makes them to rise, with their first strength, in our thoughts, as the recounting of them must give us a fresh spirit of joy in our acknowledgements of them: That he has then our acknowledgements for these his past services; and will permit us to add our expectations too of what may be his future merits, in the defence of the rights and honour of his country, wherever he shall again command.’

Sir Edward Hawke is said to have replied, ‘ That he owned himself greatly at a loss, as to the proper manner of acknowledging the great honour conferred on him by this august House, in their distinguished approbation of his conduct, on the 20th of November last: That, in doing his utmost, he only did the duty he owed his King and Country, which ever has been, and ever should be, his greatest ambition to perform faithfully and honestly, to the best of his ability: That he could only assure this honourable House, that he received this mark of honour with the greatest respect; and should ever retain the most grateful sense of it.’

February 4.

Lisbon, Dec. 18. On the 13th a violent storm arose on our coast, with the wind at south-east, which lasted 24 hours without intermission: The damage done in the Tagus only is computed at two millions of crusadoes. Among the ships lost are the N. S. de Assumcao and the St. Laurence, two of the last Fernambuco fleet, and both very richly laden.—The Deputies who were sent to the Brazils, to take an account of the Jesuits that are settled there, together with that of the estates and effects belonging to them, have sent advice to the Court, that, immediately after their arrival, they went to the Archbishop of the Brazils, to acquaint him with their commission, and desire his assistance towards putting it in execution; but that the Prelate excused himself, under pretence that he could not meddle with such affairs without a special order from the see of Rome. The Deputies insisting upon putting in execution the King’s orders, the Archbishop threatened them with excommunication; and as, notwithstanding this, they persisted in fulfilling their commission, the Archbi-

shop excommunicated them in all the forms. The Count d’Arcos, Viceroy of the Brazils, instead of supporting the King’s Officers, as his duty should naturally have engaged him to do, was so mistaken as to side with the Archbishop; upon which the King has thought proper to send for both of them here, to answer for their behaviour. There are but 156 Jesuits now left in this kingdom; part of whom will continue in prison, and the rest will be sent into the ecclesiastical state, the only place where those banished Fathers can find refuge.

February 7.

Hague, Jan. 25. Last week the Count de Golowkin, the Ambassador of Russia, communicated to their High Mightinesses the States-general the following answer, of the Court of Petersburg, to the overtures of peace made by the British Minister:

‘ Her Majesty the Empress of Russia hath received, with great acknowledgment, the previous communication which his Majesty the King of Great Britain was pleased to give of the declaration that was to be made at the Hague, and of which a copy was delivered here by M. Keith: But, as it is at the Hague, and not to her Imperial Majesty alone, that this declaration is to be made in form, her Imperial Majesty cannot give a positive answer thereto, till after she has consulted with her allies. In the mean time, report having been made to her Imperial Majesty, of the intimation that M. Keith, by order of his Court, made to the Chancellor by word of mouth the 23d of last month O. S. viz. “ That not only the King, his Master, but likewise the King of Prussia, desired to renew with her Imperial Majesty the good harmony that formerly subsisted:” Her Majesty, the Empress of Russia, therefore ordered this answer to be declared: ‘ That she has always been, and ever will be, careful to live in harmony with all the powers of Europe: That the whole universe knows that her Majesty entered into this war with a repugnance equal to the vigour with which she has carried it on; nor did she engage therein till after the strongest declarations proved ineffectual with the King of Prussia, and her allies were already attacked by that Prince: That undoubtedly her Majesty is sensibly affected at the effusion of so much innocent blood; but that the so much desired peace is still afar off, if the hopes that may be placed in the pacific sentiments of her Majesty are the only foundations thereof, her Majesty being firmly resolved religiously to execute the solemn promises she has given to procure to the injured powers a just and sufficient satisfaction; not to conclude any peace but on honourable, secure, and advantageous conditions, and in concert with her faithful allies; and, in fine, never to suffer, that, for the sake of saving the effusion of innocent blood for a short time only, the repose of Europe should stand exposed to the same dangers as before; but that, if satisfactory propositions for a peace should be offered, her Imperial Majesty is ready to accede to whatever her allies, in conjunction with her, shall find reasonable.’

Given at Petersburg, Dec. 1, 1759, O. S.

February

February 9.

St. James's, Feb. 4. This day a chapter of the most noble order of the Garter was held in the council-chamber, present, the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, his Royal Highness Prince Edward, the Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of Kingston, the Duke of Leeds, Earl Granville, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Cardigan, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Northumberland, and Earl Waldegrave; when Charles Marquis of Rockingham, and Richard Earl Temple, were knighted, and elected Companions of the said most noble order; and afterwards invested with the garter, ribband, and George, with the accustomed solemnities.

February 12.

The King has been pleased to issue his royal proclamation for a general fast, in order to implore the blessing of God on his Majesty's arms; and the same is appointed to be observed in Great Britain and Ireland upon Friday the 14th day of March next, and in Scotland on Thursday the 13th of the same month.

An express is arrived, with an account of the death of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel.

Amongst many other cogent reasons, already assigned, for not receiving any more children into the Foundling-hospital, after the 25th of March next, at the public expence, one is, that divers country parishes, in various parts of the kingdom, contract with persons (who make a trade of it) for an agreed sum, to bring all their bastard children to town; accordingly great numbers are brought up at a time for admission, which burthens the charity too much; to which may be added, that many of these infants, especially those which come from the remote counties, die on the road through fatigue, thereby defeating the end of this institution, which was for the preservation, not the destruction of the human species.

A regular and uniform standard of weights and measures is to be established throughout the kingdom; and the makers and venders are to take out an annual licence.

February 16.

At a Court of Common-council, held on Friday se'nnight, a motion was made and agreed to, that the several acts of Common-council, relating to this city, should be inspected into, and the titles of the said acts were read, several of which were thought to be obsolete, and a Committee, consisting of four Aldermen and eight Commoners, was appointed to revise the same, who are to make their report at the next Court of Common-council.

On Monday last L—— F—— set out from Leicester gaol, for London, under a strong guard.

Wednesday, at half an hour past one, his Lordship arrived at Westminster, under the care of the gaoler and others; on his arrival he desired he might immediately go into the painted chamber, to avoid the sight of the concourse of people; but the croud there was very great.

He immediately was conducted from thence into the chamber of the Gentleman-usher of the black rod, where he remained, under the care of the gaoler of Leicester, till near three.

The Gentleman-usher and his Deputy, conducted his Lordship into the House of Lords; where, it is said, the Coroner's inquest and affidavits concerning the murder were read, after which the prisoner and the Officers withdrew.

Soon after, the Gentleman-usher conducted him into the House again; when the gaoler delivered up his prisoner, who immediately was taken into the care of the Black rod, and ordered to the Tower, where he arrived yesterday about six.

His Lordship seemed very sedate, quite calm and composed; by his dress he appeared like a jockey, and few in the crowd could tell which was the prisoner; his jockey boots, straight-bodied cloth frock, with a cape of the same, plain shirt, and wearing his own lank hair, together with his low stature, made him be overlooked by many.

To some Gentlemen he argued strongly on the power of the habeas corpus, and thinks its authority cannot affect him; but, as he had disputed it in the country, he desired the gaoler might not be thought culpable for what had passed. He gave his keeper a good character, and said he had behaved very civil to him.

He desired, on going from the House, that neither his mother, brother, sisters, aunt, or any relations, would come near him; for he did not desire to see any relations or acquaintances.

No person, even the Members of the House of Commons, were admitted to the bar of the House of Lords.

We hear he is to be tried in about seven weeks.

Last Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, the postboy that set out with the Portsmouth mail from the general post-office, was stopped, near Kensington, by a single highwayman, who ordered him to dismount; he then tied the boy's hands and legs, and threw him into a ditch: As soon as he had fastened the mail to his own horse, he returned to the boy, and, holding a pistol to his head, asked if he was prepared to die: The boy begged of him to spare his life; on which the villain said, 'I will not take it away now; but, if I should be taken for this affair, and you give evidence against me, you may be sure of being shot soon after, as there are eight or nine more in the gang.' He then rode off towards London, leaving the boy in the ditch; but, a person riding by soon after, and hearing the boy groan, went and released him. Many of the letters belonging to the Portsmouth bag were found torn open the same morning in Moorfields.

February 19.

His Majesty's ship the Ramillies, of 90 guns, after weathering out several hard gales, in which she lost all her masts, and made shift to come to an anchor between the Start and Plymouth, was afterwards, in another violent squall, drove from her anchors, and beat to pieces near the Bolt-head: The ship's company consisted of 775 men: under the command of Capt. William Witte-wronge Taylor, out of which number, we hear, no more than a Lieutenant, or Midshipman, and about half a score hands, are saved.

Hague, Feb. 19. As every thing is now settled for the marriage of the Princess Caroline with the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg, notwithstanding

standing the difficulties that have hitherto obstructed it, the necessary preparations are making for celebrating it on the 5th of March next.

An Account of the Sums raised by the Land-Tax since the Revolution.

Years.	Tax per Pound.	Produce.
1688	1 s.	500,000 l.
89	2	1,000,000
90	2	1,000,000
91	2	1,000,000
92	3	1,500,000
93	3	1,500,000
94	3	1,500,000
95, 96, 97	4	6,000,000
98, 99	3	3,000,000
1700	2 s. 6 d.	1,250,000
1701 to 12	4	24,000,000
13 to 15	2	3,000,000
16	4	2,000,000
17 to 21	2	5,000,000
22 to 26	4	10,000,000
27	3	1,500,000
28, 29	2	2,000,000
30, 31	3	3,000,000
32, 33	1	1,000,000
34 to 39	2	6,000,000
40 to 49	4	20,000,000
50 to 52	3	4,500,000
53 to 55	2	3,000,000
1756 to the present year inclusive }	4	10,000,000
Total		113,250,000

The Scheme of the Lottery for the Year 1760.

N ^o of Prizes.	Value of each. £.	Total Value. £.
2 of	10000 is	20000
2 —	5000 —	10000
4 —	2000 —	8000
12 —	1000 —	12000
20 —	500 —	10000
100 —	100 —	10000
400 —	50 —	20000
2000 —	20 —	40000
10700 —	10 —	107000
2 First drawn, 500 l. each		1000
2 Last drawn, 1000 l. each		2000
13240		240000
66760 Blanks		
80000 Tickets, 3 l. each		240000

The Lottery begins drawing the 17th of November, 1760.

February 23.

On the 10th instant the dwelling-house of William Black, Esq; in New Broad-street, London, was broke into, between five and six o'clock in the morning, and robbed of three salvers, one milk-pot, one boat, six small spoons, one coffee-pot, two salts, two shovels, one pair of tongs, one candlestick, one tea-kettle, one stand with

three caters, one pair of large candlesticks, and several other things unknown.

And the dwelling-house of Joshua Sugden, at the King's arms, in New Broad-street Passage, leading to Bishopsgate, Publican, was, early on Friday morning, the 15th instant, broke into, and a scrutore broke open, and the following sums of money stolen thereout; 90 guineas in a harden bag, nine and a half lay loose, four guineas in half-guineas, six crown pieces, viz. two King William's, two King James's, and two Queen Anne's, and about six pounds in silver loose, the property of the said Joshua Sugden.

And sundry wicked and evil-disposed persons found, on Monday the 18th instant, means to get into the house of Samuel Lloyd, of Devonshire-square, merchant, and a little after three o'clock in the morning, one of them, with a vizard mask on, did enter the chamber of the said Samuel Lloyd, habited like a sailor, with a pistol tucked in the waistband of his trowsers, a dark lanthorn in his right hand, and a broad-blade butcher's knife in his left, came to his bed side, and, in a menacing low tone, demanded the said Samuel Lloyd to give him all his money, ordering him, at the same time, not to speak loud, or make a noise, or else he would cut his throat: And, when he was told where the cash was, demanded the key of the compting-house, and also whether the cash was in a drawer, bag, or purse; —and, after receiving the said keys, gave them (as the said Samuel Lloyd supposes) to some of his accomplices, while he stood centinel at the chamber-door, and who, through either not knowing how to use the said keys, or being in haste, broke open the door of the compting-house, and also wrenched open two desks therein, and took out from thence to the value of about 150 l. in specie; among which were about 50 shillings in crown and half-crown pieces, and the rest chiefly in guineas, except some few Portugal pieces.

His Majesty, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the persons concerned in all or either of the said robberies, is pleased to promise his most gracious pardon to any one concerned in all or either of them, who shall discover his or her accomplice or accomplices therein, so that they, or any of them, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

The said William Black and Samuel Lloyd do promise a reward of 50 l. each; and the ward of Bishopsgate without, of 100 l. to be paid by Up-pington Brace, the Deputy of the said ward, for the discovery of any of the persons or accomplices concerned in the above robberies.

February 27.

Last Monday evening Robert Tilling, servant to Mr. Lloyd, of Devonshire-square, (who was robbed on the 18th instant) was taken up and sent to Wood-street Compter, on suspicion of being concerned in the said robbery. On his examination yesterday before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, it appeared, that a printed shop-bill belonging to a chymist and druggist near Norton-Falgate had been found in Mr. Lloyd's compting-house after the robbery was committed; and

Mr.

Mr. Lloyd, imagining that the person who was in his chamber was disguised by sticking-plaister being put on his face, and that it was one of his servants, went to the person who kept the shop, and desired to know whether any livery-servant had lately bought black sticking-plaister there; he was answered in the affirmative, and that, not having a twelvepenny paper, he bought two fixpenny ones: And, the shopkeeper being desired to come to Mr. Lloyd's the next day, on his coming, the coachman and two footmen were called, when the coachman was fixed on by the shopkeeper; and he was thereupon remanded back to the above prison.

Galway, Feb. 14. Michael M'Daniel, of New Ross, in the county of Wexford, the only survivor of the unfortunate crew of the late ship *Anne* and *Mary*, of this port, gave us here lately the following relation of their fate and sufferings: They were nine in number, and, sailing from Drontheim in Norway the 1st of September last, met with a series of contrary winds and bad weather. On the 10th of October, from an observation taken the day before, they computed themselves to be within 15 leagues of the islands of Aran. As they were put to allowance some time before, it was highly pleasing to be so near their desired port: But that very night, the ship over-setting, she remained tossed about for the space of five hours; and, their intire cabin, with their provisions and compass, being carried away soon after, they were left exposed to the mercy of the seas, deprived of all means to govern the hull. Ten days passed without their tasting a morsel, except two rats which they took. What followed next nothing but devouring famine could suggest. It was agreed that one should die to support the rest; and accordingly they cast lots: The first fell upon Patrick Lidane, who requested that, for their immediate subsistence, they would dispense with the calves of his legs; and that, perhaps, before they should be necessitated to have further recourse to him, Providence might do more for them than they expected. His request was granted; and, after cutting away the flesh of his legs, which they eat raw, and whereof he begged a morsel himself, but was refused, he was permitted to live thirty hours: The second person who suffered the same fate was James Lee, who was delirious three days before he suffered; the third was his brother, Patrick Lee; and the fourth was Bryan Flaherty. On these four bodies, which were eaten raw, and without any kind of drink, but what rain-water they could catch in the skulls of the killed, did the rest subsist (while three of them, who had escaped the lot, languishing, died in the fore-castle) from about the 21st of October to the 1st of December following, when the vessel was drove into the county of Kerry. The Captain and the present survivor were so worn out with famine and distress, that they were unable to stand, and scarcely shewed signs of life; and, notwithstanding the greatest care, tenderness, and humanity was extended to them by James Crosbie, Esq; of that neighbourhood, and his Lady, the

Captain died in about thirty hours after he had been brought ashore: The same charitable care was continued to this survivor; who, so soon as he was in a condition to travel, made the best of his way hither, to fulfil the dying injunctions of the crew who fell by lot, and who severally made it their last and earnest request, that whoever should survive, should repair to this town, and relate to their friends their miserable sufferings and sad catastrophe.

Yesterday the Court-martial met, and proceeded on Lord Charles Hay's defence; when his Lordship told the President, that he should make an end of it this day, or to-morrow at farthest.

The Baron de Derenthal, and the Baron Wintzingerode, both Aids de Camp to Prince Ferdinand, are arrived here from Germany, to attend a trial upon a late General Officer, which comes on next week.

Florence, Feb. 2. Last week anchored at Leghorn, from a cruise, his Britannic Majesty's ship the *Ambuscade*, Captain Bassett, Commander, having brought in two French prizes of a considerable value, which vessels, as well as the *Fame* privateer, and two other French prizes, brought in by him, were all drove ashore a few days ago; but it is thought they might be got off without much damage. The *Favourite* sloop has likewise brought into Leghorn a French ship, laden with cloth and indigo, from Marseilles, bound for Alexandretta. A detachment of 350 recruits, to complete the Tuscan troops in Germany, are to set out on the 15th instant.

Whitchall Treasury chambers, Feb. 23. The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury have, by virtue of the power given unto them by an act of Parliament lately passed, for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1760, directed Exchequer bills to be made forth, for several sums payable in course on the credit of the said land tax act; which said bills are to bear interest at the rate of two pence by the day for every hundred pounds, and are to pass and be current in all revenues, aids, taxes, and supplies whatsoever, and at the receipt of Exchequer, according to the said act.

B I R T H S.

A Daughter to the Lady of Capt. Rowley, in Argyle-street.

A daughter to the Lady of John Bond, Esq; Member of Parliament for Corfe-castle, at the Grange in Dorsetshire.

A daughter to the Lady of Lord North, one of the Lords of the Treasury, in Grosvenor street.

A daughter to the Lady of the Lord Viscount Middleton, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

M A R R I A G E S.

CAPT. Hosier, to Miss Barlow, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Andrew Grote, Esq; an eminent Hamburg merchant of this city, to Miss Culverden, of Clapham.

Peter Oliver, Esq; of Leicester, to Miss Nancy Hiff, of Friday-street.

Joseph

Joseph Newton, jun. Esq; to Miss Smith, of St. James's-square.

Sir Robert Jenkenfon, Bart. to Miss Mary Cope, daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. at Bruern in Oxfordshire.

The Hon. Capt. Riddle, of the foot-guards, to Miss Sally Middleton, of Clifford-street, St. James's.

DEATHS.

SIR George Wheate, Bart. Lieutenant in the royal regiment of artillery.

Thomas Lediard, Esq; who was some time ago a Justice of Peace in New Palace-yard.

Thomas Baker, Esq; at Chatham, storekeeper of his Majesty's ordnance.

Lady Sarah Richardson, wife of Sir William Richardson.

Rev. Dr. Cheney, Dean of Winchester.

Sir William Compton, Bart. at Henlip, near Droitwich, Worcestershire.

Browne Willis, LL. D. at Whaddon-hall, near Fenny Stratford, senior Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

The Hon. Josiah Child, Esq; brother to the Earl of Tynley, at Lyons in France.

Dr. Edward Leigh, at Bath, Archdeacon of Salop, and Rector of Upton on Severn.

John Thompson, Esq; at Bath.

John Frye, Esq; of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Capt. Allan Lindsay, in Stratton's-ground, Westminster.

Joseph Jackson, Esq; at Croome, near Croydon, banker, in Lombard-street.

Dr. Knight, physician, at Carnarvon.

James Creswell, Esq; at Chichester.

—— Lethullier, Esq; at East Sheen.

Jacob Peirera de Pibe, Esq; of Stanmore.

John Grefswold, Esq; at Solihull in Warwickshire.

Bryan Crowther, Esq; at Street-court in Herefordshire.

Charles Carcass, Esq; in the commission of the peace for the city of Westminster.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

REV. Mr. James Bartlett, to the rectory of Whitechurch in Wiltshire.

Rev. Mr. Francis Warneford, to the rectory of Little Horsted in the county of Sussex.

Rev. Mr. William-Thomas Bowles, to the vicarage of King's Sutton, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. Hickes, to the vicarage of Littlebury in Essex.

Rev. Mr. William Down, to the vicarage of Monkton-Farley, in the county of Wilts and diocese of Salisbury.

Rev. Mr. Lawson, to the rectory of Swancombe in Kent.

Rev. Mr. Titus Stebbing, to the rectory of Tattingstone in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Tracy Lily, to the vicarage of Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

WILLIAM Tucker, of the city of Bath, in the county of Somerset, house-carpenter, dealer, and chapman,

John Cort, Robert Smith, and William Heathfield, late of Ludgate-hill, London, silkmen, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

Reuben Riley, of the Strand, in the county of Middlesex, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Vincent, of the parish of St. Mary Le Bone, in the county of Middlesex, stone mason.

Jonathan Greene, late of the parish of St. Mary Matfellow, otherwise Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex, coal-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

William Hall, late of Tinsley, in the parish of Rotherham, in the county of York, dealer and chapman.

John Balls, of Middleton with Fordley, in the county of Suffolk, miller, dealer, and chapman.

Hugh Ross, of Queenhithe, in the city of London, meal-factor, dealer, and chapman.

Garland Britten, of Old Swan-lane, London, merchant.

Edward Coster, of Thames-street, London, oilman, dealer, and chapman.

John Thomas, late of the parish of St. George Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, taylor.

William Daniel, of the parish of St. John Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, lighterman, dealer, and chapman.

James Jagger, late of the parish of St. Margaret Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, carpenter.

Garrard Jacob, late of Eye, in the county of Suffolk, shopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Ingram, late of Westbury, in the county of Salop, taylor and chapman.

Thomas Fenwick and Ralph Fenwick, now or late of Thames-street, in the city of London, ironmongers and partners.

Gameliel Cowdery, late of the parish of St. George Southwark, in the county of Surry, horse-milliner, sack-making, dealer, and chapman.

Arthur Bidwell, of Bury St. Edmunds, in the county of Suffolk, grocer and shopkeeper.

John Barry, now or late of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, victualler.

Robert Alexander, of the parish of St. Bridget, otherwise St. Bride, London, pawnbroker, dealer, and chapman.

Henry Watson, late of Gosport, in the county of Southampton, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Isaac Dawson, the younger, late of Ashby de la Zouch, in the county of Leicester, scrivener, dealer, and chapman.

John Pitman, of the city of Bristol, plumber.

Robert Campbell and Thomas Hill, now or late of St. Margaret's-hill, in the Borough of Southwark, mercers, dealers, chapmen, and co-partners.

John Morrell, now or late of Mortlake, near Richmond, in the county of Surry, peruke-maker, dealer, and chapman.

William Richardson, of the parish of Christ-Church, Newgate-street, in the city of London, merchant.

Thomas Eustace, of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, vintner.

John

John Lee, formerly of Edinburgh, in Scotland, but late of Bath, in the county of Somerset, dealer and chapman.

Walter Harrison, of Kentish Town, in the county of Middlesex, baker.

Thomas Dickenson, late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, grocer and tallow-chandler.

William Welfit, late of Kingston upon Hull, in the county of York, merchant.

John Pitman, of the city of Bristol, plumber.

BOOKS published in FEBRUARY, 1760.

AN Enquiry into the Beauties of Painting; by Daniel Webb, Esq. Doddsley, 3s.

Biographia Britannica, the fifth Volume, 1l. 10s. in Sheets.

A Letter from a Gentleman in the Country to his Friend in Town, on his Perusal of the Letter to two Great Men. Davis, 6d.

The Desert Island. Vaillant, 1s. 6d.

The Way to Keep Him. Vaillant, 1s. 6d.

Select Pieces of ancient Poetry, in three Parts. Tonson.

The Life of Henry Prince of Wales; by Thomas Birch, D. D. Millar, 6s.

Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, in two Volumes Quarto; by Thomas Blackwell. Millar, 2l. 2s. in Boards.

A Sketch of moral Philosophy; by John Taylor, D. D. Waugh, 1s. 6d.

The Praise of Hell, in two Volumes. Kearfley, 6s.

The Narrative Companion, in two Volumes. Beckett, 6s.

Socrates, a Tragedy in three Acts; translated from the French of Voltaire. Doddsley, 1s.

The Jovial Crew, a Comic-Opera. Tonson, 1s.

A Treatise on the Law of Descents, in Fee simple; by William Brackstone, Esq. Worral, 1s. 6d.

The Field Engineer, translated from the French. Johnston, 9s.

The Greek Theatre of Father Brumoy, in three Volumes in Quarto. Millar, 2l. 2s.

The Principles of Equity, in Folio, Edinburg. Millar, 16s.

The Ladies Amusement, or the Art of Japaning made easy. Sayer, 18s.

The Partisan, or the Art of making War in Detachment. Griffith, 3s. 6d.

Institutes of experimental Chemistry, in two Volumes Octavo; by Mr. Robert Dossie. 12s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from January 24, to February 24, 1760, inclusive.

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, February 24, 1760.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Jan.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.28	39	44	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
26	29.08	37	45	S. W.	A cloudy morning with small rain, a sunshiny afternoon.
27	28.95	35	45	S. W.	A sunshiny day, rain in the night.
28	28.72	43	49	S. W.	Morning hail, rain and sunshine, with high wind, aftern. fair.
29	29.5	40	44	W.	A cloudy day with small rain and high wind.
30	29.68	33	42	S. W.	A fair morning, afternoon cloudy, with rain.
31	29.82	33	42	W.	A foggy day, with rain afternoon, wind S.
Feb.					
1	29.6	42	44	S. W.	A rainy day.
2	30.1	36	42	N. W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind N.
3	30.28	37	42	N.	A fair day.
4	30.18	33	37	N. E.	A fair morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
5	29.6	32	38	S.	A fair day.
6	29.68	32	40	S.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
7	29.73	28	43	S. W.	A foggy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
8	30.	31	43	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, a fair afternoon.
9	29.8	37	46	S. W.	Ditto, with high wind, afternoon cloudy with ditto.
10	30.18	38	49	S. W.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
11	30.2	45	49	S. W.	A cloudy day.
12	29.9	46	51	S. W.	A fair day with high wind, rain in the night.
13	29.58	43	49	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, aftern. cloudy with high wind. Wind W.
14	29.18	43	48	S. W.	A cloudy morning with rain and high wind, a fair afternoon.
15	28.8	42	45	S. W.	A fair morning, afternoon rain with very high wind.
16	29.4	38	46	W.	A sunshiny day.
17	29.1	35	43	N. E.	Snow and rain in the morning, a sunshiny aftern. wind N. W.
18	29.75	30	41	W.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind N. W.
19	28.98	35	40	S.	A cloudy morning, with hail rain and snow, a fair afternoon.
20	28.78	36	45	S. W.	A cloudy morn. rain about 10 o'clock, a fair aftern. wind W.
21	29.8	36	43	N.	Rain in the morning, afterwards sunshiny; afternoon rainy.
22	30.15	33	38	N. E.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon, wind S. E.
23	29.75	35	42	S.	A cloudy morning with high wind, a rainy afternoon with ditto.
24	29.65	38	42	W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.

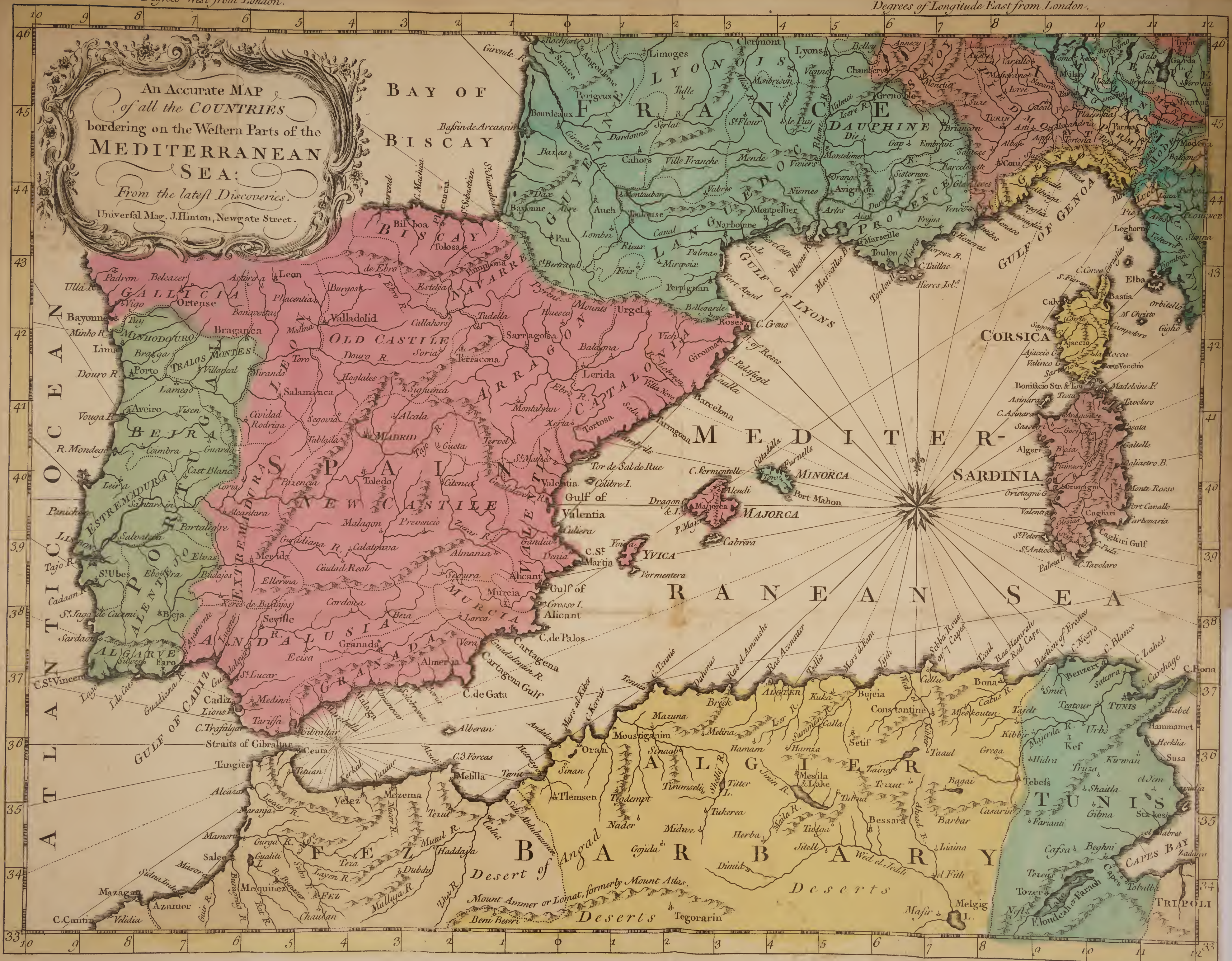
PRICES of STOCKS from January 28, to February 26, 1760, inclusive.

BANK STOCK.		INDIA STOCK.		South Sea STOCK.		South Sea old Ann.		South Sea New Ann.		3 per Cent. reduced.		3 per Cent. consol.		3 per Cent. Bank 1751.		India Bonds, prem.		B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.		Bills of Mortality from Jan. 22, to Feb. 19, 1760.	
28	110 $\frac{3}{4}$	134			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	2 s prem.	par.	2 s prem.	par.	1. s. d.	Chrif. { Males 657 } 1259		
29	111	134			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 s prem.	par.	2 s prem.	par.		Femal. 602 }		
30	111				82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80		80	80	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 s prem.	par.	3 s prem.	par.		Males 943 } 1919		
31	111				82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80		81	80	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 s prem.	par.	3 s prem.	par.		Femal. 976 }		
1	111				82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81		80		81	80	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Died under 2 Years old	627	3 s prem.	par.		Between 2 and 5		
2	111				82		81		80		81	80	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 2 and 5	187	3 s prem.	par.		5 and 10		
4	111				82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{4}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 and 10	72	4 s prem.	par.		10 and 20		
5	111 $\frac{1}{2}$				81 $\frac{1}{2}$		81		79 $\frac{1}{4}$		81	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 and 30	154	4 s prem.	par.		20 and 30		
6	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	133 $\frac{1}{2}$			81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79 $\frac{1}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	79	30 and 40	146	5 s prem.	par.		30 and 40		
7	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	133			81		80		79 $\frac{1}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 and 50	176	5 s prem.	par.		40 and 50		
8	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	133			80 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	50 and 60	159	5 s prem.	par.		50 and 60		
9	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$			80 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		78 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	78 $\frac{3}{4}$	60 and 70	147	5 s prem.	par.		60 and 70		
11	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	132			80 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79	70 and 80	127	1 s prem.	par.		70 and 80		
12	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	132			81		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79	80 and 90	62	1 s prem.	par.		80 and 90		
13	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	132			81		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79	90 and 100	5	1 s prem.	par.		90 and 100		
14	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$			81		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79	Within the walls	1919	1 s prem.	par.		Without the walls		
15	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$			81		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79	In Mid. and Surry	451	1 s prem.	par.		City & Sub. West.		
16	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$			81		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		79		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79	79	City & Sub. West.	434	1 s prem.	par.		Weekly, Jan. 29.		
18	110	133			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Weekly, Jan. 29.	1919	1 s prem.	par.		February 5.		
19	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	134			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	February 5.	538	1 s prem.	par.		12.		
20	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	134			80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	12.	431	1 s prem.	par.		19.		
21	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	134			82		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	19.	459	1 s prem.	par.		Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 9 d.		
22	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 9 d.	1919	1 s prem.	par.		Bags from 140 to 155 s.		
23	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bags from 140 to 155 s.	1919	1 s prem.	par.		Pockets from 145 to 170 s.		
25	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pockets from 145 to 170 s.	1919	1 s prem.	par.		Subscription 1760, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$.		
26	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$			82 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$		81	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{4}$	Subscription 1760, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$.	1919	1 s prem.	par.		New loan, 1760, omnium 5 dif.		
														New loan, 1760, omnium 5 dif.		1 s prem.	par.		Lottery Tickes 4 l. 17 s. 6 d.		
														Lottery Tickes 4 l. 17 s. 6 d.		1 s prem.	par.		Coals per chaldron 1 l. 18 s.		

Bear-Key.		Basingstoke.		Reading.		Oxford.		Gloucester.	
Wheat 24 s. to 29 s. 6d.	7 l. 0 s. to 7 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. 10 s. to 8 l. 15 s. load.	3 s. 8 d. to 4 s. 6 d.						
Parley 13 s. to 16 s. 6 d.	14 s. to 17 s. qr.	14 s. to 18 s. 6 d. qr.	2 s. 3 d. to 2 s. 5 d.						
Oats 11 s. to 13 s. 6 d.	14 s. to 15 s.	13 s. to 15 s. 6 d.	2 s. to 2 s. 1 d.						
Beans 15 s. to 18 s. 0 d.	22 s. to 24 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	2 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 9 d.						

Degrees West from London.

Degrees of Longitude East from London.



A Description of all the COUNTRIES bordering on the Western Parts of the MEDITERRANEAN SEA; with an accurate MAP of the same, from the latest Discoveries.

Note, To render the different Parts of the annexed MAP the more conspicuous, Care has been taken to stain the Dominions of Portugal light-green; those of Spain, red; of France, dark-green; of the King of Sardinia, purple; of the Republic of Genoa, yellow; of Tuscany, light-green; of Fez and Tripoli, brown; of Tunis, blue; and of Algier, yellow.

THE Mediterranean sea extends from the Streights of Gibraltar to the coast of Syria and Palestine, being above 2000 miles in length, but of very unequal breadth; the west part of it separating Europe from Africa; and the Levant, or east part of it, dividing Asia from Africa; Spain, France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, and Natolia or the Lesser Asia, bounding it on the north; and the empire of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Egypt, bounding it on the south. The Streight of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, being about 16 miles over; a strong current sets through it, out of the Atlantic ocean, into the Mediterranean constantly, which requires a good gale of wind to stem it.

[Having already, in our Magazine for June, 1756, given a description of the port-towns and other principal places of Portugal, Spain, and France, illustrated by a new and accurate map of these kingdoms, with the islands of Majorca and Minorca; and a description and map of the road and country round Toulon, in our Magazine for April of the same year; and a plan of the town and fortifications of Gibraltar, in our Magazine for September of the same year also, with observations on the importance of that place to Great Britain; our readers are thereto referred for sufficient information concerning those parts of the present map.]

The vast tract of Barbary, in general, is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean sea, which divides it from Europe; on the east by Egypt; on the south by Sara, or the desert; and on the west by the Atlantic, or Western ocean. Its utmost extent from east to west, that is, from Cape None, on the most western coast of Morocco, to the confines of Egypt, is almost 37 degrees, that is, from 10 degrees to 26½ degrees eastern longitude, or about 2200 miles. As for its breadth from north to south, it is very unequal; in some parts not above 6 or 7 degrees, and where widest, as from Cape None, abovementioned, to Tangier, not above 10 degrees; but we must observe, that most geographers have given it a much greater extent both ways; some of them as far as 4000 miles in length, and 1200 in

breadth; which can only be meant, including the creeks and windings, which are too precarious and unknown to be depended upon.

Barbary is, next to Egypt, the most fruitful, trading, and populous part of Africa. The soil abounds with plenty and variety of grain and fruits, especially citrons, oranges, dates, figs, olives, grapes, pomegranates, and almonds; in all which the inhabitants drive a considerable traffic, as well as in coral, Morocco leather, Barbary horses, and other commodities. The air is temperate, though hot, being refreshed by constant breezes from the Mediterranean.

The kingdom of Tripoli hath Tunis on the west, from which it is parted by the river Capes, which rises out of a sandy desert on the south, and falls into the Mediterranean. This kingdom hath some large trading and populous cities on the coasts, where, besides several manufactures, the inhabitants carry on the piratical business, to great advantage to themselves, though to the great hazard and loss of the European nations trading on the Mediterranean.

The kingdom of Tunis is the country which was formerly the celebrated republic of Carthage. In the utmost extent of its conquests, it contained a much larger territory than it hath since, being stretched along the coasts upwards of 120 leagues. It is now reduced within a very little compass; so that, from east to west, it extends only from 7 min. 30 deg. to 11 min. 30 deg. of east longitude, or at most 60 leagues; and about 105 from north to south. The soil and climate are much the same with that of Tripoli, except that it is a little more fertile towards the west, being watered by some good rivers. The greatest commerce consists in oil, olives, dates, soap, kali or ashes, ostrich-feathers, camels, and horses. The many vallies between the high mountains afford plenty of corn, fruit, and pasture.

Tunis is said to owe most of its strength and beauty to the Arabs, who came hither from Carthage, where they did not think themselves so safe. It is now so populous, that it is computed to contain 10,000 families, and 3000 shops, where they sell linen and woollen; and the Venetians and Geno-

ese are the two European nations that drive the greatest commerce with them. A great part of the inhabitants, both within the city and suburbs, are employed in the linen manufacture, which is here the finest in all Africa, their thread being the most delicate and best twisted; and it is of this that they weave that superfine cloth, of which they make those turbans called Tunecis, so highly esteemed by the Turks and Moors. But their most advantageous business is piracy, in which they excel their neighbours, especially in the number of Christian slaves they make, and of which here is no inconsiderable number.

The province of Sufa is so called from its capital, an ancient Roman city, built upon a rock near the sea-side, over-against the island of Pentileria, and one of the nearest to Sicily of any African cities. It hath a commodious large haven, where the pirates revel in safety; and the inhabitants, though mostly seamen, are reckoned a civil and trading people. The territory is fertile in barley, figs, olives, dates, and pasture-grounds. The city is strong, well walled, and is defended by a good stout castle and garrison. It also drives a pretty good trade in oil, honey, wax, and especially in the tunny fish, which is here caught and pickled, and in great request.

Algier, another kingdom of Africa, is bounded on the east by Tunis, on the west by the kingdom of Fez, on the north by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the deserts of Numidia. It enjoys a constant verdure; for in February the leaves begin to bud, and in April they shew their fruit in full growth, which are mostly ripe by May. The grapes are fit to gather in June; and the figs, peaches, nectarines, olives, nuts, &c. in August. The soil is various, many parts of it being dry, hot, and barren; others fertile in corn and fruit; and others in excellent pasture grounds. The towns, even along the sea-coasts, are but few and thinly peopled, except the metropolis. The Algerines are very great pirates, and reckoned the most dangerous of all Africa. They are extremely avaricious and cruel to those that fall into their hands, especially to the Christians. In the city of Algier, the capital of the whole kingdom, are merchants of several nations, and so numerous, that they amount at least to 3000 foreign families, which have settled there on the account of trade, and keep about 2000 shops in the two bazars of the place. The Jews, whose number amounts to 8000, dwell together in a particular quarter, and almost the whole trade here passes through their hands. The greatest commerce of the Algerines consists

in the merchandise which they obtain by the piratical plunder of the Christians over the whole Mediterranean, and in part of the ocean. The Corsairs are continually bringing in prizes, with great numbers of Christian slaves. Their marine is so strong, that they fit out every year 22 or 23 vessels, with 3 or 400 men each.

Fez, the next kingdom on the coasts of Barbary, in our map, is bounded by the Mediterranean sea on the north; by the Atlantic ocean on the west; by the river Marbea, which separates it from Morocco, on the south; and the kingdom of Algiers on the east. It is fruitful in all sorts of grain, fruit, cattle, wax, and honey, and would be much more so, if duly cultivated; but such is the indolence of the inhabitants, that a great part of the rich lands lie barren and neglected. They have here some good mines of iron, but are so ignorant how to manufacture it, that they only make nails of it, and other such coarse utensils. The capital of the whole kingdom, called also Fez, is computed to have about 300,000 inhabitants; the houses, as well as streets, swarm with men of all professions, and with merchants of all sorts; this place being esteemed the general magazine of Barbary, whither all European goods are brought and exchanged, and sent into the other provinces, to be exchanged for those of the country. The Jews, who are here above 5000, are the chief brokers, especially between the Christians and Mahometans. There are no ships of war in the empires of Morocco and Fez, except some small piratical vessels, which are crowded with men, and take great prizes sometimes, especially the Sallee rovers. As for merchant-ships, or foreign trade, the subjects carry on none on their own bottoms. And, indeed, it seems to be a happiness, that all the Morocco dominions do not afford one tolerable harbour; that of Sallee, which is the best, being almost dry at low, and not 12 feet deep at high water, besides a very inconvenient bar. Better ports might be an inducement to their making a figure at sea, and becoming a greater annoyance; but no flourishing trade or improvements can be carried on under a government so despotic, oppressive, and rapacious. The land is judged capable of producing a hundred times more than the inhabitants can consume, yielding three crops a year; yet, except within three leagues of a town, it has no proprietor. They, who have a little money, are afraid to let it out upon interest, lest they should be reputed wealthy, and, consequently, become a prey; so they bury it with any furniture of value, nothing being seen in their houses, but

but a mat or two to lie on, and a few ordinary things.

In the whole it is necessary to observe, in regard to all these piratical states, that the Christian powers, especially the maritime, should unanimously determine to free themselves from the insolence of these Rovers; that so their subjects may be protected, in their persons and goods, from the hands of rapine and violence; their coasts secured from insults and descents, and their ships from capture on the sea. This cannot be done effectually, but by rooting out these nests of robbers on the coast of Africa, or at least driving them from the possession of the towns, ports, and harbours, so that they may have no more ships to appear upon the sea. The conquest could not be attended with any great difficulty, if the English, Dutch, French, and Spaniards would unite to join their forces and fleets, and fall upon them in separate bodies, and in several places at the same time. The general benefit of commerce would immediately follow, by settling the government of the sea-coast towns in the hands and possession of the several united powers; so that every one should possess the least, in proportion to the forces employed in the conquest of it. The consequence of the success would soon be sensibly felt by the interested parties; for, if the quantity of productions, fitted for the use of merchandise, be so considerable, as we find it to be, even now, under the indolence and sloth of the most barbarous people in the world; how may we suppose all those valuable things to be increased by the industry and application of the diligent Europeans, especially the French, or Dutch, or English. We might also reasonably suppose, that the Moors, being in consequence of such a conquest driven up farther into the country, (for we do not propose the rooting them out as a nation, but only the supplanting or removing them from a situation which they have justly forfeited by their depredations upon other nations) and being obliged to seek their subsistence by honest labour and application, we may reasonably suppose, that even these may be taught to apply themselves to the cultivation of the earth, by the necessity of their circumstances, and be brought to increase the product, by their labour, for all those Christian nations. As the product of the country would thus be increased, and multitudes of people encouraged, by the advantages of the place, to go over and settle upon it, the manufactures and merchandises of Europe would soon find a great additional consumption; and the many new ports and harbours, where those Christian nations might settle, would be so many new markets for the sale

of those manufactures, where they had little or no sale or consumption before. Besides, Would not the success hereof be delivering Europe from the depredations of powerful thieves, and their commerce and navigation from the rapine of a merciless crew, who are the ruin of thousands of families, and, in some sense, the reproach of Christendom? Such measures as these are far from being impracticable; they are worthy of being undertaken by the Princes and Powers of Europe, and would therefore bring infinitely more glory to the Christian name, than all their intestine wars among each other, which are the scandal of Europe, and the only thing that, at first, let in the Turks and other Barbarians among them.

We shall now pass to the other parts of our map, in which we shall first consider Piedmont, the principal of the Duke of Savoy's dominions. This country is bounded on the east by the duchies of Milan and Montferrat; by the territories of Genoa and the country of Nice on the south; by High Dauphine and part of Savoy, on the west; and by the duchy of Aoste, and part of the Milanese, on the north. The river Po divides it into two parts. Its length, from north to south, is about 130 miles, and breadth, from east to west, where broadest, about 94 miles. It reaches, from 43 degrees 25 minutes, to 45 degrees 50 minutes of latitude, and from 7 degrees to 8 degrees 30 minutes of east longitude.

Piedmont, as it is a very rich and fertile country, so it is likewise one of the most pleasant and plentiful in all Italy: It produces great abundance of corn of all sorts, wines and fruits in great variety; as also hemp, flax, saffron, mulberries, to feed great quantities of silkworms, the silk here being a great manufacture; and affording good store of cattle, some metals, and, in a word, plenty of every thing fit for man's use or delight; and so well peopled, that the Italians used to say, the Duke of Savoy has but one city in Italy, 300 miles in compass. No country of its dimensions yields the Sovereign so great a revenue as Piedmont. The English alone have taken off the value of 200,000*l.* of their raw silk annually, for several years; but their crops of silkworms are sometimes destroyed by storms of hail, called the plague of Piedmont.

The Duke of Savoy has his title of King from Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean, situated between 8 and 10 degrees of east longitude, and between 39 and 41 degrees of north latitude; bounded by the strait which divides it from Corsica on the north; by the Tuscan sea, which flows between this island and Italy, on the east; and by other parts

parts of the Mediterranean sea on the south and west; and is about 140 miles long, and 60 broad; a warm country, but not esteemed very healthful.

This island, which is the most considerable in the Mediterranean, next to Sicily, for bigness and fertility, is said to be about 700 miles in circuit, comprehending the turnings and windings of the coast, namely, the capes and the gulphs; which way of calculating is no less uncertain than laborious. The soil is fruitful in all sorts of corn, and no less productive of various fruits, in great quantity and perfection. It also breeds vast herds of large and small cattle; so that it furnishes Italy with wool, hides, and a fine sort of cheese, besides its home consumption. The traffic it drives, moreover, from the fishery of coral, linen, silk, &c. is no less considerable. The most rocky and mountainous parts of the island are no less rich within than barren without, yielding great quantities of metals and minerals, as gold, silver, lead, iron, sulphur, alum, &c.

Though the territories of the King of Sardinia are far from being extensive, it must be allowed they are very populous, and the people of Savoy and of the vallies are naturally martial; so that, under these two last reigns, a very considerable army of regular troops has been constantly kept up; and the King can never be at a loss to bring 40 or 50,000 men into the field, when occasion requires it.

The republic of Genoa is the next country of note that occurs on the coasts of the Mediterranean: It lies in the form of a crescent for 150 miles, from the town of Ventimiglia on the west, almost to the territory of the republic of Lucca on the east, and is called the Riviere, or coast of Genoa, extending nowhere 20 miles from the sea, and in some parts not 10. The Appenine mountains in a manner cover it on the land side, and separate it from the countries of Milan, Piedmont, the Montferrat, the Milanese, and Parmesan: The tops of these mountains are perfectly bare, having neither trees nor herbage upon them; but, towards the bottom, they are well planted with vines, olives, and other fruit; but the soil yields scarce any corn, and the sea not many fish.

The city of Genoa, the capital of this republic, is situated in 9 degrees 30 minutes east longitude, and 44 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, part of it on a level strand, near the sea, but rises gradually to the top of the hill. The harbour is large and deep, but exposed to the south-west wind, only there is a mole for the security of their gallees and small vessels; and the city lies pretty much exposed to a bombardment, as they

experienced in the year 1684, when Lewis XIV. ordered the town to be beat about their ears. There are here large quantities of silk manufactured, also velvets, tabbies, fattins, silver and gold brocades; as likewise fine point, gloves, and sweet-meats, which are in great request, as well as their soap.

This republic, for near three centuries, rivalled Venice in the dominion of the Mediterranean, and the commerce to the Levant; but, after the memorable victory of Chiozza, the Venetians bore away the maritime empire; yet they still maintain no inconsiderable share in the commerce of the Levant; and, by the medium of Genoa, foreigners carry on the trade of Lombardy. What figure the Genoese fleets have formerly made, by means of their commerce, may be easily conceived, by the many victories they have gained over the Saracens, Pisans, Venetians, Turks, and Spaniards, as well as from their many large conquests; such as those of the islands of Crete, Sardinia, Majorca, Minorca, Negropont, Lesbos, Malta, and their settlements in Scio, Smyrna, Achaia, Theodosia, and other towns on the eastern confines of Europe; but, at present, their whole navy is reduced to a small number of gallies, which serve only to fetch them some corn, wine, and other provisions; insomuch that when, in Queen Anne's war, they had but six of these gallies in all, and had resolved to build more, the French King sent expressly to forbid it, telling them, that he knew better than they how many they had occasion for.

The great inducement to the traffic of Genoa is a kind of free as well as a fine port; for, on the arrival of foreign ships, the merchandises are deposited in a grand free warehouse, no duties of import or export being paid, except in proportion to the sales that are made; and what remains unsold is re-imbarked without duty.

Corfica, considered as a part of the Genoese territories, is an island situated between that of Sardinia and the southern coasts of Italy, extending itself in length from 41 to 43 degrees of latitude, and from 9 to 10 degrees of east longitude: Its breadth, from the promontory called Capo di Faro, on the west, to Aleria Distrutta, on the east coast, is about 80.—It hath the state of Genoa on the north; Sardinia on the south, from which it is separated by the straits of Bonifacio; the Tuscan sea, the Patrimony of St. Peter, and Naples, towards the east; and the Mediterranean on the west.

The island in general is woody and mountainous, and the ground so dry and stony, that few things grow on it, of fruits, corn, &c.

&c. but by dint of labour. Some parts, however, are more fertile, and produce, with less trouble, good corn, neat wines, figs, almonds, olives, chesnuts, &c. and some pasture-grounds breed quantities of cattle, as their forests do plenty of deer, and other game; and the fish that is caught about its coasts is in great plenty and very good, particularly the ton, a kind of sturgeon; and their small fish, called, from the neighbouring island, sardines. Some good coral is found about the coast, especially in the streights of Bonifacio.

The people of this island, having endured great hardships and oppressions from the Genoese, revolted from them, and put themselves under the protection and command of Theodore, Baron Newhoff, whom they proclaimed King of Corsica, and who, for some time, maintained himself in that dignity, and was not a little beloved by them. They have since, in a great measure, continued in their revolt.

The grand duchy of Tuscany is the only remaining remarkable country that borders, in these parts, on the Mediterranean. It is incompassed by the Pope's territories on the north-east and south; and bounded by the Tuscan sea on the south-west, and by the territories of Lucca and Modena on the north-west, being 100 miles long, and almost as many broad. The most barren part of the Appenines almost surround this country, or, rather, are a part of it; where the air is exceeding cold, and there are very few towns or inhabitants; but then they have several very rich extensive vallies, where the air is more agreeable, and the fruits of the earth ripen sooner, and come to a greater perfection, than they do on the north side of the Appenines. There is a valley particularly, that runs quite across the country, from Arezzo to the Tuscan sea, which abounds in corn, wine, oil, citrons, figs, and other excellent fruits; and no country

is better planted with mulberry-trees, that yield food for their silkworms, and inable the natives to make the richest silks.

The Great Duke of Tuscany is an absolute Prince, and his revenues are computed to amount to 500,000 l. per annum, arising by the tenths of the yearly value of every house; the tenth of all estates that are sold; the ground-rents of the houses in Leghorn, and other cities; 8 per cent. out of the portions of all women when they marry; 5 s. a-head on cattle when they are sold; and almost a general excise on all provisions.

As to his forces, he has only his guards, and some armed gallies at sea, besides the ordinary militia; and, in case of a war, he usually hires mercenaries, and chiefly Swifs.

There are some places in Tuscany under the dominions of other Sovereigns, as the city of Lucca and the territories about it, the state del Presidii, or the Garrisons, on the sea-coast; the principality of Piombino, the domain of the house of Cibo, and the marquisate de Fos de Nuovo. Tuscany was allotted to the Duke of Lorrain, the present Emperor of Germany, when he was obliged to resign Lorrain to France.

Leghorn, or Livorno, is the chief port town in this duchy, situated on the Tuscan sea; its east longitude 11, latitude 43, 30, and 40 miles west of Florence, and 150 north-west of Rome. It has a commodious and secure harbour, but so liable to be choaked up with sands, that the Great Duke's slaves are continually employed in clearing it; and, with the sand they take up, they fill up the marshes about the place; which has rendered this city more healthful than it was formerly. Leghorn is a free port, which has made it rich and populous, merchants resorting hither from all nations: But, if foreign merchants pay no duties, the inland duties are very high, nothing going in or out of Leghorn, but the natives pay great taxes for. The English import from hence, silk, wine, and oil.

An Account of the new Tragedy of The Siege of AQUILEIA.

THE siege of Aquileia, a city not far from Rome, and, at that time, in some measure, a barrier to that capital, was an event which happened about the year of Christ 236, in the reign of the Emperor Maximin, when the tyranny of that fierce gigantic Goth had incited the Roman soldiery to set up Gordianus as Emperor, in opposition to him. The town of Aquileia, being a place of the utmost importance, was invested by Maximin's army, and the defence of it given to Æmilius, the Consul, by the Roman Senate. Maximin's army, a numerous host, composed of Goths, Britons,

Dalmatians, &c. having surrounded the place, there appeared very little hopes of relief, unless by some very desperate attempt; and, if once surrendered, the cause of Gordianus must have been intirely hopeless, and the Roman people given up to the unbounded tyranny of a foreign barbarian. At this period the tragedy begins; and, this premised, we shall proceed to the detail of its several incidents.

The play begins with a scene between Paulus and Titus, the two sons of the Consul, in which their present situation is, in some measure, communicated to the audience.

ence. The ardor of Titus, the younger, although endeavoured to be repressed by the calmer courage of his brother Paulus, plainly points him out the Hero of the piece. Their conversation is interrupted by the entrance of their father Æmilius, who, although delighted with the warmth and spirit of Titus, nevertheless joins with Paulus in the dissuading, nay, commanding him against any rash attempt, whereby the cause of Rome may be endangered at so critical a conjuncture. During this conference, a slave brings an arrow directed to the Consul, inclosing in its head a scroll, informing him, from Gordianus, that the town should be relieved within three days at farthest. This message is presently succeeded by the appearance of Gartha, a Numidian Chief, who brings intelligence that the enemy had left some of their works so slightly defended, that a timely sally might be productive of great advantage. Titus, on this occasion, fired with the wish of signalising himself, intreats his father to assign to him this most important charge. Doubtful at first, and fearful of the event, Æmilius stands irresolute; yet at length, warmed with his youthful courage, he consents to grant him his request; appointing Gartha to assist him, and giving to his elder son the charge of defending the gate from which the sally is to be made. The exit of the two sons is almost immediately succeeded by the entrance of Cornelia, the wife of Æmilius, attended by a flamen of Jupiter Capitolinus: She relates a dream, in which the death of her sons seems to be portended, and the flamen confirms her fears by the fatal omen which attended a sacrifice he had just been offering to Jove. A shout of joy, however, at the instant seems to contradict these omens, and a smoke which Æmilius perceives amidst the host of the enemy, assures them of Titus's success. This joy, however, is immediately damped by the arrival of a messenger, who relates, that Titus, after having, with the greatest resolution, pushed as far as to a tower belonging to the Emperor, and to which he had set fire, had been intercepted by a party in ambuscade, which had got between him and the town; and that, on the sight of this event, Paulus, flying with his troops to the assistance of his brother, had left the gate intirely unguarded. On this news the Consul, hastening to the gate, leaves Cornelia to hear a farther account of her sons distress from Gartha, who is brought in wounded and dying, loaded with self-reproach for having been the adviser of the sally.

On the return of the Consul, the audience is informed of his having been eye-witness to the fall of both his sons; the distress for

the loss of whom is well supported by Æmilius and Cornelia. A trumpet, however, bespeaks the approach of an herald, who introduces a Tribune belonging to the tyrant, by whom they are informed, that their sons are not dead, although, overborne by numbers and fatigue, they had fallen, and were become the captives of Maximin, who now makes the immediate surrender of the town the only means of preserving their lives, which otherwise, before the sun should set, he had sworn to deprive them of. Æmilius, however, maintaining the true Roman spirit, returns his answer in these words:

‘Unhappy, most unhappy, he may make me,
‘But he and fortune shall not make me base.’

Moved with the distress of this unhappy pair, yet charmed with the unaltered bravery of the father, the humane Tribune, removing his helmet, discovers himself to Cornelia to be Varus, a kinsman of her's, and formerly the companion of her youth; confesses himself to be but little pleased with the cause he is fighting for, and promises to do them every good office in his power, by moderating the answer he has to return. Being hastened to return by a messenger from Maximin, he is conducted forth by the Consul, when the flamen proposes to Cornelia to advise her husband to the trying an expedient, by demanding a truce for three days, in which time they have hopes of succour, with a promise to surrender on the 4th, in case the town should not, at the expiration of that period, be relieved.

When, on Æmilius's return, this expedient is proposed to him, whilst he is deliberating whether or not he ought to acquiesce with it, Varus comes back with the unhappy tidings that the answer sent to Maximin had enraged him to so great a degree, that he had bound himself by an oath not only to take the lives of the two youths, but also intirely to destroy the city of Rome, and establish a new seat of empire, unless Aquileia should be immediately given up to him. Thus pressed, the Consul communicates to him the scroll conveyed in the arrow, and gives him commission to propose a temporary truce, which he has scarcely left them orders to perform, before a messenger, elate with joy, comes to inform them that the army of Gordianus is in sight. Æmilius, whose prudence immediately foresees the consequence of its appearance at this critical moment, expresses the deepest anguish on the circumstance; and the justness of his apprehensions is instantly evinced by the entrance of Dumnorix, a fierce brutish Goth, who, with the utmost insolence, in-

forms

forms him, that the evasion of the truce was now discovered, and offers him the alternative of his children's instant death, or his immediate compliance. By him, however, he returns no answer. But, soon after his departure, an alarm is given of the approach of a body of the enemy, with an apparatus of timber, apparently with design to make some powerful attack upon the walls; to this a general groan succeeds without, which is explained by a messenger, who relates that this preparation, instead of being for an attack, had discovered itself to be only for the erection of a scaffold within sight of the city, on which, as soon as raised, the two young Romans had been brought bound and guarded; at sight of which, the concern of the citizens had occasioned an universal groan. Their behaviour on this scaffold is in another place most feelingly described by Cornelia; and the anguish of both parents for them, together with the struggle between heroic resolution and paternal tenderness in Æmilius, is well conducted and agreeably executed. During this they are relieved by a visit from Varus; who, after convincing them that the tyrant is inexorable, almost persuades the Consul to submit in appearance to the terms proposed, from an assurance, that, before he should be able to reach the walls of Aquileia, the Romans in his own army, already ripe for revolt, and the Britons which were under the command of Varus, would all rise in opposition to him, and join with the besieged. Whilst he is in some degree wavering on this advice, a shout proclaims the approach of his son Titus, who, he is told, has obtained leave from Maximin to return for a while (leaving his brother as hostage for his coming back) in order to attempt the moving his father to compassion, and persuading him to preserve their lives. Enraged at this report, and now in greater anguish from the reflection of his sons pusillanimity than he had before been from the apprehension of their danger, he first resolves not to see him, and, when he does enter, attacks him with every term of reproach and indignity. The youth, for a while unmoved, stands silent to reproof; but when he speaks it is to convince his father how greatly he has wronged him; since the pretext he had made use of had been only intended to deceive the tyrant, that he might be enabled to prevent the consequences which both his brother and himself had feared too great excess of a parental tenderness might produce: That his business then was to assure their parents they were the willing victims of their country; and to acquaint them, as a concluding bar to every doubtful step

concerning them, that the yielding up the town could not save their lives, since they had mutually taken a solemn oath, in case of such a measure, instantly to perish by each other's sword.

The old man, charmed with such exalted virtue, then clasps him to his bosom: And now his pangs become redoubled, from the thought of losing both his sons, just at the instant when their worth is highest. But Varus, who is present at this scene, assures him that they shall not die, at least not alone, nor unrevenge; and leaves them, with a full determination to raise his troops in mutiny against the tyrant. The parting scene between the parents and their heroic son is finely finished, and the distress judiciously heightened by the circumstance of a dawn of hope, which presents itself from news being brought of some confusion in the camp of Maximin; (a moment which, made proper use of, seems possible to save them all;) which dawn is over clouded, by the recollection that any act of hostility, till Titus is returned, would be a breach of truce; yet, before Cornelia can be brought to quit her hold, and let her son depart, the moment is lost. Immediately Dumnoix enters to demand him back, and harshly tells them the alarm had arisen from Varus's attempt to move the soldiers to rebel; but that the Emperor had caused him to be seized, and sentenced him to death, together with the Consul's sons. Soon after their departure, Cornelia, who had been on the ramparts to observe what was to pass, enters in all the agonies of desperation, declaring she had seen the fatal axe uplifted to destroy her sons; that the streaming blood had marked the fall of one of them, when she left the place, unable to sustain the shock of seeing more. Her fears, however, in this case, are quickly proved to be too prematurely given way to, by the arrival of a messenger, who brings an account that the death of Varus, who was the person she had seen fall, had been a signal for the soldiery to rise; on which Titus and Paulus joining with them, the former had plunged his sword into the heart of Maximin, in consequence of which the Goths were routed, and Aquileia saved. On this joyful news the Consul hastens out to meet his sons, but returns with a countenance of grief, which their victorious successes could not authorise; the cause of which, however, soon appears on the entrance of Titus, pale and almost breathless, led in by Paulus; with the death of which heroic youth, exulting in his fall, the play concludes.

Nothing very striking throughout this piece,

piece, either in poetic embellishment or affecting sentiment, has occurred, to induce us to make an extract from it.

PROLOGUE to the above PLAY.

Spoken by Mr. Garrick.

WHEN Philip's son led forth his war-like band,
To die, or conquer, in a distant land;
To fan the fire, a martial muse he chose;
From Homer's song a new Achilles rose!
When gen'rous Athens her prime trophies won,
Vanquish'd Darius, and Darius' son,
The stage breath'd war—the soldier's bosom burn'd,
And fiercer to the field each Chief return'd:
Now, when the world resounds with loud alarms,
When victory sits plum'd on Britain's arms,
Be war our theme; the Hero's glorious toil,
And virtue springing from the iron soil:
Our scenes present a siege in story known,
Where magnanimity and valour shone:
If nature guides us, if the hand of truth
Draws the just portrait of a Roman youth,
Who, with the best and noblest passions fir'd,
In the same moment conquer'd and expir'd;
Perhaps your hearts may own the pictur'd woe,
And from a fonder source your sorrows flow:
Whilst warm remembrance aids the poet's strain,
And England weeps for English Heroes slain.

EXTRACT from A Letter to the People of *England*, on the Necessity of putting an immediate End to the War, and the Means of obtaining an advantageous Peace.

THE writer of this letter observes, that, notwithstanding all the reason we have had of late to be satisfied with the measures of a wise and prudent administration; notwithstanding all the just encomiums so freely made on the conduct of our Commanders and the intrepidity of our troops; if partiality to ourselves were intirely laid aside, we should find our late success no less owing to a providential concurrence of fortunate circumstances, than either to ministerial wisdom or military valour.

'It may be justly asserted, says he, that some of our late expeditions have been ill planned, and worse directed; and that the design of others, as well as the persons and means employed to carry them into execution, have been ill adapted to such arduous enterprises. This has been palpable enough where we have been unsuccessful; as the several blunders made on the coast of France

EPILOGUE.

Spoken by Mrs. Cibber.

OUR author, as I'm told, is not to seek
In ancient lore; in Latin, nor in Greek:

I therefore did advise him, as a friend,
To make his learning serve some useful end;
And let me know, what rules he had observ'd,
What unities of time and place preserv'd.
He answer'd, Poetry is not an art;
'Tis nature only frames the poet's heart:
Still as he thinks, the scene he feels along,
And from his bosom bursts the raptur'd song.

This is the sacred oracle, the shrine
The bard consults, and here the tuneful nine.
With the same fire, the hearer's soul must glow,

Else vain to him the tale of tragic woe.
There is a temper, which is all in all,
That sounds responsive to the poet's call;
Like Memnon's harp, which pour'd harmonious lays,
Whene'er its strings were touch'd by Phœbus' rays.

This temper of the soul is sweet and wild,
It sobs or smiles, as sudden as a child;
To woes imagin'd tears unfeigned gives,
And in the poet's world of fancy lives.
Whilst thus he spoke, a bell was heard to ring;
He stopp'd, and started like a guilty thing:
Ere the dread curtain rose, in haste withdrew,
And at a distance waits his doom from you.

and in North America may ingloriously testify. And if, in some others, we have been so happy as to succeed, it has been rather owing to good fortune than to the measures calculated to insure success.'

Having illustrated this argument, he represents our circumstances in a light not altogether so favourable as they are commonly beheld, and afterwards proceeds to point out the means whereby a peace, at present very requisite to the welfare of this nation, may possibly be brought about.

'I flatter myself, (says he) my countrymen, that you are convinced of the little probability there is that the French will accept of a peace, and sit down with their present losses: The prospect of the consequences of the German war is yet greatly in their favour; Minorca too is in their hands. Something must, therefore, necessarily be given up, to prevail on them to enter immediately

mediately into terms of accommodation.

What this is to be, becomes thus the principal object of our present consideration. Much has already been said and written on this subject: The importance of our several acquisitions has been debated, and that of each has been enhanced and undervalued in turn: This consideration, however, is not the only one we should attend to, in the present case; in order to bring the enemy to a speedy accommodation, it is necessary to consider as well the real as imaginary value of those acquisitions to them.

That which is of the least importance to us is, doubtless, what we should the soonest chuse to relinquish; but, if this, at the same time, be equally unimportant to the enemy, they will, no doubt, set as just a value on the concession as we.

It has been maintained, by some of our Patriots, that no part of our conquests, on the continent of North America, should be given up, on any consideration whatever; while the insignificance of Senegal and Goree, and the inferior consequence of Guardaloupe, have been offered as reasons for our relinquishing those places.

On the other hand, again, it has, with no less appearance of reason, been alledged, that the single isle of Guardaloupe is of more importance to this nation than all Canada. It is said that the whole trade of Canada consists in that of furs and skins, and fell short, in its most flourishing state, of 140,000 l. a year; while Guardaloupe produces more sugar than any of our islands, except Jamaica; by which branch of trade alone 300,000 l. per annum might be cleared by our merchants: For that, having sufficient from our own islands to supply our home consumption, the whole sugar produce of Guardaloupe might be exported, and would consequently be so much clear money to Great Britain*.

Might we not ask, however, on this occasion, at what rate is our home consumption at present supplied? Were sugars cheaper, there is little reason to doubt our home consumption would be much more considerable.

Has it not also been long notorious, that our own islands would produce much more sugar than they have lately done, had not injurious combinations been entered into, to prevent the bringing such quantities to market as must lower the price?

I have been further very credibly informed, that, notwithstanding it is pretended by many, that the lands of Guardaloupe are much better than those of our own sugar islands, yet its sugars are considerably less

valuable than ours, or those of the island of Martinico.

I will not pretend, however, to assert the superior value and importance of Canada, taken solely in a commercial point of view; since, in Guardaloupe, they raise, besides sugar, great quantities of indigo, cotton, coffee, ginger, &c. all which is not only sent to the European markets; but a considerable trade is also carried on between that island and the Caracca's, and other parts of the Spanish main, which trade is wholly confined to the manufactures of Europe, the returns for which are chiefly in ready money. If to this we add, that the slaves now in the island are alone, at the lowest valuation, worth upwards of one million sterling, there is no doubt but Guardaloupe is of more consequence, in a commercial view, than Canada.

As an acquisition, also, that may be of service in a time of war, Guardaloupe is by no means inconsiderable; the infinite disadvantage it has been of to us, during the present, is universally allowed: The island of La Desfrade being the first land usually made by our ships bound to the West-Indies, they are easily perceived, in their course from thence, by the privateers of Guardaloupe; which could not have a more convenient station to annoy us, in this particular, than that island.

Notwithstanding these considerations, however, I must give my voice intirely for those who would rather give up Guardaloupe, with every other acquisition we have made, or may make, in the West-Indies, than part with one single foot of Canada.

In my reasons for it I differ, however, from those who affect to esteem it important on account either of its trade, the number of inhabitants, or the fertility of its soil: The principal objection that appears to me, against giving up any part of Canada, is the danger we thereby run of giving occasion, in a few years, for another war; an objection that does not equally oppose the relinquishing Guardaloupe. It has been said that, by establishing proper limits, and securing them properly, we might very prudently restore Canada to the French; but the misfortune is, that no limits we can make, in that part of the world, would be proper, for the very reason that it is impossible they can at present be properly secured, without putting both nations to an expence much greater than the present value of the matter in dispute.

It is also much to be doubted whether, if this were practicable, the French would not be as willing to desist intirely from the demand, as to be effectually restrained within

* See 'Remarks on a Letter to two Great Men,' in our Magazine for January last, page 41.

those bounds to which it is absolutely necessary for us to confine them.

If they should give up their long-since-projected scheme of elbowing our colonies, and of edging down by degrees to the sea-coast, Canada will certainly be of little advantage.

But, supposing the two courts could come to a right understanding in this point, and be satisfied with the limits assigned; we have an example, in the manner in which the present war commenced, how very soon it is likely to be disturbed.

It is well known what kind of men our colonists, and in particular the traders with the Indians, generally are; nor do we suppose those belonging to the French are a jot more scrupulous in their morals. Now, let the harmony subsisting between the two courts be ever so well established, or kept up in Europe; let them be ever so desirous of remaining on good terms with each other; how long can we promise ourselves this harmony will continue, when, on the first temptation of any considerable profit, the adventuring borderers will insult each other? Their complaints will be heard by their respective Sovereigns, and the two nations be involved again in a ruinous and bloody war.

Hence, although, by restoring Guardaloupe, we should in fact give up an acquisition of more importance, in almost every other consideration; yet the expediency of our taking such measures as will not only procure an advantageous, but secure a lasting peace, requires that Guardaloupe, with the other islands attendant on that conquest, be rather restored intire to the enemy, than that we should give up one foot of Canada.

As it is of great moment, however, toward the negotiation of the treaty, that we should consider in what light the French look on these two different concessions; perhaps it will be found that, seeing the little prospect there is of their ever succeeding in their grand scheme, against our too powerful colonies in North-America, they will give up the design; and, considering the vast importance Guardaloupe is of to their commerce, they will more readily enter into this measure than the other.

As they will require, also, the convenience which Senegal and Goree afforded them, of procuring slaves for their West-India islands, the restoration of those places, added to that of Guardaloupe, &c. will appear so valuable a consideration, that we have all the reason in the world to think they will, on such an offer, enter gladly into terms of pacification, and sit down contented with the loss of their ships preceding the declaration of war.

On giving up, further, Cape Breton, after demolishing the fortifications, and on renewing their privilege of fishing, &c. on the banks and coast of Newfoundland, they will also very probably resign Minorca in exchange, and be so ready to concur in the necessary measures to a speedy accommodation, that the Empress-queen will think it prudent, also, to enter into the like with the King of Prussia.

As the latter may, even at present, stand in need of our assistance, it will doubtless be requisite to lend a helping hand to this bravely; which, rather than give any further advantage to the French, should be done by means of a sum of money, to be paid to the court of Vienna, and another to the Elector of Saxony.

I prefer this method to any other, as ready money will be so likely to be accepted of; and the sums we need give will not probably amount to a twentieth part of what it may cost us to carry on the war, if no such steps are taken.

I doubt not but many of you will break out on this proposal, and exclaim against it, as an indignity. What! after all our success and conquests, you will say, shall we at last shamefully buy a peace?

But let me advise you, my good friends, to recollect that celebrated adage, so familiar in every economical nation, 'A penny saved is a penny got.' And reflect that a good peace, cheaply bought, will redound more to the honour and advantage of this kingdom, than all the bargains we may make in the continuation of the war, by the inhuman purchase of rapine and blood.

In the present success of our arms, the disbursement of money cannot be supposed a reproachful circumstance; since it will appear as well a proof of your superior wealth, as be evident to all Europe, that the purchase of a peace is not necessary for our own sake, but only for our allies.

The quota, destined to the indemnification of the Elector of Saxony, must also be esteemed rather as a mark of generosity than meanness; and it will doubtless appear, in the eyes of all the world, as a noble instance of ours to relieve that unfortunate, though perhaps blameable, Prince. As to the terms on which the King of Prussia and the Empress-queen may agree, with regard to Silesia, I do not see that we have any business to intermeddle with particulars. The former, it has been justly observed, has not been reduced to his present distress in consequence of his connections with us; and, as we have already been an useful ally, so, in our endeavouring thus, at our own expence, to bring about a general pacification, although

we should not be able to procure him all he could wish, he ought to be content.

Again, as to the manner in which France and the Court of Vienna may agree about sharing the expences of the war, and their mutual indemnification, I do not see, also, that it much concerns us. The French did not move to the assistance of the Empress-queen, till they had first taken a few towns in Flanders into their possession, apparently by way of security for the repayment of their expences. As their principal operations, also, have tended rather to distress the Elector of Hanover, by way of avenging their own cause of quarrel with England, the Empress has, doubtless, reason to expect her towns again at a peace; but, should it prove otherwise, we are too little interested in it to make any farther concessions, as some inconsistent politicians would have us, in order to take them out of the hands of France, and put them into her's.

We have had, 'ere now, very great men at the helm, who knew little of the real value or importance of the places they have bought, sold, or bartered for with foreign powers. The great Earl of Clarendon has assured us, that, when Dunkirk was sold to the French, it was a good bargain on our side; and yet, by his own confession, this same eminent Statesman did not know where-

abouts the isle of Sheepey, at the mouth of the Thames, was situated.

I make no scruple, however, that our present administration are well apprised of the importance of Newport and Ostend; and that they are under no very great apprehensions of there being a port opened on that coast, from which this nation has so much hereafter to fear, as to make it now worth while to sacrifice any thing of consequence to prevent its falling into the hands of the French.

If the Queen of Hungary were indeed our ally, and had suffered in our cause, something might be said for it; but, as it is otherwise, and we can place no dependence on her honour or gratitude, who knows but, after we should have purchased the evacuation of these towns of the French, she might put them again into their hands? Is she not capable of it? *Ingratum si dixeris, omnia dixeris.*

But, supposing it be not quite so prudent to leave the Flemish towns, now in the possession of the French, in their hands at a peace, all that we can at present propose to do, is either, on consideration of their evacuating them, to recede from the demolition of the fortifications of Louisburg, or in lieu of it to pay them a sum of money, as a better and more acceptable equivalent.

A PROJECT for constructing an Instrument to remedy the Defects in the Sense of HEARING, and to make Sounds to be heard at a considerable Distance.

THE several successful attempts and experiments that have been made, in regard to the formation of glasses for remedying the defects of sight, and helping the eye to take distinct views of very remote objects, naturally lead us to consider, that instruments with equal success may be invented and constructed, whereby not only the defects of hearing may in a great measure be repaired; but also those, who have that sense strong and acute, be made to hear sounds distinctly at several miles distance.

To investigate the form of such an instrument, our researches and imitations should be in nature; and therefore our judgment ought to be directed by the ears of all animals that seem endowed with the most perfect hearing. These animals are of the timid kind, such as the hare, rabbit, stag, ass, ox, and the like. Nature is careful of their preservation; and the less strong of them particularly, in order to consult their safety by flight, are provided with excellent ears, open towards the forehead, and directing their hiatus or concavity towards the place from whence the sounds proceed.

The hare has long pricked-up ears; and,

indeed, it was necessary that a fearful and weak animal should be fitted out in this manner, that, perceiving the dangers and snares which perhaps threaten to deprive it of life, it might speedily make to, and secure itself in a place of safety. The Egyptians believed hares to be of such quick and sharp hearing, that, designing to represent that sense in their hieroglyphics, they painted a hare. The same may be said of the nature of the rabbit, and its ears. The large and shaggy ears of a cow hear the bellowsings of a bull, as the signal of his amorous disposition, at upwards of five miles distance. A stag, as an animal of considerable timidity, has greater and longer ears. If he holds them upright, he is exceeding sharp of hearing, and very readily perceives the snares laid for him; if he lets them fall, he shews his faintheartedness, and is easily killed. As, then, the animals that are furnished with broad, erect, and open ears, are the most perfect in hearing; so, on the contrary, those that have small and obscure ears labour under a defect in that faculty. A great number of fishes want ears; and such animals, as have only a meatus or passage,

and without an external ear, must have this sense very obtuse, the external ears being constructed by Nature to transmit the sounds into the internal, as through a funnel. For which reason, some, whose hearing has been impaired, have facilitated the conveyance of sounds to their ears, by forming a hollow upon them with their hands; and, if the external ear should happen to be cut off, the consequence will be either a total deafness, or a thick and indistinct manner of hearing.

The proper form of an instrument for hearing, ought to be broad, concave, open and cochleated within, or spiral, and this for two reasons: First, because, if the sounds were carried in directly straight, the sense would be much hurted. Secondly, because, by being conveyed in a spiral evolution, the voice, striking against the windings of the ear, becomes multiplied, as is experienced in the echo. A sufficient proof hereof may be had in the cochlea marina, which, when applied to the ears, yields a sort of humming noise. Nothing now remains, but to point out of what materials this instrument should be made.

All porous woods, or that grow with holes in the midst, are best for this purpose. The holes and pores on all sides give a free entrance to, and are filled with air, and the wood resounds by a slight stroke. The

smilax, a kind of yew, and the ivy-tree, are among such as are reputed porous, or with holes, and are besides productive of sounds, particularly the smilax. The porosity of ivy is well known, because a turned ivy-vessel imbibes water, so as to let it drop out. An instrument, therefore, of such wood may be as conveniently fitted on the ears for hearing, as spectacles placed before the eyes for seeing. The constructing of such instruments has been heretofore attended to by the curious, but not with all the desired success; first, because the exact form of the labyrinth, in the ears of the most acute-hearing animals, have not been imitated; secondly, because the instrument has been fashioned out of tin, silver, &c. which, though yielding sounds on being struck, yet, wanting the porosity of the wood above described, could not have the like good effect. A person expert in mechanism may, according to the idea here given, hit upon the perfection of such an instrument; and his labour and ingenuity will be amply repaid, not only by the considerable emoluments accruing from the sale of his machine, but also by the satisfaction of having been serviceable to numbers, who often in vain have recourse to the art of medicine, for the recovery of a sense so essential to the benefits of mutual commerce and society.

The LIFE of Lady JANE GREY, finished; from Page 75 of this Volume.

The Duke of Suffolk, who was no deep politician; deceived by these appearances, and at the same time pressed by necessity, gave way to this motion, and agreed, that all should take the best measures they could for recruiting Northumberland's army, and for the support of his daughter's service, which most of these zealous people were about to desert. As soon as they found themselves at liberty, the Earls of Shrewsbury and Pembroke, with Sir Thomas Cheyne and Sir John Mason, went immediately, under pretence of conferring with the French Ambassador, to Baynard's Castle, a house in the city, that belonged to the Earl of Pembroke; and, in a very little time, the rest of the Council repaired thither likewise; where, as soon as they were set, the Earl of Arundel, in a long and bitter speech (for malice is ever copious) ripped up all the failings of Northumberland, laid every grievance, and every reputed grievance, during the late reign, at his door; and concluded with advising the assembly to follow his example, which was, to lay all the guilt upon Dudley, and to take all the merit of repentance to themselves, by returning to their duty, and proclaiming Queen Mary without delay. The Earl of Pembroke spoke next: Heylin

says he was an unlettered man; but, how little soever he had read, certain it is that he could think; and, having been a principal manager of those Councils which Arundel had set forth in such a sable dress, he conceived it necessary to do something extraordinary; and therefore not only seconded Arundel's motion, but clapped his hand to his sword, and avowed himself ready to fight in defence of Queen Mary's title, tho' he had married his son but a month before to the sister of Queen Jane. This proposal was quickly closed with, and a message thereupon dispatched to the Lord-mayor and Aldermen to be ready; and then the Lords and others proceeded from Baynard's Castle, through St. Paul's Church-yard, to the Cross in Cheapside, where Sir Christopher Barker, Knight of the Bath and Garter King at arms, proclaimed Mary, the daughter of King Henry the Eighth and Queen Catharine, the undoubted Queen of England, France, and Ireland, with the loudest acclamations of a numberless multitude of people assembled on this occasion. They went next to St. Paul's Church, and there sung Te Deum; and, on their return to Baynard's Castle, the Earl of Arundel and Lord Paget, with thirty horse, set out to carry

carry this good news to Queen Mary; and some companies were detached to secure the Tower for the service of the new Queen.

We shall here, as succinctly as possible, represent the motions of Queen Mary, from the time of King Edward's death to that of her being proclaimed at London. It appears she was informed of that event almost as early as it was possible; for, on the day after the King's demise, she quitted St. Edmund's-bury, under pretence of being afraid of the plague, one of her servants having died suddenly, and went directly to Keninghall in Norfolk, from whence, on the 8th, she wrote letters to Sir George Somerset, Sir William Drury, Sir William Waldgrave, and Clement Higham, Esq; signifying unto them the King's death, and thereby her right to the crown; requiring them to obey no commandment to be issued out, upon any pretence or gloss of the deceased King's authority, being bound now to be true liegemen unto her only: And, lastly, charging them, in all haste possible, to prepare and put themselves in order to repair to her, where, at their coming, they should know farther of her pleasure. On the 9th, she wrote to the Council, and the same day to Sir Edward Hastings, who was a warm Papist, in the same terms she had used to Sir George Somerset; in a few days, she was joined by the Earls of Bath and Sussex, and other persons of nobility and distinction. On the 12th, she sent orders to the Magistrates of Norwich to proclaim her Queen, which they refused, or rather were afraid to do, as having no certain intelligence of King Edward's death; but, being the next day satisfied in that particular, they not only complied with her command, but sent her a supply of men, ammunition, and provisions. She removed, notwithstanding this, to Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, as standing near the sea, and being at the distance of 80 miles from London; by which her person was more secure, time gained for raising forces, and an opportunity procured of applying for foreign assistance, of which, however, she quickly stood in no need, her army being augmented in a few days to 13,000 men, and plentifully furnished with provisions of all kinds. This was intirely owing to the general disposition of the nation in her favour, and more especially of the Commons, who were in all places devoted to her service, and absolutely refused to act against her. What contributed not a little to her success was her promises, with respect to the Protestant religion; those who joined her at first, from Suffolk and Norfolk, being for the most part zealous for the reformation. Of these promises she was

afterwards not only forgetful, but declared her resolution of breaking them, by causing Mr. Dobbs, a Gentleman of Suffolk, to be set in the pillory, only for reminding her of them. In proportion as her strength increased, Northumberland's diminished, and those that were left about him shewed plainly, that they had not either hands or hearts to fight against her; and thus it is evident, that the people made her Queen, from a persuasion of her right, and overturned without bloodshed that potent confederacy, which with so much art and address had been framed, by those who were at that time in authority, to defeat her succession.

The Duke of Suffolk did not wait for new instructions from the Council; the shouts of the people, flying from street to street, had reached the Tower, before their messengers arrived; and the Duke, having not either power or will to resist, went immediately to his daughter's apartment, and, in the softest terms he could, acquainted her with the situation of their affairs, and that, laying aside the state and dignity of a Queen, she must again return to that of a private person. To this, with a serene and settled countenance, she made answer: 'Sir, I better brook this message than my former advancement to royalty: Out of obedience to you and my mother, I have grievously sinned and offered violence to myself: Now, I do willingly, and as obeying the motions of my soul, relinquish the crown, and endeavour to salve those faults committed by others, if at least so great a fault can be salved, by a willing relinquishment and ingenuous acknowledgment of them.' Thus we are come to an end of the diary of that short reign, which, from the time of its continuance, is said to have given birth to the common proverb of 'A nine days wonder.' A reign in which the seeming Sovereign was always apprehensive of seeing herself suddenly sunk into the character of a guilty subject, and to find those the walls of her prison, which served for a short space to inclose her Court.

The Duke of Suffolk, having deposed his daughter, whom he had forced to ascend the throne, went next to the Council, and subscribed the instructions that were sent to the Duke of Northumberland, by R. e Pur-suivant at arms, requiring him to disband his forces, and submit to Queen Mary; if he meant they should become humble suitors to their Sovereign for him and his, as well as for themselves. In this, however, Northumberland prevented them; for, finding how strong the current ran in the country, he suspected its source to be at London, and had therefore proclaimed Queen Mary at Cambridge.

Cambridge, before the Pursuivant arrived. This did not hinder his own person being seized by his guards, that he might justify them from the guilt of rebellion. He was sent soon after to the Tower, where it must have added no small weight to the Lady Jane's misfortunes, to see the father of her husband, with all his family, and many of the Nobility and Gentry, brought prisoners, for having supported her claim to the crown; and this grief must have met with some accession, from his being condemned shortly after, and brought to the block. With him died Sir Thomas Palmer and Sir John Gates, the former supposed to have been his instrument in the ruin of the Protector Somerset, which however he did not confess; and the latter held his agent, in persuading King Edward to alter the succession, which the Duke denied, affirming him to have done it of his own accord, to have been thereby the cause of all this mischief; with what degree of probability, every man must judge for himself. On the 28th of July, she had the mortification of seeing her own father, the Duke of Suffolk, in the same circumstances with herself; but her mother, the Duchess, not only remained exempt from all punishment, but had such an interest with the Queen, as to procure the Duke his liberty on the last day of that month. Lady Jane and her husband, the Lord Guildford Dudley, remaining still in confinement, were, on the 3d of November, 1553, carried from the Tower to Guildhall, and, with Archbishop Cranmer and others, arraigned and convicted of high-treason before Judge Morgan, who pronounced on them sentence of death, the remembrance of which afterwards affected him so far, that he died raving. From this time, the unfortunate Lady Jane, and her no less unhappy husband, lived in the very shadow of death, and yet not without some gleams of comfort. For, in the month of December, the Marquis of Northampton, who, in the same cause, had fallen into the like circumstances, was pardoned and discharged; and, at the same time, the strictness of their confinement mitigated, by permission granted to take the air in the Queen's garden, and other little indulgences, that would however have been so many acts of cruelty, if the Queen had then intended what she afterwards thought fit to inflict. But this, by the consent of our best Historians, is allowed to be altogether improbable; and that there are good reasons to believe the Queen would have spared Lady Jane, since she had already pardoned her father who was much more guilty; and that she would have extended her mercy to Lord Guildford Dudley, as well as to his

elder brothers. However, in the first Parliament of her reign, an act was passed for establishing the validity of such private contracts, as were dated during Jane's nine days administration, with a proviso, that all public acts, grants of lands, or the like, if any such there were, should be void. Another act likewise passed for confirming the attainders of Northumberland, Canterbury, and the rest, who had been convicted of high treason, which perhaps was thought necessary, to confirm the opinion of the Judges, who had over-ruled their plea, that what they did was in obedience to the supreme authority then subsisting: But whatever hopes Lady Jane and her husband might entertain, whatever ease they might enjoy, were quickly taken away by an unhappy event, which it was impossible for them to foresee, and in which it is not so much as pretended that either of them had the least hand.

There was a great spirit raised in the nation against the Queen's marriage with Philip of Spain; and upon this a general insurrection was concerted; which, if it had been executed with any degree of that prudence shewn in the planning of it, or, rather, if the Providence of God had not interposed, could scarce have failed of succeeding. Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Kent, a man of a great estate and a greater influence, managed those who were afraid, under colour of this marriage, the kingdom would be delivered up to a foreign Prince and his partisans: Sir Peter Carew, in Cornwall, dealt with such as were desirous of seeing the Princess Elizabeth, and in the arms of Courtney, whom the Queen had lately restored to the title of Devonshire: And the Duke of Suffolk, to whom danger had in vain preached discretion, and who could not learn loyalty even from mercy, made use of that great interest which his large estates gave him, though he held them by the Queen's favour, to mislead her subjects from their duty, and to take up arms against her person. What the real view of this design was, even time has not discovered; but by rashness, and misintelligence of those at the head of it, all miscarried.

The Duke of Suffolk, with his brothers, Lord John and Lord Thomas Grey, were in arms, and with a body of 300 horse presented themselves before the city of Coventry, in which they had a strong party; but, the Queen having sent down the Earl of Huntingdon, he secured that place; and Suffolk, finding his design abortive, and his people dropping away, retired, with as many as he could keep about him, to a house of his in Leicestershire; where, having distributed

distributed what money he had to those who were the companions of his fortune, he advised them to shift for themselves, trusting to the promises of one Underwood, his Park-keeper, who undertook to conceal, and who is suspected to have betrayed him to the Earl of Huntingdon, by whom himself and his brother Lord John, being apprehended, were carried to Coventry, and, after some stay there, sent to London under a guard, where they did not arrive till the 10th of February, and were then committed to the Tower, out of which the Duke never came, but to his trial and death.

This weak and ill-managed business gave the Ministers an opportunity of persuading the Queen, that her safety could be no otherwise provided for, than by putting Lady Jane and her husband to death; to which, Dr. Burnet assures us, the Queen was not wrought without much difficulty; and it is very remarkable, that Sanders makes the very same observation, so that the truth of it can hardly be called in question. The news of this fatal resolution made no great impression upon this excellent Lady; the bitterness of death was passed, she had expected it long, and was so well prepared to meet her fate, that she was very little discomposed. But the Queen's charity hurt her more than her justice. The day first fixed for her death was Friday February the 9th, and she had in some measure taken leave of the world, by writing a letter to her unhappy father, who, she heard, was more disturbed with the thoughts of his being the author of her death, than with the apprehension of his own. This letter was expressed as follows:

‘ Father,

‘ Although it pleaseth God to hasten my death by you, by whom my life should rather have been lengthened; yet can I so patiently take it, as I yield God more hearty thanks for shortening my woeful days, than if all the world had been given into my possession, with life lengthened to my will; and, albeit I am well assured of your impatient dolours, redoubled many ways, both in bewailing your own woe, and also, as I hear, especially my unfortunate estate: Yet, my dear father, if I may without offence rejoice in my mishaps, methinks, in this I may account myself blessed; that, washing my hands with the innocency of my fact, my guiltless blood may cry before the Lord, Mercy to the innocent: And yet, though I must needs acknowledge, that, being constrained, and, as you well know, continually assayed in taking the crown upon me, I seemed to consent, and therein grievously

offended the Queen and her laws; and yet do I assuredly trust, that this my offence towards God is so much the less, in that, being in so royal an estate as I was, my enforced honour never mixed with my innocent heart; and thus, good father, I have opened my state to you, whose death at hand, although to you, perhaps, it may seem right woeful, to me there is nothing that can be more welcome, than, from this vale of misery, to aspire to that heavenly throne of all joys and pleasure with Christ our Saviour; in whose steadfast faith, if it be lawful for the daughter to write so to her father, the Lord, that hitherto hath strengthened you, so continue you, that at last we may meet in heaven, with the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. Amen.’

In this serene frame of mind, Dr. Feckenham, Abbot of Westminster, came to her from the Queen, who was very desirous she should follow her father-in-law's example, and be reconciled to the church of Rome. He was indeed a very fit instrument (if any had been fit) for this purpose; for he had an acute wit, a very plausible manner of speaking, and a great tenderness in his nature. Lady Jane received him with much civility, and behaved towards him with so much calmness and sweetness of temper, that he could not help being overcome with her distress; so that, either mistaking or pretending to mistake her meaning, he procured a respite of her execution till the 12th. Yet he did not gain any thing upon her, in regard to the design upon which he was sent; on the contrary, though she heard him patiently, yet she answered all his arguments with such strength, such clearness, and such a steadiness of mind, as shewed plainly that religion had been her principal care, and that the hopes of being happy in a future state, from acting according to the dictates of her conscience in this, had fortified her, not only against the fears of death, but against all doubts or apprehensions whatever. On the Sunday evening, which was the last she was to spend in this world, she wrote a letter in the Greek tongue, as some say, on the blank leaves at the end of a Testament in the same language, which she bequeathed as a legacy to her sister the Lady Catharine; which piece of her's, if we had no other left, would be sufficient to render her memory immortal; and therefore our readers will not regret to see here the substance of it in English:

‘ I have here sent you, my dear sister Catharine, a book, which although it be not outwardly trimmed with gold, or the curious

ous embroidery of the artfullest needles, yet inwardly it is more worth than all the precious mines which the vast world can boast of. It is the book, my only best loved sister, of the law of the Lord: It is the testament and last will which he bequeathed unto us wretches and wretched sinners, which shall lead you to the path of eternal joy; and if you with a good mind read it, and with an earnest desire follow it, no doubt it shall bring you to an immortal and everlasting life. It will teach you to live, and learn you to die: It shall win you more, and endow you with greater felicity, than you should have gained by the possession of our woeful father's lands; for as, if God had prospered him, you should have inherited his honours and manors; so, if you apply diligently this book, seeking to direct your life according to the rule of the same, you shall be an inheritor of such riches, as neither the covetous shall withdraw from you, neither the thief shall steal, neither yet the moths corrupt. Desire with David, my best sister, to understand the law of the Lord your God; live still to die, that you by death may purchase eternal life; and trust not that the tenderness of your age shall lengthen your life; for unto God, when he calleth, all hours, times, and seasons are alike, and blessed are they whose lamps are furnished, when he cometh; for as soon will the Lord be glorified in the young as in the old. My good sister, once again more let me intreat thee to learn to die; deny the world, defy the devil, and despise the flesh, and delight yourself only in the Lord; be penitent for your sins, and yet despair not; be strong in faith, yet presume not; and desire with St. Paul to be dissolved and to be with Christ, with whom, even in death, there is life. Be like the good servant, and even at midnight be waking, lest, when death cometh, and stealeth upon you like a thief in the night, you be with the servants of darkness found sleeping; and lest, for lack of oil, you be found like the five foolish virgins, or like him that had not on the wedding garment, and then you be cast into darkness, or banished from the marriage. Rejoice in Christ, as I trust you do, and, seeing you have the name of a Christian, as near as you can, follow the steps, and be a true imitator of your Master Jesus Christ, and take up your cross; lay your sins on his back, and always embrace him. Now, as touching my death, rejoice as I do, my dearest sister, that I shall be delivered of this corruption, and put on incorruption; for I am assured that I shall, for losing of a mortal life, win one that is immortal, joyful, and everlasting; the which

I pray God grant you in his most blessed hour, and send you his all-saving grace to live in his fear, and to die in the true Christian faith: From which, in God's name, I exhort you, that you never swerve, neither for hope of life nor fear of death; for, if you will deny his truth, to give length to a weary and corrupt breath, God himself will deny you, and, by vengeance, make short what you by your soul's loss would prolong; but, if you will cleave to him, he will stretch forth your days to an uncircumscribed comfort, and to his own glory: To the which glory God bring me now, and you hereafter, when it shall please him to call you. Farewell once again, my beloved sister, and put your only trust in God, who only must help you. Amen.

‘ Your loving sister,

‘ JANE DUDLEY.’

The fatal morning being come, the Lord Guildford earnestly desired the Officers, that he might take his last farewell of her; which though they willingly permitted, yet, upon notice, she advised the contrary, assuring him, ‘ that such a meeting would rather add to his afflictions, than increase that quiet wherewith they had possessed their souls for the stroke of death; that he demanded a lenitive which would put fire into the wound, and that it was to be feared her presence would rather weaken than strengthen him; that he ought to take courage from his reason, and derive constancy from his own heart; that, if his soul were not firm and settled, she could not settle it by her eyes, nor confirm it by her words; that he should do well to remit this interview to the other world; that there indeed friendships were happy, and unions indissoluble, and that theirs would be eternal, if their souls carried nothing with them of terrestrial, which might hinder them from rejoicing.’ All she could do was to give him a farewell out of a window, as he passed towards the place of his dissolution, which he suffered on the scaffold on Tower-hill with much Christian meekness. His dead body being laid in a car, and his head wrapped up in a linen cloth, were carried to the chapel within the Tower, in the way to which they were to pass under the window of the Lady Jane; which sad spectacle she likewise beheld, but of her own accord, and not either by accident, or, as some, without any colour of truth, have insinuated, by design, and with a view to increase the weight of her afflictions.

It was after this sad sight, that she wrote, as Dr. Heylin relates, three short sentences in her table-book, in Greek, Latin, and English;

English; and hereby the world came to learn with what steadiness, and at the same tenderness, she looked upon those dear remains. The sense of the Greek sentence was: 'If his slain body shall give testimony against me, his blessed soul shall render an eternal proof of my innocence in the presence of God.' The Latin was to this effect: 'The justice of men took away his body, but the Divine Mercy has preserved his soul.' The English ran thus: 'If my fault deserved punishment, my youth at least, and my imprudence, were worthy of excuse; God and posterity will shew me favour.' In the place of her confinement, these verses, according to Hollinshed, were found written with a pin:

Non aliena putes homini quæ obtingere possunt:

Sors hodierna mihi, cras erit illa tibi.

Stand not secure, who stand in mortal state;
What's mine to-day, shall next day be thy
thy fate.

*Deo juvante, nil nocet livor malus,
Et, non juvante, nil juvat labor gravis:
Post tenebras, spero lucem.*

If Heaven protect, Hell's malice cannot
wound;
By Heaven deserted, peace can ne'er be
found:
These shadows past, I hope for light.

About an hour after the death of her husband, she was led out by the Lieutenant to the scaffold, that was prepared upon the green over-against the White Tower. It is said, that the Court had once taken a resolution to have her beheaded on the same scaffold with her husband; but, considering how much they were both pitied, and how generally Lady Jane was beloved, it was determined, to prevent any commotions, that this execution should be performed within the Tower. She was attended to and upon the scaffold by Dr. Feckenham; but she was observed not to give much heed to his discourses, keeping her eyes steadily fixed on a book of prayers which she had in her hand. After some short recollection, she saluted those who were present, with a countenance perfectly composed; then, taking leave of Dr. Feckenham, she said, 'God will abundantly requite you, good Sir, for your humanity to me; though your discourses give me more uneasiness, than all the terrors of my approaching death.' She next addressed herself to the spectators in a plain and short speech, of which the following is reckoned an authentic copy:

'My Lords, and you good Christian people which come to see me die; I am under a law, and by that law; as a never-erring Judge, I am condemned to die; not for any thing I have offended the Queen's Majesty, for I will wash my hands guiltless thereof, and deliver to my God a soul as pure from such trespass, as innocence from injustice; but only for that I consented to the thing I was forced unto, constraint making the law believe I did that which I never understood, notwithstanding I have offended Almighty God, in that I have followed over-much the lust of mine own flesh, and the pleasures of this wretched world; neither have I lived according to the knowledge that God hath given me, for which cause God hath appointed unto me this kind of death, and that most worthily, according to my deserts; howbeit, I thank him heartily, that he hath given me time to repent of my sins here in this world, and to reconcile myself to my Redeemer, whom my former vanities had in a great measure displeased. Wherefore (my Lords, and all you good Christian people) I most earnestly desire you all to pray with me, and for me, whilst I am yet alive, that God of his infinite goodness and mercy will forgive me my sins, how numberless and grievous soever, against him: And I beseech you all to bear me witness, that I here die a true Christian woman, professing and avouching from my soul, that I trust to be saved by the blood, passion, and merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour only, and by no other means; casting far behind me all the works and merits of mine own actions, as things so far short of the true duty I owe, that I quake to think how much they may stand up against me: And now I pray you all, pray for me and with me.'

At the close of these words, she repeated the Psalm of *Miserere mei*, in English; after which she stood up, and gave her women, Mrs. Elisabeth Tilney and Mrs. Helen, her gloves and her handkerchief; and to the Lieutenant of the Tower, whom Heylin calls Sir John Gage, but Hollinshed Bridges, her prayer-book. When she untied her gown, the executioner offered to assist her, but she desired him to let her alone; and, turning to her women, they undressed her, and gave her a handkerchief to bind about her eyes. The executioner, kneeling, desired her pardon; to which she answered most willingly. He desiring her to stand upon the straw, and bringing her within sight of the block, she said, 'I pray dispatch me quickly;' adding presently after, 'Will you take it off, before I lay me down?' The executioner said, 'No, Madam,

dam.' Upon this, the handkerchief being bound close over her eyes, she began to feel for the block, to which she was guided by one of the spectators; when she felt it, she stretched herself forward, and said, 'Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit;' and immediately, at one stroke, her head was severed from her body.

Her fate was universally deplored, even by those who were best affected to Queen Mary; and, as she is allowed to have been a Princess of great piety, it must certainly have given her much disquiet to begin her reign with such an unusual effusion of blood, and, in the present case, of her near relation, one formerly honoured with her friendship and favour; who had indeed usurped, but without desiring or enjoying the royal diadem, which she assumed by the constraint of an ambitious father and an imperious mother; and which, at the first motion, she cheerfully and willingly resigned. This made her exceedingly lamented at home and abroad, the fame of her learning and virtue having reached over Europe, so as to excite many commendations, and some express panegyrics, in different nations and in different languages. Among others, we find these Latin verses written to her memory:

Regia stirps tristi cinxi diademate crines:

Regna sed Omnipotens hinc meliora dedit.

From Kings descended, crown'd on earth
with care;

But now, in heaven, an olive-crown I wear.

Some of her own writers having seemed

EXPERIMENTS on a BLUE COLOUR, that may be had from the Straw of BUCK-WHEAT.—This Experiment is inserted in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sweden, for the Year 1757.

WHEN the stalk of this wheat is ripe and dry under foot, it is left to grow rotten to a certain degree; and then the stalk not only becomes blue, but also stains with a blue colour. The result of seven experiments, made on the blue colour obtained from this straw, shews, that it neither changes in vinegar nor spirit of vitriol; that it disappears as that of indigo in aqua fortis, without throwing forth, as in-

to doubt whether she was with child, or not, at the time of her decease, foreigners improved this into a direct assertion, that she was five months gone; but it seems to be improbable, since there were, at that time, so many busy and inquisitive people, that, if the fact had been true, it must have been known, and would have been perpetually repeated in those pieces that were every day sent abroad, in order to exasperate the nation against the Queen and her Ministers. On the 21st of the same month, the father of Queen Jane, Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, lost his head upon Tower-hill: Neither was the jealousy excited by King Edward's appointment, and their nearness in blood to the royal line, so fully extinguished by the blood of so many victims, but that it revived in the succeeding reign, and proved a new source of disquiet to the sad remains of this unhappy family.

We have touched this Life the more largely, because hitherto, excepting Heylin, none of our Historians have represented the public and private actions of this admirable person with any tolerable degree of distinctness; but have been content to hurry over her short possession of the crown, as if it had been an ordinary insurrection, and to speak of her death in general terms of compassion, with an exaggeration of some, and a suppression of other circumstances, so as to put it out of the power of the reader to form a just notion of the whole transaction, which we have laboured to describe as accurately, and with as much impartiality as possible.

indigo does, a kind of froth, called its blue flower. This colour, however, is not so deep and solid as that of indigo, and, in the most important essays, the same effects have not been obtained; on the contrary, it changes into a red with alkali, and assumes a clear green with pounded gall-nuts; besides, without the least mixture, it becomes green by evaporation.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXVI, Page 89) continued.

These two relations of the death of King Charles II. agree in the principal circumstances, particularly in the suspicion of his being poisoned. Several other accounts have been given of his death, in which are in-

serted circumstances not to be met with here, and others omitted, which are here related. It is said, that, at the persuasion of Bishop Ken, the King at last resolved to dismiss the Dukes of Portsmouth, and, sending for the

the Queen, asked her pardon for the injury he had done her. It is added, that he had the satisfaction of her particular forgiveness. This directly contradicts Dr. Burnet's account of the Duchess of Portsmouth. Some say, Hudleston was not brought to the King, till he had lost all sense, and that he received the sacrament of extreme unction, without giving the least sign either of his approbation or refusal. It is pretended he advised the Duke, his brother, not to think of introducing Popery into England, because it was an impracticable undertaking. Lastly, some say only, that the physicians and surgeons, inspecting the body, discovered no mark of poison, and intirely omit the circumstances of the stomach, mentioned in the two foregoing relations, though they own the suspicion of the King's being poisoned, but represent this suspicion as coming from the enemies of the Duke and of the Papists.

It is universally agreed, that no man had the boldness to accuse the Duke of poisoning his brother; but it is not to be concluded from thence, that no man believed it. Those, who might have entertained this suspicion, took care not to expose themselves to a danger so great as that of accusing the successor, without being able to prove it. The Papists in general are accused; but this is so undeterminate a word, that one knows not to whom to apply it, when they are separated from the Duke of York, their head. Besides, the inspection of the dead body was managed in a proper way to dispel all suspicions of poison; but who directed the physicians or surgeons is a secret; at least, the brother of the deceased does not appear to have concerned himself much in this inspection, though the suspicions of poison were very violent. All this creates such an obscurity, as gives every man room to judge as he pleases. Thus much is certain; there is no formal proof, that King Charles II. was poisoned; or, if he was, the authors of his death remain hitherto concealed.

It is not very strange, that the Historians, or others, should disagree in their character of Charles II, when it is considered, that he was the head and protector of one of the two parties, and the persecutor of the other. This must have necessarily produced a diversity of characters, according as they are given by Tories or Whigs. When we read successively the writers of the two parties, who have spoken of this Prince in general, or given his character, we are almost apt to think they speak of two different Kings of the same name. The one, by several omissions, endeavour to cover all his faults; or, if they are mentioned, it is very slightly, and always with some addition, or insinua-

tion, tending to justify them. The others insist chiefly upon what may blacken his character, and shew, that he acted upon very ill motives, and upon principles directly contrary to the good of the kingdom. If they speak of his good qualities, it is only to render him more faulty, and demonstrate, that he transgressed not through ignorance, but with premeditation. Whichever way I take to draw the character of this Prince, I cannot avoid the censure of one or the other party, if I speak as from myself; and I should not gain much in going upon the testimony of either party. However, as the reader, doubtless, expects to know something more of the character of this King, than could be learned from the history of his reign, I chuse to insert Dr. Burnet's account, in the History of his own Times. I own this, of all the characters of Charles II, seems to me, in the whole, to be most like, and most agreeable to the history of his life. I could wish, however, this illustrious Prelate had omitted, or at least softened, some strokes, which appear to me a little overcharged, and seem to discover some passion in the author. However that be, he concludes the history of this Prince in the following manner:

‘ Thus lived and died King Charles the Second. He was the greatest instance in history of the various revolutions of which any one man seemed capable. He was bred up, the first twelve years of his life, with the splendor that became the heir of so great a crown. After that, he passed through eighteen years in great inequalities, unhappy in the war, in the loss of his father, and of the crown of England. Scotland did not only receive him, though upon terms hard of digestion, but made an attempt upon England for him, though a feeble one. He lost the battle of Worcester with too much indifference; and then he shewed more care of his person, than became one who had so much at stake. He wandered about England for ten weeks after that, hiding from place to place. But, under all the apprehensions he had then upon him, he shewed a temper so careless, and so much turned to levity, that he was then diverting himself with little household sports, in as unconcerned a manner as if he had made no loss, and had been in no danger at all. He got at last out of England; but he had been obliged to so many, who had been faithful to him and careful of him, that he seemed afterwards to resolve to make an equal return to them all; and, finding it not easy to reward them all as they deserved, he forgot them all alike. Most Princes seem to have this pretty deep in them; and to think that they

they ought never to remember past services, but that their acceptance of them is a full reward. He, of all in our age, exerted this piece of prerogative in the amplest manner; for he never seemed to charge his memory, or to trouble his thoughts with the sense of any of the services that had been done him. While he was abroad at Paris, Cologne, or Brussels, he never seemed to lay any thing to heart. He pursued all his diversions and irregular pleasures in a free career; and seemed to be as serene under the loss of a crown, as the greatest philosopher could have been. Nor did he willingly hearken to any of those projects, with which he often complained that his Chancellor persecuted him. That, in which he seemed most concerned, was to find money for supporting his expence. And it was often said, that, if Cromwell would have compounded the matter, and have given him a good round pension, he might have been induced to resign his title to him. During his exile, he delivered himself so intirely up to his pleasures, that he became incapable of application. He spent little of his time in reading or study, and yet less in thinking; and, in the state his affairs were then in, he accustomed himself to say to every person, and upon all occasions, that which he thought would please most; so that words or promises went very easily from him. And he had so ill an opinion of mankind, that he thought the great art of living and governing was to manage all things, and all persons, with a depth of craft and dissimulation. And, in that, few men in the world could put on the appearances of sincerity, better than he could; under which so much artifice was usually hid, that, in conclusion, he could deceive none, for all were become mistrustful of him. He had great vices, but scarce any virtues to correct them. He had in him some vices that were less hurtful, which corrected his more hurtful ones. He was, during the active part of life, given up to sloth and lewdness to such a degree, that he hated business, and could not bear the engaging in any thing that gave him much trouble, or put him under any constraint. And, though he desired to become absolute, and to overturn both our religion and our laws, yet he would neither run the risque, nor give himself the trouble, which so great a design required. He had an appearance of gentleness in his outward deportment; but he seemed to have no bowels nor tenderness in his nature; and, in the end of his life, he became cruel. He was apt to forgive all crimes, even blood itself; yet he never forgave any thing that was done against himself, after his first and

general act of indemnity, which was to be reckoned as done rather upon maxims of state, than inclinations of mercy. He delivered himself up to a most enormous course of vice, without any sort of restraint, even from the consideration of the nearest relations; the most studied extravagancies that way seemed to the very last to be much delighted in, and pursued by him. He had the art of making all people grow fond of him at first, by a softness in his whole way of conversation, as he was certainly the best-bred man of the age; but, when it appeared how little could be built on his promise, they were cured of the fondness that he was apt to raise in them. When he saw young men of Quality, who had something more than ordinary in them, he drew them about him, and set himself to corrupt them both in religion and morality; in which he proved so unhappily successful, that he left England much changed, at his death, from what he had found it at his restoration. He loved to talk over all the stories of his life to every new man that came about him. His stay in Scotland, and the share he had in the war of Paris, in carrying messages from the one side to the other, were his common topics. He went over these in a very graceful manner; but so often, and copiously, that all those, who had been long accustomed to them, grew weary of them; and, when he entered on those stories, they usually withdrew; so that he often began them in a full audience, and, before he had done, there were not above four or five left about him; which drew a severe jest from Wilmot Earl of Rochester. He said, he wondered to see a man have so good a memory, as to repeat the same story without losing the least circumstance, and yet not remember, that he had told it to the same persons the very day before. This made him fond of strangers; for they hearkened to all his often-repeated stories, and went away as in a rapture, at such an uncommon condescension in a King.

‘ His person and temper, his vices as well as his fortune, resemble the character that we have given us of Tiberius so much, that it were easy to draw a parallel between them. Tiberius’s banishment, and his coming afterwards to reign, make the comparison, in that respect, come pretty near. His hating of business, and his love of pleasures; his raising of favourites and trusting them intirely; and his pulling them down and hating them excessively; his art of covering deep designs, particularly of revenge, with an appearance of softness; bring them so near a likeness, that I did not wonder much to observe the resemblance of their face and person.

person. At Rome, I saw one of the last statues made for Tiberius after he had lost his teeth; but, abating the alteration which that made, it was so like King Charles, that Prince Borghese, and Signior Dominico, to whom it belonged, did agree with me in thinking, that it looked like a statue made for him.

‘ Few things ever went near his heart; the Duke of Gloucester’s death seemed to touch him much; but those who knew him best thought it was because he had lost him, by whom only he could have balanced the surviving brother, whom he hated, and yet embroiled all his affairs to preserve the succession to him.

‘ His ill conduct in the first Dutch war, and those terrible calamities of the plague and fire of London, with that loss and reproach which he suffered by the insult at Chatham, made all people conclude there was a curse upon his government. His throwing the public hatred at that time upon Lord Clarendon was both unjust and ungrateful; and, when his people had brought him out of all his difficulties, upon his entering into the triple alliance, his selling that to France, and his entering on the second Dutch war with as little colour as he had for the first; his beginning it with the attempt on the Dutch Smyrna fleet; the shutting up the Exchequer; and his declaration for toleration, which was a step for the introduction of Popery; make such a chain of black actions, flowing from blacker designs, that it amazed those who had known all this, to see with what impudent strains of flattery addresses were penned during his life, and yet more grossly after his death. His contributing so much to the raising the greatness of France, chiefly at sea, was such an error, that it could not flow from want of thought or of true sense. Rouvigny told me, he desired that all the methods the French took, in the increase and conduct of their naval force, might be sent him; and, he said, he seemed to study them with concern and zeal. He shewed what errors they committed, and how they ought to be corrected, as if he had been a Viceroy to France, rather than a King that ought to have watched over and prevented the progress they made, as the greatest of all the mischiefs that could happen to him or to his people. They that judged the most favourably of this thought it was done out of revenge to the Dutch, that, with the assistance of so great a fleet as France could join to his own, he might be able to destroy them. But others put a worse construction on it; and thought, that, seeing he could not quite master or deceive his subjects by his own

strength and management, he was willing to help forward the greatness of the French at sea, that, by their assistance, he might more certainly subdue his own people; according to what was generally believed to have fallen from Lord Clifford: ‘ That, if the King must be in a dependence, it was better to pay it to a great and generous King, than to five hundred of his own insolent subjects.’ No part of his character looked wickeder, as well as meaner, than that he, all the while that he was professing to be of the Church of England, expressing both zeal and affection to it, was yet secretly reconciled to the Church of Rome: Thus mocking God, and deceiving the world with so gross a prevarication. And his not having the honesty or courage to own it at the last; his not shewing any sign of the least remorse for his ill-led life, or any tenderness, either for his subjects in general, or for the Queen and his servants; and his recommending only his mistresses and their children to his brother’s care; would have been a strange conclusion to any other life, but was well enough suited to all the other parts of his.

‘ The two papers found in his strong box concerning religion, and afterwards published by his brother, looked like study and reasoning. Tennyson told me, he saw the original in Pepy’s hand, to whom King James trusted them for some time. They were interlined in several places, and the interlinings seemed to be writ in a hand different from that in which the papers were writ; but he was not so well acquainted with the King’s hand, as to make any judgment in the matter, whether they were writ by him, or not. All that knew him, when they read them, did, without any sort of doubting, conclude, that he never composed them; for he never read the Scriptures, nor laid things together, further than to turn them to a jest, or for some lively expression. These papers were probably writ either by Lord Bristol, or by Lord Aubigny, who knew the secret of his religion, and gave him those papers, as abstracts of some discourses they had with him on those heads, to keep him fixed to them. And it is very probable, that they, apprehending their danger, if any such papers had been found about him, writ in their hand, might prevail with him to copy them out himself, though his laziness that way made it certainly no easy thing to bring him to give himself so much trouble. He had talked over a great part of them to myself; so that, as soon as I saw them, I remembered his expressions, and perceived that he had made himself master of the argument, as far as those pa-
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pers could carry him; but the publishing them shewed a want of judgment, or of regard to his memory, in those who did it; for the greatest kindness, that could be shewn to his memory, would have been to let both his papers and himself be forgotten.

After seeing, in this character, all that can be said to the disadvantage of Charles II, the reader, doubtless, will not be displeased to behold the picture of the same Prince, drawn a little differently by a very able hand, I mean John Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, who was no enemy to the King or the Royal family. He has laboured this description with all possible care. I omit a short introduction concerning the author, to come at once to the character of the King:

‘As to the King’s religion, it was more Deism than Popery; which he owed more to the liveliness of his parts, and carelessness of his temper, than either to reading or much consideration; for his quickness of apprehension, at first view, could discern thro’ the several cheats of pious pretences; and his natural laziness confirmed him in an equal mistrust of them all, for fear he should be troubled with examining which religion was best. If, in his early travels, and late administration, he seemed a little biased to one sort of religion; the first is only to be imputed to a certain easiness of temper, and a complaisance for that company he then was forced to keep; and the last was no more than his being tired (which he soon was in any difficulty) with those bold oppositions in Parliament, which made him almost throw himself into the arms of a Roman-catholic party, so remarkable in England for their loyalty, who embraced him gladly, and lulled him asleep with those enchanting songs of absolute sovereignty, which the best and wisest of Princes are often unable to resist. And, though he engaged himself on that side more fully at a time when it is in vain and too late to dissemble, we ought less to wonder at it, than to consider, that our very judgments are apt to grow, in time, as partial as our affections; and thus, by accident only, he became of their opinion, in his weakness, who had so much endeavoured always to contribute to his power. He loved ease and quiet; to which his unnecessary wars are so far from being a contradiction, that they are rather a proof of it, since they were made chiefly to comply with those persons, whose dissatisfaction would have proved more uneasy to one of his humour, than all that distant noise of cannon, which he would often listen to with a great deal of tranquillity. Besides, the great and almost only pleasure of mind, he appeared addicted to, was shipping and

sea-affairs; which seemed to be so much his talent, both for knowledge as well as inclination, that a war of that kind was rather an entertainment, than any disturbance to his thoughts. If he did not go himself at the head of so magnificent a fleet, it is only to be imputed to that eagerness of military glory in his brother, who, under the shew of a decent care for preserving the royal person from danger, engrossed all that sort of honour to himself, with as much jealousy of any other’s interposing in it, as a King of another temper would have had of his, though without reason.—It is certain, no Prince was ever more fitted by nature for his country’s interest, than he was in all his maritime inclinations; which might have proved of sufficient advantage to this nation, if he had been as careful in depressing all such improvements in France, as of advancing and encouraging our own: But, it seems, he wanted jealousy in all his inclinations, which leads us to consider him in his pleasures; where he was rather abandoned than luxurious; and, like our female libertines, apter to be debauched for the satisfaction of others, than to seek with choice where most to please himself. I am of opinion also, that, in his latter time, there was as much of laziness as of love, in all those hours he passed among his mistresses; who, after all, served only to fill up his seraglio, while a bewitching kind of pleasure, called flattery, and talking without any constraint, was the true Sultana Queen he delighted in.

‘He was surely inclined to justice; for nothing else would have retained him so fast to the succession of a brother, against a son he was so fond of, and the humour of a party which he so much feared. I am willing also to impute to his justice whatever seems, in some measure, to contradict the general opinion of his clemency; as, his suffering always the rigour of the law to proceed, not only against all highwaymen, but also several others, in whose cases the lawyers (according to their wonted custom) had used sometimes a great deal of hardship and severity. His understanding was quick and lively in little things, and sometimes would soar high enough in great ones, but unable to keep it up with any long attention or application: Witty in all sorts of conversation; and telling a story so well, that, not out of flattery, but for the pleasure of hearing it, we used to seem ignorant of what he had repeated to us ten times before; as a good comedy will bear the being seen often. Of a wonderful mixture; losing all his time, and, till of late, setting his whole heart on the fair sex, yet neither angry with rivals;

nor

nor in the least nice, as to their being beloved; and, while he sacrificed all things to his mistresses, he would use to grudge and be uneasy at their losing a little of it again at play, though never so necessary for their diversion: Nor would he venture five pounds at tennis to those servants, who might obtain as many thousands, either before he came thither, or as soon as he left off. Not false to his word, but full of dissimulation, and very adroit at it, yet no man easier to be imposed on; for his great dexterity was in cozening himself, by gaining a little one way, while it cost him ten times as much another; and by caressing those persons most, who had deluded him the ofteneft; and yet the quickest in the world at spying such a ridicule in another. Familiar, easy, and good-natured; but, for great offences, severe and inflexible; also, in one week's absence, quite forgetting those servants, to whose faces he could hardly deny any thing. In the midst of all his remissness, so industrious and indefatigable on some particular occasions, that no man would either toil longer, or be able to manage it better.

He was so liberal as to ruin his affairs by it; for want, in a King of England, turns things just upside down, and exposes a Prince to his people's mercy. It did yet worse in him, for it forced him also to depend on his great neighbour of France, who played the brother with him sufficiently in all those times of extremity. Yet this profuseness of his did not so much proceed from his overvaluing those he favoured, as from his undervaluing any sums of money which he did not see; though he found his error in this, but I confess a little of the latest. He had so natural an aversion to all formality, that, with as much wit as most Kings ever had, and with as majestic a mien, yet he could not, on premeditation, act the part of a King for a moment, either at Parliament or at Council, either in words or gesture; which carried him into the other extreme, more inconvenient of the two, of letting all distinction and ceremony fall to the ground,

as useless and foppish. His temper, both of body and mind, was admirable, which made him an easy generous lover, a civil obliging husband, a friendly brother, an indulgent father, and a good-natured master. If he had been as solicitous about improving the faculties of his mind, as he was in the management of his bodily health; though, alas! the one proved unable to make his life long, the other had not failed to have made it famous. He was an illustrious exception to all the common rules of physiognomy; for, with a most Saturnine harsh sort of countenance, he was both of a merry and merciful disposition; and, in the last thirty years of his life, as fortunate, as those of his father had been dismal and tumultuous.

If his death has been, by some, suspected of being untimely, it may be partly imputed to his extreme healthy constitution, which made the world as much surprised at his dying before threescore, as if nothing but an ill accident could have killed him. I would not say any thing on so sad a subject, if I did not think silence itself would in such a case signify too much; and therefore, as an impartial writer, I am obliged to observe, that the most knowing and most discerning of his physicians, Doctor Short, did not only believe him poisoned, but thought himself so too, not long after, for having declared his opinion a little too boldly. But here I must needs take notice of an unusual piece of justice, which yet all the world has almost unanimously agreed to; I mean, in not suspecting his successor of the least connivance in so horrid a villainy; and perhaps there never was a more remarkable instance of the wonderful power of truth and innocence; for it is next to a miracle, that so unfortunate a Prince, in the midst of all those disadvantages he lies under, should be yet cleared of this, even by his greatest enemies, notwithstanding all those circumstances that used to give a suspicion, and that extreme malice which has of late attended him in all his other actions.

[To be continued.]

The CHARACTER of King CHARLES II. from SMOLLETT'S History of England.

CHARLES II. was in his person tall and swarthy; and his countenance marked with strong harsh lineaments. His penetration was keen, his judgment clear, his understanding extensive, his conversation lively and entertaining; and he possessed the talent of wit and ridicule. He was easy of access, polite, and affable: Had he been limited to a private station, he would have passed for the most agreeable and best-

natured man of the age in which he lived. His greatest enemies allow him to have been a civil husband, an obliging lover, an affectionate father, and an indulgent master; even as a Prince, he manifested an aversion to cruelty and injustice. Yet these good qualities were more than over-balanced by his weakness and defects. He was a scoffer at religion, and a libertine in his morals; careless, indolent, profuse; abandoned to effeminate

effeminate pleasure; incapable of any noble enterprise; a stranger to manly friendship and gratitude; deaf to the voice of honour; blind to the allurements of glory; and, in a word, wholly destitute of every active virtue. Being himself unprincipled, he believed mankind were false, perfidious, and interested; and therefore he practised dissimulation for his own convenience. He was strongly attached to the French manners, government, and Monarch: He was dissatisfied with his own limited prerogative. The majority of his own subjects he despised or hated, as hypocrites, fanatics, and republicans, who had persecuted his father and himself, and sought the destruction of the monarchy. In these sentiments he could not be supposed to pursue the interest of the nation; on the contrary, he seemed to think

that his own safety was incompatible with the honour and advantage of his people. Had he been an absolute Prince, the subjects would have found themselves quiet and happy under a mild administration; but, harassed as he was, by a powerful opposition, and perplexed with perpetual indigence, he thought himself obliged, for his own ease and security, to prosecute measures which rendered his reign a misfortune to the kingdom, and intailed upon him the contempt of all the other powers in Europe. Yet that misfortune did not immediately affect the nation in its commercial concerns. Trade and manufactures flourished more in this reign than at any other æra of the English monarchy. Industry was crowned with success, and the people in general lived in ease and affluence.

An Account of the COINS of King CHARLES II.

With his Crown and Half-Crown elegantly engraved.

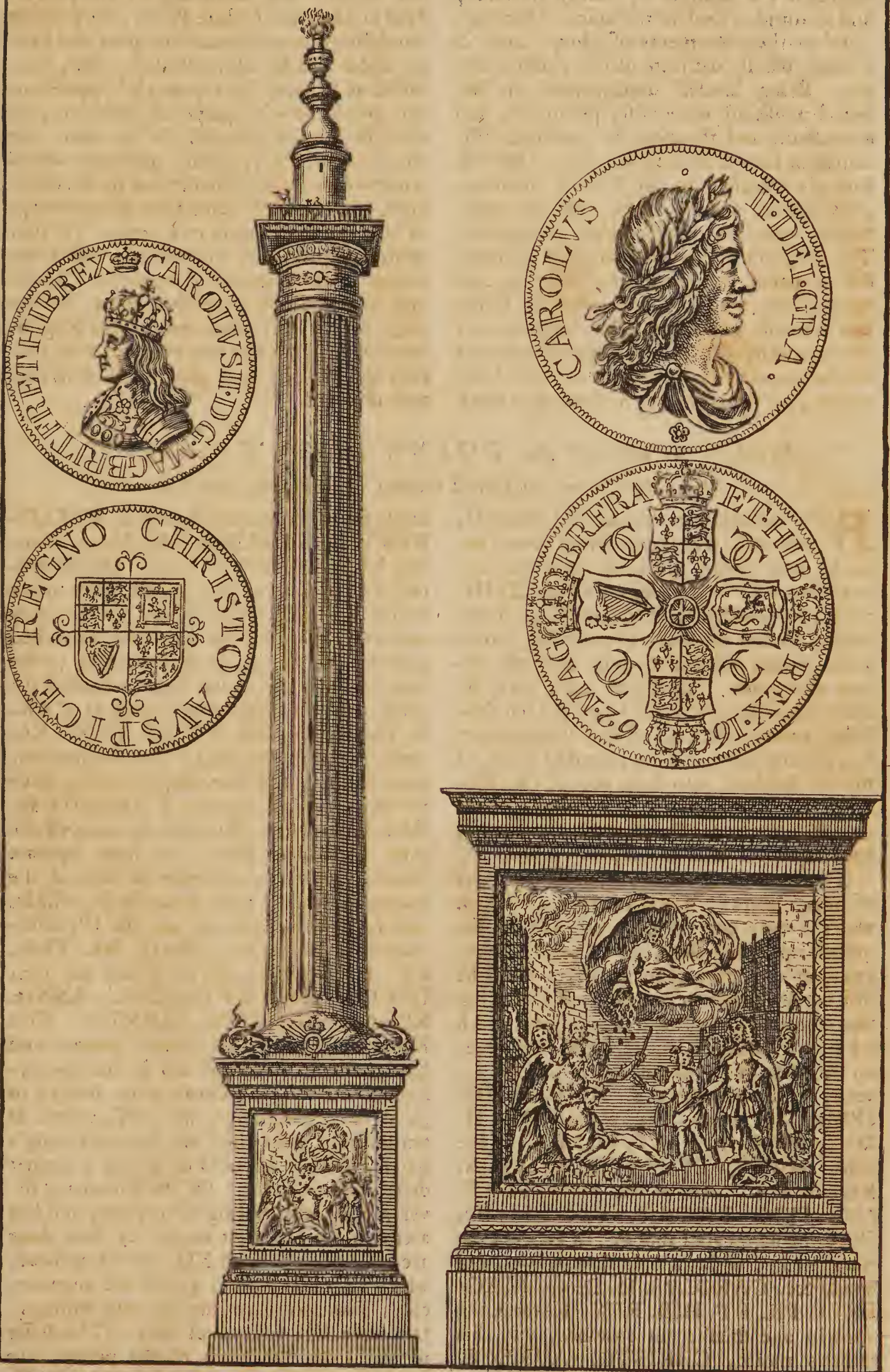
BY an indenture in the 12th of Charles II, gold and silver monies were coined into the same pieces, and at the same rates, as in the second of Charles I, see Vol. XVIII, page 177.—By another indenture, in the twenty-second of King Charles II, crown gold, twenty-two carats fine, and two carats allay, was coined into 44 l. 10 s. by tale; namely, into pieces to go for ten shillings, twenty shillings, forty shillings, or five pounds apiece; and a pound of silver, of the old standard, into three pounds two shillings by tale; namely, into crowns, half-crowns, shillings, half-shillings, groats, half-sixpences, half-groats, and pence.

The money of King Charles II. was of three sorts: The hammered, which was the only current coin, till 1663; the milled upon the side; and that with the graining or letters upon the edge.—The first money that bore the name of this King was coined at Pontefract castle; round which is inscribed CAROLVS. SECVNDVS. 1648. on each side of the middle tower is P C; reverse, a crown, with C R. DUM. SPIRO. SPERO. a crown hath CAROLVS II. D. G. MAG. B. F. ET. H. REX. In the field, HANC. DEVS. DEDIT. 1648. Reverse P. C. Above the castle, POST. MORTEM. PATRIS. PRO. FILIO. Upon the hammered money, in general, he is represented with the half-face, crown, and band, &c. CAROLVS. II. D. G. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX. Reverse, the arms in one shield, not crowned, with his father's motto, CHRISTO. AUSPICE. REGNO.—The gold-coins have, on one side, the King's head laureat, with a youthful countenance. Reverse, the arms in a

single shield, crowned between C. R. FLORENT. CONCORDIA REGNA. Another has XX behind the head. On the money called Cutters the legend goes quite round the head; which it does not in a very neat cutter, called by some the un-milled guinea; the King's head extending to the rim, without the initial figures behind the head, and the titles abbreviated to CAR. D. G. M. BR. FR. ET HI. REX. Reverse as the former, 1662. The five pounds, three pounds, and forty-shilling pieces have the King's head laureat, CAROLUS II. DEI. GRATIA. Reverse, the arms of the four kingdoms, single, in four separate shields, crowned; a scepter in each of the vacancies, with a rose, fleur-de-lis, thistle, and harp at the points, and the C's interlinked in the center; MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. 1673. Upon the rim, DECUS. ET. TVTAMEN. ANNO. REGNI. VICESIMO. QUINTO. This King was the first that coined guineas and half-guineas, which he did in his twenty-second year: The guineas were ordered to go at twenty shillings, the half-guineas at ten shillings: As they are in every body's hands, there is no need of giving a further description of them. Of the hammered silver-money, the shilling is very fair, and has a crown for the mint-mark; of these there are two sorts, one with XII. behind the head, which the other wants; as also the inner circle. The six-pences are like the shillings; but have VI. instead of XII. The lesser pieces, from the groat to the penny, are marked with the initial figures III. III. II. I. behind the head; except upon some of the two-pences, which want the figures.

This

The COINS of KING CHARLES II.



And the Monument erected on account of the Fire of London.

This hammered money continued current till 1663, when the milled money came to be in use: Of this there is a very fair crown, having a rose under the King's head laureat, from thence called the rose-crown, CAROLVS II. DEI GRA. Reverse, MAG BR. FRA ET. HIB REX. 1662. The arms of the four kingdoms in four shields, France and England quartered together in the first and fourth: Each shield is crowned; between them are C's interlinked; and St. George's cross radiant in the center: Upon the rim, DECVS. ET. TUTAMEN. The half-crowns are like the crowns, only one has the year in figures upon the rim, ANNO REGNI. XVIII. The milled shillings are neatly struck, having the C's between the four shields crowned; with the arms single

and inscribed as the crown: Upon some is an elephant; upon others the Prince's feathers; and a third has the scepters. The six-pence is like the shilling. The groat has four C's interlinked, with a rose, thistle, fleur-de-lis, and harp in the vacancies. The three-pence, two-pence, and penny, have as many C's thereon crowned.——In 1672, the King coined copper half-pence and farthings: They have, on one side, the King's head laureat, CAROLUS. A. CAROLO. Reverse Britannia, and round her BRITANNIA. with the year in the exergue. There was another farthing coined, of rare copper, having, on the reverse, QVATUOR. MARIA. VINDICO. Exergue, BRITANNIA. But these were called in, to please the French King.

To illustrate the other Part of the annexed Plate, which contains an accurate Representation of the Monument that was erected in perpetual Remembrance of the dreadful Fire of London, it was thought proper to subjoin its History and Description, whereby our Readers will be able to form a competent Idea of one of the most memorable Events in the Reign of King Charles II.

ON the east-side of Fish-street-hill stands this monument, seated in a square open to the street, erected in perpetual memory of the dreadful fire of London, that happened the 2d day of September, 1666, with inscriptions, and divers figures artificially cut out in stone, importing its history. It was ordered by act of Parliament to be erected near the place where the conflagration began, and was accordingly set up where the church of St. Margaret New-fish-street stood, which is not above one hundred and thirty feet from the very house where the fire first broke out: And, against the side of this house now erected, is cut in a stone an inscription, importing the same:

'Here, by the permission of Heaven, hell broke loose upon this Protestant city, from the malicious hearts of barbarous Papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert: Who confessed, and, on the ruins of this place, declared his fact, for which he was hanged, viz. That here began the dreadful fire, which is described, and perpetuated, on and by the neighbouring pillar, erected anno 1668 — in the mayoralty of Sir Patience Ward, Knt. It was then a baker's shop, now a cooper's house.'

This monument stands upon an ascent from the street three or four steps of stone, upon a large vault of stone arched: The column is of the Doric order, built all of excellent Portland stone, the plinth whereof is twenty-seven feet square. Upon three sides of the pedestal, which is twenty-one

feet and an half square, there are inscriptions; on the west-side figures.

The basis is said to be twenty-seven feet, and, from the basis, the height two hundred and two feet; begun in the mayoralty of Sir Richard Ford, 1671, and finished in the mayoralty of Sir Joseph Sheldon, 1676.

The basis of the monument, on that side towards the street, hath a representation of the destruction of the city by the fire, and the restitution of it, by several curiously engraved figures in full proportion: First is the figure of a woman, representing London, sitting on ruins, in a most disconsolate posture, her head hanging down, and her hair all loose about her, the sword lying by her, and her left-hand carelessly laid upon it: A second figure is Time, with his wings and bald head, coming behind her, and gently lifting her up: Another female figure on the side of her, laying her hand upon her, and, with a scepter winged in her other hand, directing her to look upwards; for it points up to two beautiful goddesses sitting in the clouds, one leaning upon a Cornucopia, denoting Plenty; the other having a palm-branch in her left-hand, signifying Victory or Triumph: Underneath this figure of London, in the midst of the ruins, is a dragon, with his paw upon the shield of a red cross, London's arms; over her head is the description of houses burning, and flames breaking out through the windows: Behind her are citizens looking on, and some lifting up their hands.

Opposite these figures is a pavement of stone raised with three or four steps. On which appears king Charles II. in a Roman habit, with a truncheon in his right-hand, and a laurel about his head, coming towards the woman, in the foresaid despairing posture: And giving order to three others to descend the steps towards her: The first hath wings on her head, and a crowd of naked boys dancing, and in her hand something resembling an harp. Then another figure of one going down the steps following her, resembling Architecture, shewing a scheme or model for building of the city, held in the right-hand, and the left holding a square and compasses. Behind these two stands another figure more obscure holding up an hat, denoting Liberty. Next, behind the King is the Duke of York, holding a garland ready to crown the rising city, and a sword lifted up in the other hand to defend her. Behind this, a third figure with an Earl's coronet on his head. A fourth figure behind all, holding a lion with a bridle in his mouth. Over these figures is represented an house in building, and a labourer going up a ladder with an hod upon his back. Lastly, underneath the stone pavement, whereon the King stands, is a good figure of Envy peeping forth, gnawing an heart. These were the work of that admirable sculptor, Mr. Gabriel Cibber, who likewise carved those two most excellent figures over the great gates in the front of Bethlem Hospital, in Moorfields.

The English of the Latin inscription on one side is:

' In the year of our Lord 1666, the 4th of the Nones of September, from hence eastwards 202 feet distance, which is the height of this column, a fire broke out at midnight, which, gathering strength by a high wind, spread its ravages far and near, rushing on with incredible noise and impetuosity. It consumed 89 churches, the city gates, the halls of justice, many public edifices, and hospitals, schools, libraries, a considerable number of great mens houses, 13,200 other houses, and 400 streets. Of the 26 wards, it utterly destroyed 15, and left eight others shattered and half burnt. The ruins of the city were 436 acres, from the Tower along the banks of the Thames to the Temple, and thence from the north-east gate along the walls to the top of Fleet-ditch. It proved destructive of the wealth and fortunes of many citizens, but spared their lives. Nothing could so nearly resemble the last and general conflagration, and so rapid was the havock, that a very short time saw the city in a most flourishing and abject condition.

The third day, this fatal fire, after defeating all human counsels, and all possible efforts to curb its violence, by the command of Heaven, as it is just to believe, was brought to a stand, and on all sides was much abated. [But the fury of the Papists, the cause of this desolation, is not yet extinguished.]

Which last words, containing an offensive truth, were erased at King James's accession to the crown, and reinscribed soon after the Revolution.

The English of the Latin inscription on the other side:

' The most clement Prince, Charles II, son of Charles the Martyr, and King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, full of compassion at the sight of such bitter distress, made many provisions, whilst even yet the ruins were smoking, towards the rebuilding of his city, and giving some consolation to the citizens to alleviate the sense of their heavy losses. He eased them of taxes, and, graciously receiving the petitions of the Magistrates and people of London, laid them before the Senate of the kingdom, who immediately decreed, that all public works and buildings should be restored to a better form by the public money, arising from the tax on pit-coal; that the churches, and particularly St. Paul's, should be raised from their foundations with all due magnificence; that new bridges, gates, and prisons should be built, channels and conduit-pipes cleared, streets laid out in a regular form, declivities levelled, lanes opened, and market-places set apart in different areas. They also decreed, that every house should be borne up and encompassed by middle walls, and all houses to rise in front with equal height, and all the walls to be made firm and compact with squared stones or brick. The time of building was not to be protracted by any beyond seven years; all suits at law which might arise from the fixing of bounds, were prevented by a regulation in that case provided and enacted, and, to complete this salutary work of renovation, annual supplications were decreed, and this Monument was erected for the perpetual remembrance of posterity.

All with alacrity set to work; London rises from its ruins, but, whether with more celerity or splendor, it cannot be determined. Three years only, finished, what was thought the work of an age.'

About the plinth of the lower pedestal are some lines, which charge the Papists with the burning of the city; as in the time of the fire, and for some space afterwards, was generally

nerally believed; and many were taken up upon suspicion of being employed therein, and one tried, condemned, and executed for it. The said lines remained for some time, but, upon the access of King James II. to the crown, they were thought fit to be beaten out, and utterly defaced; and so by order they were. But, when King William came to reign, then the same words were deeply engraven a-new, and are as follows:

'This pillar was set up in perpetual remembrance of the most dreadful burning of this Protestant city, begun and carried on by the treachery and malice of the Popish faction, in the beginning of September, in the year of our Lord 1666, in order to the effecting their horrid plot for the extirpating the Protestant religion and English liberties, and to introduce Popery and slavery.'

Upon the pedestal is the column erected; the body or shaft whereof is fluted, and contains in length from the pedestal to the balcony an hundred and thirty-three feet, and from the balcony to the top of the flame is thirty-eight feet; and the whole height of this Monument from the ground, besides the vault and foundation, to the top of the flame, two hundred and two feet; the circumference of the shaft is forty-seven and a half feet: Its diameter is fifteen feet; the hollow cylinder is nine feet diameter; the thickness of the stone wall of the cylinder, or shaft, is three feet; it hath three hundred and forty-five steps, or stairs, from the ground up to the balcony; and niches in the wall with seats to rest in, as people go up; and from the balcony upwards is a ladder of iron steps to go into the urn, out of which the flame all gilt with gold issueth; and to the stairs, having an open newel, there is a rail of iron, to rest the hand upon all the way up. This Monument is not unlike those two ancient white marble pillars at Rome, erected in honour of the Emperors Trajan and Antoninus, which were built above fifteen hundred years since, and are still standing intire.

All this Monument, taken together, is a curious piece of workmanship, and the charges, in erecting the same, amounted to 13,700 l. and upwards. This building loftily shews itself above the houses, and gives a gallant prospect, for many miles round, to those that are in the balcony; and it being such a curiosity, that so many people have a desire to go up, and look about them from thence; there is one that hath the keeping it, with a salary allowed for his attendance, besides the money that people give him.

Notwithstanding the inscription on the basis of the Monument charges the Papists

with firing the city, our best historians are in doubt, whether it was done designedly, or not; and even Bishop Burnet, who was no friend to the Papists, seems to be of opinion, it was accidental. It is still a great secret, says the Bishop, whether this fire was casual, or designed; but adds, that, a body of the English, during the Dutch war, landing on the island of the Uly, in Holland, and burning a Dutch town, some of their countrymen offered to retaliate the injury, by setting London on fire; and some of our Dissenters, who were hanged for high treason, in conspiring against the government, about this time, confessed, at their execution, that they had been solicited to assist in the design of burning London; so that, if it was done designedly, he seems to insinuate, that it was the English Dissenters and Republicans who were confederated with the destined enemies of the kingdom, were the authors of this calamity, rather than the Papists. He adds indeed, that one Hubbard, a French Papist, who was looked upon as a madman, from the confused account he gave of it, confessed himself to be the incendiary, and was hanged on his own evidence.

It gave some countenance also, he observed, to the story of the Papists firing the city, that Mr. Grant, a Papist, who was employed in the water-works belonging to the New River at Islington, turned off all the water the night before, and carried away the keys; so that, when the fire broke out next morning, there was no water found in the pipes; however, the Bishop proceeds to declare, that he was determined in his own judgment by Sir Thomas Littleton, who was of the committee in the House of Commons, that examined all the presumptions of the city's being fired, who often assured this reverend Prelate, That there was no clear presumption made out, and that many stories, which were published with great assurance, came to nothing on a strict examination.

It seems very uncertain therefore, whether any of our Dissenters, who held a correspondence with our enemies, the French and Dutch, were concerned in firing the city; but it is highly probable, that the design of our Republicans, in charging the Papists with this fact, was to clear themselves of the guilt, there being a great deal of reason to suspect, they had a hand in it, or, if not, that they intended it about that time; for, at the Sessions at the Old Bailey, in the beginning of the year 1666, John Rathbone, an old Oliverian Officer, William Sanders, Henry Tucker, Thomas Flint, Thomas Evans, John Miles, William Wescot, and John Cole, all of them Officers and soldiers in the grand rebellion, were indicted for

conspiring the death of his Majesty Charles the Second, and for that end had agreed to surprise the Tower, assassinate General Monk, and fire the city. That there was a grand council of the Republicans assembled in London, from whence the conspirators received their orders, and this council was directed by another, which sat in Holland with the States; and it appeared further, that the third day of December, this very year, was pitched upon by them, for firing the city, as the luckiest day to their party.

The evidence against the prisoners was full and clear, and they confirmed it by their own confession, at the place of execution, and particularly, that they had been dealt with, to assist in firing the city of London, which was actually fired about the time agreed on; and if we reflect, that the French and Dutch were then in a confederacy against this nation, and their fleets endeavouring to join at this instant, in order to invade us: That the Scots Cameronians were at the same time in open rebellion, and the English Republicans conspiring with the Scots malecontents, and our avowed enemies, to subvert the government, while their brethren were piloting the Dutch to Chatham, to destroy the royal navy: Was there not a strong presumption, that some of them were concerned in setting the city on fire?

But further it appears, there was no foundation for the story of Grant's turning off the water, at the time of the fire; for he had no concern in the water-works till afterwards; and mad Hubbard, who confessed himself guilty, was not a Papist, but a Hugonot, or Presbyterian, and did not land in England, till two days after the fire, as appeared afterwards. Perhaps, the mad Enthusiast might be proud of firing the city, and thereby rendering his name immortal, as another incendiary was of burning Diana's temple.

The Monument is the noblest modern column in the world, and in some respects may vie with those celebrated ones of antiquity. Nothing can be more bold and surprising, nothing more beautiful and harmonious. The bas-relief on the base, allowing for some few defects, is finely imagined, and executed as well; and nothing about it can be cavilled at, but the inscription; but, for the situation, nothing can be more ridiculous, unless the reason assigned for erecting it there. Had it been raised where Cheapside conduit stood, it would have been as effectual a memorial of the calamity it was designed to record, and would at once have added an inexpressible beauty to the vista, and received as much as it gave.

We cannot complete this description and

history of the Monument better, than by giving here a very authentic and circumstantial account of the dreadful fire of London, such as we find it in the life of the Earl of Clarendon, written by himself, and lately printed at Oxford from his original manuscripts.

An Account of the Fire of London, by Edward Earl of Clarendon, Lord High Chancellor of England.

It was upon the first day of September, in the dismal year of 1666 (in which many prodigies were expected, and so many really fell out) that that memorable and terrible fire brake out in London, which begun about midnight, or nearer the morning of Sunday, in a baker's house, at the end of Thames-street, next the Tower, there being many little narrow alleys and very poor houses about the place where it first appeared; and then finding such store of combustible materials, as that street is always furnished with in timber houses, the fire prevailed so powerfully, that that whole street and the neighbourhood were in so short a time turned to ashes, that few persons had time to save and preserve any of their goods; but were a heap of people almost as dead with the sudden distraction, as the ruins were which they sustained. The Magistrates of the city assembled quickly together, and with the usual remedies of buckets, which they were provided with: But the fire was too ravenous to be extinguished with such quantities of water as those instruments could apply to it, and fastened still upon new materials before it had destroyed the old. And tho' it raged furiously all that day, to that degree that all men stood amazed, as spectators only, no man knowing what remedy to apply, nor the Magistrates what orders to give: Yet it kept within some compass, burned what was next, and laid hold only on both sides; and the greatest apprehension was of the Tower, and all considerations entered upon how to secure that place.

But in the night the wind changed, and carried the danger from thence, but with so great and irresistible violence, that, as it kept the English and Dutch fleets from grappling when they were so near each other, so it scattered the fire from pursuing the line it was in with all its force, and spread it over the city: So that they, who went late to bed at a great distance from any place where the fire prevailed, were awakened before the morning with their own house's being in a flame; and, whilst endeavour was used to quench that, other houses were discovered to be burning, which were near no place from whence

whence they could imagine the fire could come ; all which kindled another fire in the breasts of men, almost as dangerous as that within their houses.

Monday morning produced first a jealousy, and then an universal conclusion, that this fire came not by chance, nor did they care where it began ; but the breaking out in several places at so great distance from each other made it evident, that it was by conspiracy and combination. And this determination could not hold long without discovery of the wicked authors, who were concluded to be all the Dutch and all the French in the town, tho' they had inhabited the same places above twenty years. All of that kind, or if they were strangers, of what nation soever, were laid hold of ; and after all the ill usage that can consist in words, and some blows and kicks, they were thrown into prison. And, shortly after, the same conclusion comprehended all the Roman-catholics, who were in the same predicament of guilt and danger, and quickly found that their only safety consisted in keeping within doors ; and yet some of them, and of Quality, were taken by force out of their houses, and carried to prison.

When this rage spread as far as the fire, and every hour brought reports of some bloody effects of it, worse than in truth there were, the King distributed many of the Privy-council into several quarters of the city, to prevent, by their authorities, those inhumanities which he heard were committed. In the mean time, even they or any other person thought it not safe to declare, ' That they believed that the fire came by accident, or that it was not a plot of the Dutch and the French and Papists to burn the city ;' which was so generally believed, and in the best company, that he who said the contrary was suspected for a conspirator, or at best a favourer of them. It could not be conceived, how a house that was distant a mile from any part of the fire could suddenly be in a flame, without some particular malice ; and this case fell out every hour. When a man at the farthest end of Bread-street had made a shift to get out of his house his best and most portable goods, because the fire had approached near them ; he no sooner had secured them, as he thought, in some friend's house in Holborn, which was believed a safe distance, but he saw that very house, and none else near it, in a sudden flame. Nor did there want, in this woeful distemper, the testimony of witnesses who saw this villainy committed, and apprehended men who they were ready to swear threw fire-balls into houses, which were presently burning.

The Lord Hollis and Lord Ashley, who

had their quarters assigned about Newgate-market and the streets adjacent, had many brought to them in custody for crimes of this nature ; and saw, within a very little distance from the place where they were, the people gathered together in great disorder ; and, as they came nearer, saw a man in the middle of them without a hat or cloak, pulled and hauled and very ill used, whom they knew to be a servant to the Portugal Ambassador, who was presently brought to them. And a substantial citizen was ready to take his oath, ' that he saw that man put his hand into his pocket, and throw into a shop a fire-ball ; upon which he saw the house immediately on fire : Whereupon, being on the other side of the way, and seeing this, he cried out to the people to stop that Gentleman, and made all the haste he could himself ;' but the people had first seized upon him, and taken away his sword, which he was ready to draw ; and, he not speaking nor understanding English, they had used him in the manner set down before. The Lord Hollis told him what he was accused of, and ' that he was seen to have thrown somewhat out of his pocket, which they thought to be a fire-ball, into a house which was now on fire :' and the people had diligently searched his pockets to find more of the same commodities, but found nothing that they meant to accuse him of. The man standing in great amazement to hear he was so charged, the Lord Hollis asked him, ' what it was that he pulled out of his pocket, and what it was he threw into the house :' To which he answered, ' that he did not think that he had put his hand into his pocket ; but he remembered very well, that, as he walked in the street, he saw a piece of bread upon the ground, which he took up, and laid upon a shelf in the next house ;' which is a custom or superstition so natural to the Portuguese, that if the King of Portugal were walking, and saw a piece of bread upon the ground, he would take it up with his own hand, and keep it till he saw a fit place to lay it down.

The house being in view, the Lords with many of the people walked to it, and found the piece of bread just within the door upon a board, where he said he laid it ; and the house on fire was two doors beyond it, which the man, who was on the other side of the way, and saw this man put his hand into the house without staying, and presently after the fire break out, concluded to be the same house ; which was very natural in the fright that all men were in : Nor did the Lords, though they were satisfied, set the poor man at liberty ; but, as if there remained ground enough of suspicion, committed him to the constable, to be kept by

him in his own house for some hours, when they pretended they would examine him again. Nor were any persons who were seized upon in the same manner, as multitudes were in all parts of the town, especially if they were strangers or Papists, presently discharged, when there was no reasonable ground to suspect; but all sent to prison, where they were in much more security than they could have been in full liberty, after they were once known to have been suspected; and most of them understood their commitment to be upon that ground, and were glad of it.

The fire and the wind continued in the same excess all Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday till afternoon, and flung and scattered brands burning into all quarters; the nights more terrible than the days, and the light the same, the light of the fire supplying that of the sun. And indeed whoever was an eye-witness of that terrible prospect, can never have so lively an image of the last conflagration till he beholds it; the faces of all people in a wonderful dejection and discomposure, not knowing where they could repose themselves for one hour's sleep, and no distance thought secure from the fire, which suddenly started up before it was suspected; so that people left their houses, and carried away their goods from many places which received no hurt, and whither they afterwards returned again; all the fields full of women and children, who had made a shift to bring thither some goods and conveniences to rest upon, as safer than any houses, where yet they felt such intolerable heat and drought, as if they had been in the middle of the fire. The King and the Duke, who rode from one place to another, and put themselves into great dangers amongst the burning and falling houses, to give advice and direction what was to be done, underwent as much fatigue as the meanest, and had as little sleep or rest; and the faces of all men appeared ghastly, and in the highest confusion. The country sent in carts to help those miserable people who had saved any goods: And by this means, and the help of coaches, all the neighbour villages were filled with more people than they could contain, and more goods than they could find room for; so that those fields became likewise as full as the other about London and Westminster.

It was observed, that where the fire prevailed most, when it met with brick buildings, if it was not repelled, it was so well resisted, that it made a much slower progress; and when it had done its worst, that the timber and all the combustible matter fell, it fell down to the bottom within the house, and the walls stood and inclosed the fire, and it

was burned out without making a farther progress in many of those places; and then the vacancy so interrupted the fury of it, that many times the two or three next houses stood without much damage. Besides the spreading, insomuch as all London seemed but one fire in the breadth of it, it seemed to continue in its full fury a direct line to the Thames side, all Cheapside from beyond the Exchange, through Fleet-street; insomuch as for that breadth, taking in both sides as far as the Thames, there was scarce a house or church standing from the Bridge to Dorset-house, which was burned on Tuesday night after Baynard's Castle.

On Wednesday morning, when the King saw that neither the fire decreased, nor the wind lessened, he even despaired of preserving Whitehall, but was more afraid of Westminster-Abbey. But having observed by his having visited all places, that where there were any vacant places between the houses, by which the progress of the fire was interrupted, it changed its course, and went to the other side; he gave order for pulling down many houses about Whitehall, some whereof were newly built, and hardly finished, and sent many of his choice goods by water to Hampton-court; as most of the persons of Quality in the Strand, who had the benefit of the river, got barges and other vessels, and sent their furniture for their houses to some houses some miles out of the town. And very many on both sides the Strand, who knew not whither to go, and scarce what they did, fled with their families out of their houses into the streets, that they might not be within when the fire fell upon their houses.

But it pleased God, contrary to all expectation, that on Wednesday, about four or five of the clock in the afternoon, the wind fell: And as in an instant the fire decreased, having burned all on the Thames side to the new buildings of the Inner-Temple next to White-Friars, and, having consumed them, was stopped by that vacancy from proceeding farther into that house; but laid hold on some old buildings which joined to Ram-alley, and swept all those into Fleet-street. And, the other side being likewise destroyed to Fetter-lane, it advanced no farther; but left the other part of Fleet-street to the Temple-bar, and all the Strand, unhurt, but what damage the owners of the houses had done to themselves by endeavouring to remove; and it ceased in all other parts of the town near the same time: So that the greatest care then was, to keep good guards to watch the fire that was upon the ground, that it might not break out again. And this was the better performed, because they who had yet their houses

houses standing had not the courage to sleep, but watched with much less distraction, tho' the same distemper still remained in the utmost extent, 'that all this had fallen out by the conspiracy of the French and Dutch with the Papists;' and all gaols were filled with those who were every hour apprehended upon that jealousy; or rather upon some evidence that they were guilty of the crime. And the people were so sottish, that they believed that all the French in the town (which no doubt were a very great number) were drawn into a body, to prosecute those by the sword who were preserved from the fire: And the inhabitants of a whole street have ran in a great tumult one way, upon the rumour that the French were marching at the other end of it; so terrified men were with their own apprehensions.

When the night, though far from being a quiet one, had somewhat lessened the consternation, the first care the King took was, that the country might speedily supply markets in all places, that they who had saved themselves from burning might not be in danger of starving; and, if there had not been extraordinary care and diligence used, many would have perished that way.

The cause of this woeful fire was very probably no other than the displeasure of Almighty God; but, let the cause be what it would, the effect was very terrible; for above two parts of three of that great city were burned to ashes, and those the most rich and wealthy parts of the city, where the greatest warehouses and the best shops stood. The Royal Exchange, with all the streets about it, Lombard-street, Cheapside, Paternoster-row, St. Paul's Church, and almost all the other churches in the city, with the Old-Bailey, Ludgate, all Paul's Church-yard, even to the Thames, and the greatest part of Fleet-street, all which were places the best inhabited, were all burned without one house remaining.

The value or estimate of what that devouring fire consumed, over and above the houses, could never be computed in any degree: For besides that the first night (which in a moment swept away the vast wealth of Thames-street) there was not any thing that could be preserved in respect of the suddenness and amazement (all people being in their beds till the fire was in their houses, and so could save nothing but themselves) the next day with the violence of the wind increased the distraction; nor did many believe that the fire was near them, or that they had reason to remove their goods, till it was upon them, and rendered it impossible.

It was an incredible damage that was and might rationally be computed to be sustained

by one small company, the company of Stationers, in books, paper, and the other lesser commodities which are vendible in that corporation, which amounted to no less than two hundred thousand pounds: In which prodigious loss there was one circumstance very lamentable. All those who dwelt near Paul's, carried their goods, books, paper, and the like, as others of greater trades did their commodities into the large vaults which were under St. Paul's Church, before the fire came thither: Which vaults, though all the church above the ground was afterwards burned, with all the houses round about, still stood firm, and supported the foundation, and preserved all that was within them; until the impatience of those who had lost their houses, and whatsoever they had else, in the fire, made them very desirous to see what they had saved, upon which all their hopes were founded to repair the rest.

It was the fourth day after the fire ceased to flame, though it still burned in the ruins, from whence there was still an intolerable heat, when the booksellers especially, and some other tradesmen, who had deposited all they had preserved in the greatest and most spacious vault, came to behold all their wealth, which to that moment was safe: But the doors were no sooner opened, and the air from without fanned the strong heat within, but first the driest and most combustible matters broke into a flame, which consumed all, of what kind soever, that till then had been unhurt there. Yet they who had committed their goods to some lesser vaults, at a distance from that greater, had better fortune; and having learned from the second ruin of their friends to have more patience, attended till the rain fell, and extinguished the fire in all places, and cooled the air: And then they securely opened the doors, and received all from thence that they had there.

If so vast a damage as two hundred thousand pounds befell that little company of Stationers in books and paper and the like, what shall we conceive was lost in cloth (of which the country clothiers lost all that they had brought up to Blackwell-hall against Michaelmas, which was all burned with that fair structure) in silks of all kinds, in linen, and those richer manufactures? Not to speak of money, plate and jewels, whereof some were recovered out of the ruins of those houses which the owners took care to watch, as containing somewhat that was worth the looking for, and in which deluge there were men ready enough to fish.

The Lord Mayor, tho' a very honest man, was much blamed for want of sagacity in the first night of the fire, before the wind gave

gave it much advancement : For though he came with great diligence as soon as he had notice of it, and was present with the first, yet, having never been used to such spectacles, his consternation was equal to that of other men, nor did he know how to apply his authority to the remedying the present distress ; and when men who were less terrified with the object, pressed him very earnestly, ‘ that he would give order for the present pulling down those houses which were nearest, and by which the fire climbed to go farther,’ (the doing whereof at that time might probably have prevented much of the mischief that succeeded) he thought it not safe counsel, and made no other answer,

‘ than that he durst not do it without the consent of the owners.’ His want of skill was the less wondered at, when it was known afterwards, that some Gentlemen of the Inner-temple would not endeavour to preserve the goods which were in the lodgings of absent persons, nor suffer others to do it, ‘ because, they said, ‘ it was against the law to break up any man’s chamber.’

The so sudden repair of those formidable ruins, and the giving so great beauty to all deformity (a beauty and a lustre that city had never before been acquainted with) is little less wonderful than the fire that consumed it.

An Account of the SPIRIT OF CONTRADICTION, a New Comedy of two Acts.

The PROLOGUE.

SIR S, you’re invited to an humble treat ;
So take short grace, where there’s but
little meat.

We crowd the board with no luxurious meal,
A trifling dish ; — a very Bagatelle :

’Tis season’d high ; but that’s a modish fault,
You’ll find it pepper’d—tho’ it wants the salt.
No squeamish stomach will be here oppress’d,
These light repasts all appetites digest.

Critics, reserve your rules for pompous
feasts ;

We treat you as good-natur’d, friendly
guests.

Tho’ short the bill of fare, it sweet will
prove ;

Mirth is the banquet, and the desert love.

We’ll serve it in. — You’re ready, by your
looks ;

Taste where you please, — but do not curse
your cooks.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

MEN.

Mr. Partlet, a country Gentleman, father
to Harriet,

Lovewel, an Officer in the army, in love
with Harriet,

Steer, a Gentleman grazier, in love with
Harriet,

Randal, Partlet’s gardener,

Ruin, a lawyer.

WOMEN.

Mrs. Partlet, wife to Partlet,

Miss Harriet,

Betty, their servant.

SCENE, Partlet’s garden at his country-house.

In act the first, Randal, Partlet’s gardener, as a prelude to a more ample specimen

of the spirit of contradiction that reigns in the heart of his mistress, vents his indignation against her perverseness, and, with an imprecation familiar to his way of life, wishes, that ‘ the black blight may take her.’ His master Partlet interrupts his soliloquy, asking if he is not possessed ; to which he replies, that he is with a most mischievous sort of spirit, and that a female one, which makes more waste in a garden than a thousand moles, and, with a view of plaguing him, mistakes a tulip for an onion, orders him to ingraft a peach upon a cabbage stalk, saying it was the Italian method, and that perhaps ere long, if she persists in contradicting nature, she will expect colly-flowers from turnip-seed, parsley to produce strawberries, and nectarines to be sown in hot-beds, that they may grow as big as melons. Partlet, understanding his wife had been with him, bids him have patience, and tells him he is come to consult him upon the weighty affair of his daughter’s marriage, in consequence of a proposal to him from two parties, the one a worthy Gentleman of the army, but whose fortune is in expectancy ; the other, his wealthy neighbour Steer, the grazier. Randal’s choice is for the acres, and not the field of honour ; but, whilst he is mustering up his little stock of wit to expatiate on the precarious tenure of the latter, the appearance of Mrs. Partlet breaks off their conversation, and the master, stepping aside into an arbour, charges Randal to make up his quarrel with her on any terms, having great need of him at that juncture. The quarrel, in effect, is in some measure made up ; but Mrs. Partlet, thinking her husband had for certain made his choice, and her daughter Harriet had settled her affection, and having therefore a mighty desire to balk them both, she tampers first with Randal to know his judgment of the matter, presuming it

it to be the same with her husband's, and afterwards with her daughter, to sound her disposition. Randal artfully waves the discourse, and Harriet conceals her passion for Lovewel, yet protests a blind submission to her mother's will. In this perplexity, Mrs. Partlet fixes her choice on Steer, supposing him to be the discarded lover, and accordingly makes the proposal to her husband, who, apprising his daughter of it with great joy, says, that at first he had feigned not to give his approbation, in order to confirm her in her resolution. Whilst he lavishes commendations on Steer's happy situation in life, on account of his great wealth, and strives to mollify the idea of his impoliteness in address and behaviour, Steer himself joins them, and in his own blunt way soon strikes the bargain of a wife with Partlet, by crossing his hand, saying it was his method in Smithfield, and that he had bought an hundred head of cattle in as short a time. Randal, opportunely appearing to be a witness of it, tells them, that, notwithstanding the consent of the parties present, all difficulties were not yet removed; that, when Madam came to understand they were all of one opinion, she would change her's to another directly contrary; and that, in order to carry the point, and make sure of master Steer for a son-in-law, Partlet ought still obstinately to insist on giving his daughter to Mr. Lovewel. To this counsel he added another for bringing Madam to a full pitch of contradiction; and this was, to give her no time for reflection, when found disposed to sign the contract; that the lawyer must be in the secret, the writings ready, only blanks left for the name, and that, while she was pressed hard for Mr. Lovewel, she would certainly, in pure contradiction, order the blanks to be filled up with master Steer's name, and sign the deed in a passion. This advice was deemed excellent. Partlet declared it should be followed, and Steer promised ten guineas to Randal on the wedding-day.

In act the second, Mrs. Partlet declares peremptorily to her husband, that, as he is perpetually thwarting and plaguing her, and that, as she finds it is the very height of obstinacy in him to maintain that Mr. Steer is not a proper match for her daughter, he must prepare to sign the articles within half an hour. Leaving him in a fret, she goes to acquaint Steer of her resolutions, whom she believes to be still in the house. Partlet and Randal applaud themselves for playing their part with dexterity, and Harriet, finding that things at last are come to a crisis, thinks it high time to bring her poor stratagem into play, which should it fail, all her flattering ideas of happiness with Lovewel must va-

nish. Betty, her maid, promises to extricate her from her embarrassment. Whilst they concert their measures together, Mrs. Partlet steals upon them, listening. Harriet leaves the maid to be surprised, as it were, by her mother, who, eager to know the subject of their discourse, promises Betty mighty matters to make a discovery. With a seeming great reluctance, and after some protestations of secrecy made to her, she complies, and tells Madam, that a very dangerous conspiracy had been formed against her, and that Miss Harriet, her husband, and Randal had joined to persuade her of their aversion to Mr. Steer, on purpose to palm him upon her for a son-in-law by contradiction. Here she takes fire, vents bitter exclamations, declares for Lovewel, and abominates Steer: Randal fancies by this sudden change that the Fairies are got into the house; Partlet deems himself strangely unfortunate, that the only time in her life that she did not contradict him at all, should be to contradict him the most; and Harriet, in order to make her mother the more obstinate in favour of Lovewel, pretends great kindness for Steer, yet finds an opportunity to alleviate all the former mortifications she had given Lovewel, who on that account had refused to marry her, by telling him that all the preposterous steps she had taken was to gain her mother's consent to her wishes, and that this was the reason, on her mother's observing every body against him, she had thought fit to take his part, that she might contradict every body, and, by constraining him to marry, to make him also contradict himself. Lovewel is all rapture and transport; but his joy is soon marred by Randal's coming up to them, and insinuating that all their quarrels were feigned, pretended and designed purely to cheat his mistress; and, that she might not be so imposed upon, he had been just letting her into the secret, chiefly because master Steer had promised him ten guineas on his wedding-day. Lovewel, in a rage, asks him why he did not apply to him for fifty; whereupon Randal wishing to see the money, and receiving Lovewel's purse, assures him, that things are not so bad as he imagines; that Madam knows nothing about the matter, and that he will say something in their favour to deserve the money. In short, on Randal's report to Madam of his finding Harriet and Lovewel wrangling and jangling together, she orders Steer immediately out of her house, and, the lawyer, Mr. Ruin, at the same time coming in, with his writings ready for executing, she first signs them herself in a hurry. Harriet signs next by her command; the husband signs after for quietness-sake; and Lovewel signs to oblige her.

her. The deed is now irrevocable, and Lovewel desires Mr. Ruin to depart quickly with it, lest his mother-in-law should recant. The father, finding his daughter pleased, declares he is pleased too ; but the mother, amazed and astonished at her fondness of Lovewel, protests she will never forgive either, and, in revenge for being thus deceived, says, that she will obtain a divorce from her husband, will never see the face of her daughter more, will send her servants to Bridewel, and put the lawyer in the pillory. The scene proves joyous to all but her ; Steer gladly accepts of Betty for his bride, and Lovewel concludes the play with these lines :

When contradiction fain would bear the
fway,

'Tis just and right to baffle all its play ;
That social peace in every house may reign,
And love and merit due reward obtain.

The EPILOGUE, spoken by Mrs.
Ward, who plays the character of Mrs.
Partlet.

BE witnesses all how cruelly I'm us'd,
How patience in poor women is abus'd !
Not husband, daughter, friend, or servant
true :

My last hope, Gentlemen, remains in you, }
Surely you will not contradict me too. }

Ladies, I know you'll take the injur'd part ;
Distress will always reach the tender heart.
Nay, some will surely make the cause their
own ;

There are, I trust, more Partlets here than
one.

In two short words all wifehood's under-
stood ;

In those that Do controul, — and those that
Would.

Well fare the first ; — and let — the humble
fool

Despise her vows, and come to me to school.

The Wives are with me ; and what Maid,
I wonder,

But hopes, one of these days, to keep a hus-
band under !

You husbands, that are tittering yonder,
mum ;

You think me copy'd from your piece at
home.

Each good man finds the character so pat,
There's no persuading but his Juno sat.

Some saucy cit, or, possibly, some Peer, }
May, by and by, at supper, say—my dear, }
Have we, of late, had any poet here ? }

Not so, those Gallery friends I yonder spy,
Sitting demurely, with their Partlets by ;

They, at the comic scene, would burst with
laughter,

Did they not fear, poor souls, that tragedy'd
come after.

Peace, peace, your silence we accept as praise,
A sleeping hornet who would wish to
raise ?

Pity your ears should suffer for your zeal ;
Smile you, who dare not clap,—'twill do as
well.

Grant all one boon, and spare the bard's
affliction,

Let me, alone, possess ' The Spirit of Con-
tradiction.'

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been for several years past the custom of many of the Nobility and Gentry of this kingdom to retire, during a good part of the summer season, partly for the sake of health, and partly of amusement, to several different places on the sea-coasts, it is somewhat surprising, that one particular town on the southern coast of this island, which appeareth to enjoy many advantages and conveniencies, beyond other places so situated, hath hitherto been but little frequented on these occasions. The town I mean is that of Hastings in Suffex ; a place, which seemeth as it were naturally fitted for the reception of such company, as are disposed by either of the abovementioned motives to spend any of their time on the sea-coast. Indeed, were it not that the badness of Suffex roads hath been, for a long space of time, notorious almost to a proverb, and that the roads in that part of the county, in which

the town of Hastings is situated, have been in this respect more especially eminent, one would be at a loss to conjecture, to what cause this event may have been owing, since many Ladies and Gentlemen, who have at different times accidentally stopped in it, have been highly pleased with its situation, and many other circumstances belonging to it, as a sea-port. To speak the truth : The badness of the roads leading to Hastings hath ever been, so far as I can understand, the chief cause assigned by strangers, who have stopped in the place, for its having been no more visited on these occasions. And it must be confessed, this objection hath not been made without good reason. Be this as it may, as the road leading thither from the capital is now turnpiked throughout, and will be completely repaired very early next summer, it is to be presumed this circumstance will be no longer urged by any person

person against visiting this town. Nor indeed is it much to be doubted, as this impediment is now in a great measure, and will very soon be totally removed, that, when the public shall be made acquainted with the several advantages and conveniencies attending it, as a sea-port, many Ladies and Gentlemen will prefer it to other places, on either of the aforesaid occasions. As the badness of the roads, leading to it, hath hitherto prevented these from being commonly known, you will be so good, Sirs, as to give me an opportunity of acquainting the public with them through the channel of your Magazine: In doing which, you will oblige, Gentlemen, your most obedient, humble Servant,

Feb. 9, 1760.

A South Saxon.

HASTINGS is a small but neat market-town, situated on the eastern coast of Sussex, and is chief of the Cinque Ports. It lieth in a direction nearly south-south-east from London, and in almost the same from Tunbridge Wells; from the first of which places it is distant about sixty-five miles, from the last about twenty-eight. The road, leading from London and Tunbridge to this place, hath been turnpiked several years, and, being interspersed all the way, at small distances, with towns and villages, affordeth good accommodations to those who travel on it. The last six miles of this road are remarkably pleasant; indeed, they are thought, by very good judges, to be as pleasant as any six miles, taken together, of any one road in this kingdom; the whole almost of this portion of it running along on the ridge of an hill, and affording a very good prospect of the sea, and a most extensive one of the circumjacent country. Hastings is well paved throughout, and the chief street in it is furnished with lamps. There are several good families in the place; a card-assembly held once a fortnight; and a pretty good choice of lodgings, some of which are neat and well furnished. At the distance of about eight miles from this town, and on the turnpike road, standeth the town of Battle; a place famous for the making of excellent fowling powder, and where a dancing-assembly is held once a month. The inhabitants of the town of Hastings are plentifully supplied with the several kinds of sea-fish, usually taken on these coasts, in their respective seasons; and most of the houses being furnished with gardens, some of which are extremely pleasant; and these gardens lying in general very warm; they have a plenty of garden-stuff, and the several kinds of it, in general, more early than the inhabitants of the adjacent places. The lands

round the town are all inclosed; and, these consisting of meadow-grounds as well as of pasture, both hay and pasturage are generally very plentiful, and to be bought cheap on the spot. Hastings is furnished with a town-hall; a handsome fortification, which will make a great addition to its appearance, is now erecting on its western side. Two large trading vessels pass constantly every week between London and this place; and there are reasons for thinking, that, as soon as the war is over, a packet-boat will be established here, to run between this coast and that of France. But the chief advantages and conveniencies, which Hastings enjoyeth, as a sea-port, are its situation, its soil, its water, and the pleasantness of the prospects which the high grounds about it afford.

The situation of Hastings is such, that, while it is fully open to the south, it is on every other side surrounded by hills. Those to the east and westward are pretty high and steep; and, running along one on each side of it, defend it from the violence of the east and west winds. On the contrary, the hill on its northern side riseth from it by a gradual ascent of near three fourths of a mile. A little beyond this, and to the north-eastward of the town, there is another hill, much higher than any of the rest. This hill is formed by a large down, which is called, Fairlight, and a-croß a part of which the turnpike road, leading to Hastings, runneth. Thus is the town of Hastings situated in a kind of oblong valley shelving to the south, so as, at one and the same time, to enjoy the whole warmth of the sun, and to be effectually sheltered from the violence of the colder winds: Circumstances that render it, perhaps, the warmest situation of any in this island, and consequently the most proper habitation for the tender and valetudinary in general, but more especially for such as are disposed to pulmonary consumptions. Neither is the situation of this town less healthy in the summer, than it is warm in the winter season. The summits of the hills, with which it is in a great measure encompassed, though they so effectually break the force of the colder winds, as to render it warm, yet they are, in general, at too great a distance totally to interrupt their course through the valley in which the town is situated: So that, with the assistance of the flux and reflux of the contiguous mass of water, of the sea breezes, and of the other winds, this valley is ever sufficiently ventilated; is constantly pervaded by a current of air, strong enough to carry off with it the various steams emitted from the town, to purify its atmosphere

sphere in all seasons, and to temper its heat during the summer months.

As to the soil in and about the town, this is remarkably dry. Neither are there anywhere in its neighbourhood marshes, collections of stagnating water, or the like, from whence any noxious, unwholesome exhalations can arise, to offend the health of its inhabitants. Indeed, its situation is so warm, and the soil in and about it so dry, that it is rarely affected by either frosts or fogs, in a degree equal to that in which the adjacent country, and other places situated on the sea-coasts, usually are.

Nor is the town of Hastings more eligible for the circumstances of its situation and soil, than for that of its enjoying the great benefit of being well furnished with wholesome water; since it is plentifully supplied with this grand necessary of life, both by a fine perennial spring, and by a rivulet which takes its rise from the neighbouring hills. The water of the spring issueth out of a cliff close by the eastern side of the town, and is applied by the inhabitants to a variety of uses, but more especially to that of making tea, for which it is found to be excellent. The rivulet runneth through the middle of the town, and serves at one and the same time to supply it with excellent soft water, and to wash away its various fordes into the sea. It is likewise said, that there are several springs of water, strongly impregnated with steel, at a little distance from the town.

Thus we see, in the several respects of situation or aspect, of soil, and of water (circumstances that have from the highest antiquity been observed, and will to the latest posterity be found, to affect the health of the inhabitants of any place, either well or ill, just as they happen to be in such place, more or less wholesome in themselves) the town of Hastings is happy beyond most other places situated on the sea-coasts. And it is most probably owing to this so notable a concurrence of these salutary circumstances,

in this place, that many of its inhabitants arrive at so great an age.

But the town of Hastings is no more healthy, than the prospects from the neighbouring hills are pleasant and entertaining. The hills to the eastward and westward of it, being pretty high, afford a very agreeable view of the whole town, of the sea and shore for many miles, of Dungeness, of Beachy Head, Pevensey Bay, and several other places. But the prospects from these are in no wise to be compared with those which the down of Fairlight affordeth. The summit of this down is about a mile and a quarter from Hastings, and, being a prodigious height above the level of the adjacent sea and country, commandeth a most distant and extensive prospect on every side. From hence may be seen Pevensey Bay, Beachy Head, the South Downs, the eastern part of Sussex, great part of the Weald and East of Kent, Dungeness, and even the cliffs of the opposite shore: In a word, the prospects from this hill are beyond description.

Nor are these the only advantages and conveniencies which the hills about Hastings afford. When the weather is hot and sultry, they are generally cool and airy; and the cliffs, in which they terminate on the sea-shore, shelter a good road to the westward of the town from the cold winds, and render the travelling of it, in such weather, warm and comfortable; so that, be the weather as it will, hot or cold, those who reside at Hastings may have the opportunity of taking agreeable airings.

Encouraged by these several advantages and conveniencies, which concur, perhaps, in this town alone, the inhabitants of it need not doubt of being visited by many Ladies and Gentlemen, who are disposed to spend some of their time on the sea-coasts, for health or amusement, if they will but do their utmost to render the residence of such Ladies and Gentlemen amongst them agreeable.

CONCLUSION of Judge Tracey's CHARGE to the Jury, on summing up the Evidence, on the Trial of Edward Arnold, at Kingston Assizes, for maliciously and wilfully shooting at the late Lord Onslow, in March 1723-4.

YOU must consider the shooting my Lord Onslow, which is the fact for which the prisoner is indicted, is proved beyond all manner of contradiction; but whether this shooting was malicious, that depends upon the sanity of the man. That he shot, and that wilfully, but whether maliciously, that is the thing: The question is, Whether this man hath the use of his reason and sense? If he was under the visitation of God, and could not distinguish between good

and evil, and did not know what he did, though he committed the greatest offence, yet he could not be guilty of any offence against any law whatsoever; for guilt arises from the mind, and the wicked will and intention of the man. If a man be deprived of his reason, and consequently of his intention, he cannot be guilty; and, if that be the case, though he had actually killed my Lord Onslow, he is exempted from punishment: Punishment is intended for ex-ample,

ample, and to deter other persons from wicked designs ; but the punishment of a madman, a person who hath no design, can have no example.—This is one side.—On the other side,—We must be very cautious ; it is not every frantic and idle humour of a man, that will exempt him from justice and the punishment of the law. When a man is guilty of a great offence, it must be very plain and clear, before a man is allowed such an exemption : Therefore it is not every kind of frantic humour, or something unaccountable in a man's actions, that points him out to be such a madman, as is to be exempted from punishment : It must be a man that is totally deprived of his understanding and memory, and doth not know what he is doing, no more than an infant, a brute, or wild beast ; such an one is never the object of punishment : Therefore I must leave it to your consideration, whether the condition this man was in, as it is represented to you, on one side or the other, doth

shew a man who knew what he was doing, and was able to distinguish whether he was doing good or evil, and understood what he did : And it is to be observed, they admit he was a lunatic, and not an idiot. A man that is an idiot, that is born so, never recovers ; but a lunatic may, and hath his intervals ; and they admit he was a lunatic. You are to consider what he was at this day, when he committed this fact : You have a great many circumstances about the buying the powder and the shot ; his going backward and forward : And, if you believe he was sensible, and had the use of his reason, and understood what he did, then he is not within the exemptions of the law ; but is as subject to punishment as any other person. Gentlemen, I must leave it to you.

The Jury withdrew for a short time, and then brought him in Guilty.—Death.

[He was pardoned, and imprisoned for life.]

Of MANURES for the Improvement of Land, and particularly of LOAM.

Continued from our last, Page 94.

LOAM, being free from the too great stiffness of clay, and the too little cohesion of sand, in order to its due culture, seems only to stand in need of being kept in good tilth, and supplied, at proper seasons, with such substances as the experience of ages has shewn to contain in them matter fit for the nourishment of plants, or at least to be endued with the power of rendering the earth fruitful : Such substances we shall therefore call general manures. Of these, dungs of all kinds, putrid vegetable and animal substances, ashes of vegetables, and even of sea-coal and peat, foot, and lime, are the chief.

Dungs, as Mr. Miller observes, are designed to repair the decays of exhausted worn-out lands, and to cure the defects of land ; which are as various in their qualities as the dungs are that are used to meliorate and restore them. Some lands abound too much in coldness, moisture, and heaviness ; others again are too light and dry ; and so, to answer this, some dungs are hot and light, as that of sheep, horses, pigeons, &c. others again are fat and cooling, as that of oxen, cows, hogs, &c. And, as the remedies that are to be used must be contrary to the distempers they are to cure, so the dung of oxen, cows, and hogs must be given to lean, dry, light earths, to make them fatter and closer ; and hot and dry dungs to meliorate cold, moist, and heavy lands.

There are, continues he, two peculiar properties in dung ; the one is to produce a

certain sensible heat, capable of producing some considerable effect, which properties are seldom found but in the dung of horses and mules, while it is newly made, and a little moist ; the other property of dung is to fatten the earth, and render it more fruitful.

The dung of horses and mules is an admirable fertiliser ; but care must be taken not to lay too much of it on corn-lands, because it produces abundance of straw.

Horse-dung, being of a very hot nature, is best for cold lands, and cow-dung for hot lands ; and, being mixed together, may make a very good manure for most sorts of soils, and for some they may be mixed with earth.

The dung of pigeons and fowls is so rich, that it is generally used for a dressing to plants whilst they are growing : That of pigeons, says Mr. Miller, is the best superficial improvement that can be laid on meadow or corn land ; but, before it is used, it ought to have lain abroad out of the dove-house some time, that the air may have a little sweetened it, and mollified the fiery heat that is in these dungs.

The dung of poultry, being hot and full of salts, tends much to facilitate vegetation, and is abundantly quicker in its operation than the dung of animals which feed on herbs.

To animal substances belong all parts of their bodies, as flesh, blood, shavings of bones, hoofs, rags of their wool or hair, &c.

Mr.

Mr. Evelyn says, the blood and flesh of animals is much more powerful for the enriching of land than their dung and excrements, and is computed at twenty times the advantage; and to the same advance above this is hair and calcined bones. Woollen rags are peculiarly useful for light soils: They should be chopped small, about an inch or two square, and scattered on the earth at the second plowing; for, being thereby covered, they will begin to rot by seed-time. They imbibe the moisture of dews and rain, and retain it long; and, as Dr. Home observes, thereby keep light soils in a moist state. The same may be said of the hoofs of cattle, when set upright in the earth, as Mr. Ellis directs: They hold the rain that drops into them; and it putrifies there, till, being worked out by succeeding showers, it falls upon the surrounding earth, and communicates a great fertility to it.—Sea-shells may likewise be included under this head; but we have already spoken of them, in the article Clay.

Vegetables afford great abundance of excellent manure: The custom of plowing in green succulent plants is very ancient; all the Roman authors speak of it particularly. Buck-wheat and vetches are the two plants most frequently sown in England for that purpose; and the time of plowing them in is when they are in bloom, being then in their most succulent state. Some farmers plow in their second crop of clover, to enrich the land for wheat in the autumn: This should be done early enough to give the plants sufficient time to putrify thoroughly before the grain is sowed; otherwise it might prove prejudicial, by bringing on a heat which would hurt the corn. Sea-weeds of all sorts are a most profitable manure to be plowed in.

Rotten vegetables of most sorts, says Mr. Miller, greatly enrich land; so that, where other manure is scarce, these may be used with great success. The weeds of ponds, lakes, or ditches, being dragged out before they seed, and laid on heaps to rot, will make excellent manure, as will most other sorts of weeds: But, wherever any of these are employed, they should be cut down as soon as they begin to flower; for, if they are suffered to stand until their seeds are ripe, the land will be stored with weeds, which cannot be destroyed in two or three years; nay, some kind of weeds, if they are permitted to stand so long as to form their seed, will perfect them after they are cut down, which may be equally prejudicial to the land; therefore the surest way is to cut them down just as they begin to flower; at which time most sorts of vegetables are in their greatest

vigour, being then stronger and fuller of juice than when their seeds are farther advanced; so that, at that time, they abound most with salts, and therefore are more proper for the intended purpose. In rotting these vegetables it will be proper to mix some earth, mud, or any other such-like substances with them, to prevent their taking fire in their fermentation, which they are very subject to, when they are laid in large heaps, without any other mixture to prevent it; and it will be proper to cover the heaps over with earth, mud, or dung, to detain the salts; otherwise many of the finer particles will evaporate in fermenting. When these vegetables are thoroughly rotted, they will form a solid mass, which will cut like butter, and be very full of oil, which will greatly enrich the land.

Another manure, greatly, and very properly recommended by this Gentleman, is rotten tanner's bark. Oak-bark, says he, after the tanners have used it for tanning of leather, when laid in a heap and rotted, is an excellent manure, especially for stiff cold land; in which one load of this manure will improve the ground more, and last longer, than two loads of the richest dungs: It is better for cold strong land than for light hot ground, because it is of a warm nature, and will loosen and separate the earth; so that, where this manure has been used three or four times, it hath made the land very loose, which before was strong, and not easy to be wrought. When this manure is laid on grass, it should be done soon after Michaelmas, that the winter rains may wash it into the ground; for, if it is laid on in the spring, it will burn the grass, and, instead of improving it, will greatly injure it for that season. Where it is used for corn-land, it should be spread on the surface, before the last plowing, that it may be turned down, for the fibres of the corn to reach it in the spring; for, if it lies too near the surface, it will forward the growth of corn in winter; but in the spring, when the nourishment is chiefly wanted, to encourage the stems, it will be nearly consumed, and the corn will receive little advantage from it.

Ashes of all green vegetables contain an alkaline salt, of great use as a manure, but easily dissolved in water, and carried off; greater care should therefore be taken to keep such ashes covered from the air, till used.

Peat-ashes are likewise of great service: We shall here give Mr. Ellis's account of this manure in his own words, Vol. II. p. 68. 'If barley, says he, is sown so late as the beginning of May, lean peat-ashes, in particular, may be applied over it, or harrowed

in with the grain ; but ashes burnt from fat black pear, such as they dig at Newbury, are of such a sulphureous nature, that they are afraid to lay them on their barley ; and they do not dress their wheat with them till the spring is advanced, and then they are sown over it.——The great use of these ashes was found out about thirty (now fifty) years ago ; but, in a little time after, they were brought into disreputation, by their imprudently laying on too many at a time, which burnt up the corn : Afterwards they found that six or ten bushels were sufficient to be sown over an acre of wheat, pease, turneps, clover, rape-seed, or St. Foyne, as early as they conveniently could ; but, as I said before, they are afraid to sow it over barley, lest a dry time should ensue, and burn it up ; for these ashes are reckoned to contain three times as much sulphur in them as there is in coal-ashes ; and this they reasonably imagine from their great brimstone smell, sparkling and jumping, when they are stirred as they are burning, and drying up the corn by their too great heat. These peat-ashes, and likewise those from wood or coal, will help to keep off the slug from pease and other grains, by the salt and sulphur contained in them, and very much conduce to their preservation in cold wet seasons. But there is no such danger to be feared from the ashes of that peat which grows as a turf over sandy bottoms, as great quantities do on Leighton-heath, in Bedfordshire ; for these are as much too lean as the others are too rank.'

Soot, either of vegetables or of coal, is reckoned a good improver of cold and moist grounds : Many find their account in strewing it early over their green wheat and barley ; but Mr. Ellis says, neither of them ought by any means to be footed after the

25th of April ; because the wheat, and generally the barley, have then done gathering and branching, and are upon the spindle. He thinks it likewise proper to be sown over young turneps, that have all just appeared : Care should be taken not to strew it too thick ; for otherwise its hot nature might hurt the plants.

Malt-dust is a good manure for poor clayey lands, and will oftentimes go farther than dung : It is most beneficial when rain falls upon it soon after its being strewed, and washes it into the earth before it has lost its strength. In some parts of Berkshire they lay the malt-dust on at the same time that they sow the wheat, and harrow them both in together : This they find turn to good account. Some husbandmen hold it to be better for summer corn than for wheat ; and the reason they assign is, that the winter corn lies a whole year in the ground, and the malt-dust will have spent its strength by the time the winter is over, and not hold up the corn in heart all the summer. They sow with the wheat two quarters of malt-dust to an acre, which makes four quarters of corn-measure.

This manure is likewise a great improvement to cold grass-grounds.

All sorts of fern, straw, brake, stubble, rushes, thistles, leaves of trees, or any manner of vegetable trash whatever, says Mr. Worlidge, either cast into the yards amongst the cattle or swine, or cast into pools or places to rot in, or mixed with other soils, help very much, and make very good compost. The lees of wine, and the grounds and settlings of beer, ale, &c. have the same effect.

[To be continued.]

The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The MILLER. A SONG.

IN a plain pleasant cottage, conveniently neat,
With a mill and some meadows — a freehold
estate !

A well-meaning miller by labour supplies
These blessings that grandeur to great ones denies :
No passions to plague him—no cares to torment !
His constant companions are Health and Content.
Their Lordships in lace may take note, if they
will ;
He's honest, though daub'd with the dust of the
mill.

21

Ere the larks early carols salute the new day,
He springs from his cottage—as jocund as May !
He cheerfully whistles regardless of care,
Or sings the last ballad he bought at the fair :

While Courtiers are toil'd in the cobwebs of state
Or bribing elections, in hopes to be great,
No fraud—or ambition his bosom does fill ;
Contented he works, if there's grist for his mill.

3.

On Sunday sets off—in his homespun array,
At church, he's the loudest to chant or to play ;
Then sits to a dinner of plain English food,
Though simple his pudding—his appetite's good !
At night when the Priest and exciseman are
gone,

He quaffs, at the alehouse, with Roger and John ;
Then reels to his pillow—and dreams of no ill :
What Monarch so blest'd—as the man of the
mill ?

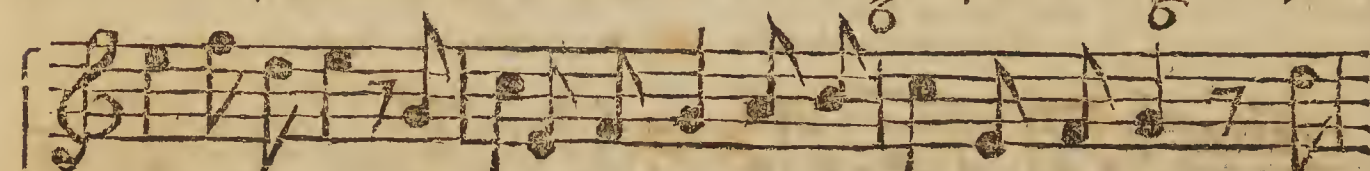
J. CUNNINGHAM, *Hibrio.*

A New

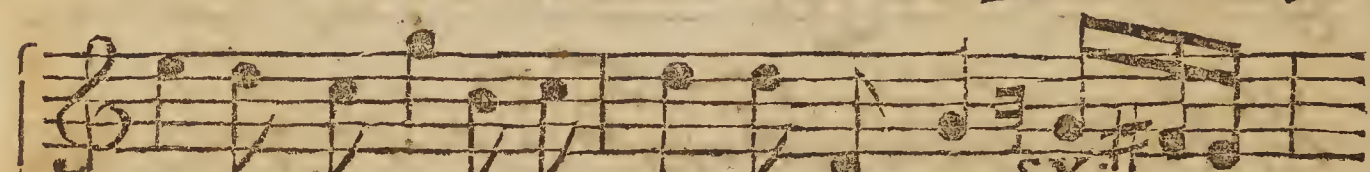
A New SONG, sung by Mr. Champness in Harlequin's Invasion.



Come chear up, my lads, 'tis to glory we steer, To add something more to this



wonderful year: To honour we call you, not press you like slaves, For



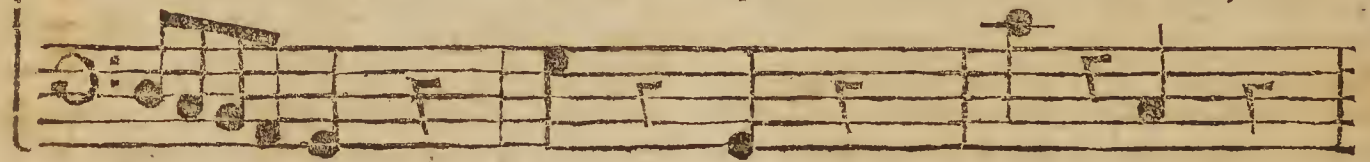
who are so free as we fons of the waves?



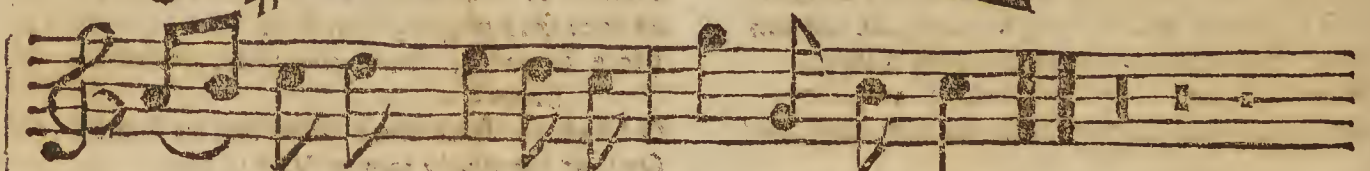
CHORUS



Heart of oak are our ships, heart of oak are our men; We



al-ways are rea-dy, stea-dy boys, stea-dy, We'll



fight, and we'll conquer a-gain and a-gain.



2.
We ne'er see our foes, but we wish them to stay;
They never see us, but they wish us away;
If they run, why we follow, and run them ashore;
For, if they won't fight us, we cannot do more.
Heart of oak &c.

3.
They swear they'll invade us, these terrible foes;
They frighten our women, our children, and
beaus;

But, should their flat-bottoms in darkness get o'er,
Still Britons they'll find, to receive them on shore,
Heart of oak &c.

4.
We'll still make 'em run, and we'll still make
'em sweat,
In spite of the devil, and Brussel's gazette;
Then cheer up, my lads, with one heart let us sing,
Our soldiers, our sailors, our statesmen and King.
Heart of oak &c.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.
The LEICESTER LASSES.



First man cast off, and turn the third woman, and stay in the second man's place \therefore ; his partner the same \therefore ; hands four round at bottom, and right and left at top \equiv .

The following EXTRACT is taken from a late excellent Poem intitled, Ancient and Modern Rome.

REFLECTION hath its joy; a pensive
calm
That shrouds the soul, and bears it on the wings
Of vagrant thought, to mem'ry's wide domain!
Now let's indulge it, while we here remark
The mad career of fortune, and behold
Imperial Rome, amidst all her triumphs fall'n!—
So closes ev'ry scene; and thus decay
The works of men: Allow'd a little space
To shine, attract,—then fade, and be forgot!
For see the paths that lead to pow'r, and fame,
And those, which feel the peasant's silent step,
End in one point; observe ambition's flight,
And laugh at all the wild fantastic dreams
Of human folly:— Seeking then thy arms,
O Virtue, let us court thee as our good;
Our only treasure, and our only hope;
Our shield, to guard us 'gainst a faithless world,
And all its poison'd arrows: Thou unhurt,
Sprung from immortal truth, serenely bright,
Sustain'st the gen'ral wreck; and like the sun
Shalt still appear with undiminish'd light,
When all the boasted monuments of pride
Shall sink, and mingle with the dust they hid!

Weep'st thou, my muse, this changeful state of
things?

May sure they ask a sigh!—Yet rather mourn
That man unthrifely rejects the gifts,
Which nature made him heir to. Heav'n points
out

A flow'ry way to all, nor bids its sons
Tread the hard flint, or shun the joys of life.—
Then wherefore; midst yon venerable piles
Of pompous ruin, splendid fabrics rise,
And swelling domes? Why do I hear the voice
Of Superstition bid her altars blaze?
And see her beckon to the cloyster'd cell
The blooming maid?—Alike the pride of youth
And blush of beauty yield; their blossoms crop'd
Ere one can say they flourish'd!—Hark the
gates
Grate on their hinges to receive their guests,
And hide them from mankind! like gems con-
ceal'd
In the dark womb of earth, whose radiance ne'er
Shall woo th'admiring eye!—Still as their hours,
Their useless hours, creep on, to waste their
strength
In painful penance, at the tinsell'd shrine
Count o'er their beads, and by the midnight lamp
Mutter cold pray'rs, sent from the practis'd lips,
More frequent, than the heart which rapture
fires—
O blind, to think their safety lies in flight!
Or that the steady foot of Virtue fears
To tread the haunts of men! there most she
shines,
And conquers by example, stronger far
Than preaching volumes, or recording brass.
Arm'd of herself, she braves each hostile dart,
And only asks protection from the skies.

Come from thy cell, O Memory, and stain,
With blackest shades, the day when first were
rear'd

The convent's lonely walls. Shock'd at the act,
Man's guardian-angel fled, and left those breasts
Which friendship might have warm'd, and great
pursuits

Guided to honour, and the public good,
A prey to folly, and that partial love,
Which centers in itself.—Then broke the chain
That best cements in bonds of amity
Earth's num'rous family; then sunk the names,
For ever sacred, and for ever dear,
Of parent, child, posterity; those ties,
Which to our joys add joy; and pluck the thorns
From half the ills that cross the ways of life!

ÉPITAPHE du THUROT.

Par Jean le Brun, Chapelain de la Blonde.

CY git Thurot, ce téméraire,
Fleau des marchands, fameux corsaire,
Qui las d'exercer son métier,
Voulut s'ériger en guerrier:
Mais l'ambition souvent égare,
Ce fut, dit-on, le sort d'Icare:
Bref Thurot, dont il est question,
Le cœur bouffi d'émulation,
Abjurant la rive Suédoise
Aux Irlandois vint chercher noise;
Et les prenant au dépourvu,
Il fit son coup, & disparu.
Par cas fortuit, cette équipée,
Quoique d'ailleur bien concertée,
Fut, hélas, l'avant-coureur
Qui annonçoit son malheur.
Elliot, conduit par Eole,
Instruit jeune à son école,
Borna les jours du champion,
Et fit baisser pavillon
Au Marechal de Belle Isle,
Nom connu entre dix mille,
Et dont jadis l'original
Eut à peu près un sort égal;
Mais revenant à Thurot
Disons qu'il n'étoit pas sot:
Et, pour finir son histoire,
Qu'il aimoit un peu à boire.
Amis passants, plaignez son sort:
Thurot vivoit, Thurot est mort.

TRANSLATION of the above Epitaph.

HERE lies the pirate, brave Thurot,
To merchants' wealth a dreadful foe;
Who, weary of a robber's name,
Aspir'd to gain a hero's fame—
But oft ambition soars too high,
Like Icarus when he strove to fly.—
In short, Thurot, with ardor fill'd,
And breast with emulation swell'd,
Abjuring Sweden's copper shore,
His course to fair Hibernia bore;
There took some peasants unprepar'd,
So struck his blow, and disappear'd.—
But luckless fate, which oft pursues us,
And, when we least expect, subdues us,

This scheme, how well soe'er concerted,
Into a dire mischance converted,
And made it prove, as we'll relate,
The sad forerunner of his fate.—
For Elliot, by Æolus led,
And in his school from childhood bred,
Cut short the champion's thread of life,
And with it clos'd the doubtful strife;
In which Belleisle, a name, we own,
Amongst ten thousand heroes known,
Of France the wonder and the brag,
Again compell'd to drop the flag*,
Was forc'd such fortune to lament
As erst her namesake underwent.—
But to return to him whose glory
Is now the subject of our story;
He was no wit, nor quite an ass,
But lov'd his bottle and his lass †.
You then, good fellows passing by,
Afford the tribute of a sigh,
His fate lament—enough we've said,
Thurot once liv'd—Thurot is dead.

* M. de Belleisle, brother to the present Duke of that name, lost his life as he was endeavouring to place a pair of colours on the Sardinian intrenchments at Exilles, July 19, N. S. 1747.

† M. Thurot's mistress, it is said, attended all his fortunes, and was on board the Belleisle when he was kill'd.

For a WATCH.

COULD but our tempers move like this
machine,
Not urg'd by passion, nor deliy'd by spleen;
And true to nature's regulating power
By virtuous acts distinguish every hour:
Then health and joy would follow, as they
ought,
The laws of motion, and the laws of thought;
Sweet health to pass the present moments o'er,
And everlasting joy, when time shall be no more.

Connoissance de Dieu naturelle a l'Homme.

LORS que d'un rien second nous passons
jusqu'à l'Etre,
Le ciel met dans nos cœurs tout ce qu'il faut
connoître,
Nous trouvons Dieu par tout, par tout il parle à
nous,
Nous savons ce qui fait ou détruit son courroux,
Et chacun porte en soy ce conseil salutaire,
Si le charme des sens ne le force à se taire;
Croyons-nous qu'à ce Temple un Dieu soit
limité,
Qu'il ait dans ces sablons plongé la vérité?
Faut-il d'autre séjour à ce Monarque auguste,
Que les cieux, que la terre, & que le cœur du
juste?
C'est luy qui nous soutient, c'est luy qui nous con-
duit,
C'est sa main qui nous guide, & son feu qui nous
luit.
Tout ce que nous voyons est cet Etre suprême,
Ou du moins c'est pour nous un crayon de luy-
même;

En contemplant des cieux le pourpris azuré,
De tant d'astres mouvans le cours si mesuré,
Des etres differens la pente continuë
A chercher une fin qui leur est inconnuë:
Dans l'aveugle action de ces agens divers,
Je trouve cette main qui conduit l'univers,
J'approche autant qu'il faut cet etre inaccessible,
Et voy presque des yeux cette Essence invisible.

ODE on SPRING.

By W. Seymour, of Bury St. Edmond's.

STERN winter now forsakes the plain,
Enchanting nature smiles again;
Each tree its foliage re-assumes,
And new-born zephyrs breathe perfumes:
Wherever we turn our ravish'd eyes,
Luxuriant scenes of beauty rise;
The meadows, now of lively green,
Before, a cheerless barren scene;
Each flow'ry border, trembling rill,
Each smiling vale, and airy hill,
Now all their various beauties boast,
Each seems to strive to please the most.

What joys await the farmer's toil,
His hours of labour to beguile?
On every spray the feather'd throng
Retune their half-forgotten song.
See! from the ground the lark arise,
And soaring mock our wond'ring eyes;
Still as he soars his notes decay,
Till the faint warblings die away.

And, when the sun's last glimm'ring beam
Bids him unyoke his weary team,
As homeward to his cot he steers,
What transport every-where appears?
Now in a sweeter wilder note
The black-bird swells his tuneful throat;
Around, his fleecy charge are seen
Wide browsing o'er the tufted green;
Whose tender lambs in wanton play
Leap to and fro, and cross his way.
Their labours done, each youthful swain
Trips with his sweet-heart o'er the plain;
And joins the jovial rustic band,
That circling sport it hand in hand.
All nature lost in sweet repose,
The peaceful night no tumult knows:
Nothing awake, but Philomel,
Whose plaintive music seems to tell,
By what untimely fate she fell:
All night the tunes her woe-fraught lay,
But, bashful, shuns the approach of day.

The bee, as if but now alive,
Early forsakes the busy hive;
From flower to flower the insect fleets,
And from the bitter culls the sweets.
How happy for too thoughtless man!
Would he, like it, improve his span!
In virtue's search would thus delight,
And, where the good and bad unite,
Virtue shou'd meet distinction find,
And odious vice be left behind.

An Account of some new and curious Observations and Experiments on the DIRECTION affected by PENDULUMS; from the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1754.

TO whatever cause naturalists attribute the displacing of the waters of the ocean, which is observed to happen every six hours, they will find themselves obliged to agree, that, geometrically speaking, this displacing must occasion the like in the position of the common center of gravity of the whole globe; and that plumb-lines, which tend to this center, must undergo a sort of oscillation relative to this motion.

But are these oscillations of plumb-lines considerable enough to be sensible; or ought they, on account of their minuteness, to escape our researches? This is the stress and main point of the question, which does not seem to be a mere matter of curiosity; for, if the plumb-lines have a particular sensible motion, this cause alone would render all astronomical observations defective, unless corrected proportionably to the alteration caused therein by the peculiar motion of the plumbet, which therefore makes the complete knowledge of this motion very necessary.

By attending only to theory and calculation, it will soon be decided, that the motion in question cannot be sensible. The mass

of waters, transported by the flow and ebb, can scarce cause a variation of some inches in the position of the common center of gravity. But a question of this nature ought to be decided by experiments and observations.

The first observations, in this respect, were made with a pendulum of 30 feet, by a Gentleman of Dauphiné, by name Calignon de Peyrins, and they were published by Gassendi. The observer thought he had remarked, that the under point of the weight of his pendulum advanced, in six hours, by a small quantity towards the north, and was afterwards six other hours in resuming its former situation. This fact was much contested; and Gassendi himself, who had communicated it to the public, acknowledged, that it was not sufficiently ascertained. Morin, at that time the Royal Professor, pretended he had made convincing experiments in favour of the pendulum's motion. In short, notwithstanding all these experiments, the question remained undecided, and none thought proper to give themselves any concern about it, though of great importance, till M. Mairan, in 1742,

attempted to revive the curiosity of natural philosophers, by shewing that this point, however still uncertain, deserved to be fully cleared up.

And, indeed, nothing perhaps was more interesting than its eclaireissement, both for the advancement of natural philosophy and astronomy, especially of the latter, as all its most exact observations would become either useless, or subject to correction, and the most just consequences disowned, as so many errors, if the diurnal motion of the plumb-line was verified.

M. le Cat, Secretary to the Royal Academy at Rouen, was the first to comply with M. Mairan's invitation. He bethought himself, that the cupola, in the midst of the cathedral at Rouen, would serve his purpose. With the leave of the Dean and Chapter, he ordered several of the cornices, that separate the different stories of this edifice, to be perforated, and afterwards a tunnel, 127 feet long, to be formed between the small columns, which, in the Gothic architecture, adorn the mass of the large pillars. This tunnel was perfectly sheltered from the action of the wind, being carefully examined by M. le Cat himself, who was several times let up and down about it in a basket. It inclosed a pendulum of the same length, formed of a silk cord, imbibed with wax, to secure it from the action of humidity and the play of the hygroscope. At the lower extremity of the long line, there was a small copper cylinder, turned and terminated by a point of very fine steel: This pendulum was perfectly free in the tunnel, and secure from any impression of the air; under the point was an horizontal plate of silver, on which a point was marked, and about this point several concentric circles at a certain distance from each other, and the plate was laid on a kind of iron candlestick, contrived to raise it to, or draw it from the point of the plumbet. Furnished with this apparatus, M. le Cat observed, during a whole year, at noon, in the evening, and at different hours of the day, the motion of the point, and, according to the result of his observations, there was no regular balancing all that time in the pendulum. He, even with good reason, suspected the cause that might produce the apparent balancing, and therefore impose on the observators. The pendulum, which may be preserved from moisture, is always subject to lengthening and shortening, occasioned by heat and cold, and consequently, in the heat of the day, is nearer the fiducial point, than in the evening or at night. The eye of the observator, which sees only the point sideways, must

therefore refer it to points more or less distant from the fiducial point; and, according as the observator turns in the direction of the meridian or first vertical, the pretended variation will appear also the same way: And this is what M. le Cat thinks may deceive some observators in viewing the balancing.

Other naturalists attempted the same experiments; but the result of their operations was so different, that, far from throwing any light on the question, they only involved it in greater obscurity. M. Bougier has given no other specimen than the experiments of Baron Grant, a Colonel of infantry. Notwithstanding the known abilities of the observator, and the care he had taken to succeed in the operations, they yielded such strange and irregular differences, that they seemed as if they did not depend on the same theory. In the first, made at Paris in 1743, the point of the plumbet, suspended by a line of 30 feet in length, appeared first to describe every day a small ellipsis, of which the great axis, in a direction from east to west, was two lines and a half, and the small only one line; but, having repeated the experiment with other like pendulums in the same place, their motions were very different, often even absolutely contrary, and it was not possible to reduce them to any constant rule.

M. Grant inferred from thence, with reason, that the place of observation might be subject to some motion; and, to rid himself of this apprehension, he undertook to repeat his experiments in a place which probably could not be subject to these alternate motions. It was a vault, hewn in a rock at the Castle of St. Peter de Vauvrai, near Louviers. A bank of flint-stone formed its roof, and this bank was alternatively surmounted by several banks of the same, and free-stone. The pendulum was 11 feet in length, and the observations were made in the months of November and December, the ground being covered with snow. It appeared, after a multiplicity of observations made with the greatest care, that the plumbet still followed the course of the sun, without any relation to that of the moon; and that it described a small ellipsis, of which the great axis, perpendicular to the meridian, was half, and the small a quarter of a line.

This observation seemed to put out of doubt the diurnal motion of the pendulum; but the variations observed by M. Grant himself, in his experiments at Paris, and those remarked by several observators before him, did not allow this phenomenon to be so slightly placed in the rank of those, whose cause

cause is confounded with the general system of the world, and therefore called * cosmic. M. Bouguer was of opinion, on the contrary, that this cause was much more immediate, and that it was at least very necessary to have recourse to more decisive experiments.

In the first operations conducted by him at Peru, he perceived that prospective glasses, fastened to walls, built according to the custom of the country with large bricks, were subject to very irregular motions, caused by the play of the hygroscope, which the greater or less degrees of moisture occasioned in the walls. He knew also, that the heat of the sun was capable of lengthening, by the third of a line, a brick pavement of 12 feet in length. Nothing more was wanting to him to ground on this subject a theory, of which we shall endeavour to give an idea.

Let us suppose a table of round stone placed horizontally, and exposed to the rays of the sun. The action of the sun will necessarily augment the bigness of the stone; and, as it will augment it uniformly, if a plumb-line be fastened to the center, and several others to different parts of the stone, the first will remain immoveable, and the others will necessarily become more distant, according to the radiuses proceeding from the center of the stone. After sun-set, when the stone cools, it will lose the augmentation it received from the heat, and the plumbets will be at the same distance they were in the morning, having described by their motion, each, a small straight line, making part of the radius of the stone, wherever they were. It is unnecessary to add, that, according to their position on one side or other of the center of the stone, their motions will be the same way or contrary, but always in a straight line.

The variations of the points of suspension will not be always the same: If, instead of a round stone, that stands by itself, we suppose the plumbets fastened to the arched roof of a tower or pavilion: The walls that support it will only be successively exposed to the action of the sun; from whence it follows, that, except in one point, which but seldom will be the center of the figure, all the rest, driven successively towards different sides, will describe a sort of more or less irregular oval, according to the different dilatation of the walls, and the different parts of the arched roof, and according as the building is more or less free to give, by its form and manner of situation, in regard to the neighbouring buildings.

It is easy to deduce from this theory the variations of the plumb-lines, in the experiment of 1743: They were probably suspended in points different from that which ought to remain immoveable; but it does not seem so easy to explain by it the variations observed at St. Peter de Vauvrai, though M. Bouguer seems to illustrate the matter without much difficulty. The heat of the sun may not immediately act on the roof of the vault; but producing, by the melting of the snow, a quantity of water that filtrates through the strata of the stone, a kind of hygroscope play, caused therein, will impress on the plumb-line a motion like what it received in the foregoing experiments, from the immediate action of heat.

It will not be difficult to reconcile, by this means, the facts that seem most opposite. The degree of heat and its duration, differently combined, ought to produce an infinity of differences. The heat should communicate itself more equally when the sky is clouded than when the sun acts immediately. There will be also other variations from the hygroscope play, caused by the melting of the snow or ice; in short, the action of the heat ought to be, and is on this occasion, a real Proteus, that assumes all sorts of forms. It is therefore not astonishing that Gassendi at first found that the pendulum had a motion, and afterwards that the same observer found it immoveable; that Father Mersenne observed no variation in it, and that Morin did: All this proceeds only from the different circumstances wherein the experiments were made; and these facts, which at first sight appear contradictory and incompatible, are not in the least so.

However natural M. Bouguer's theory may seem, it wanted to be confirmed by experience, which indeed he did not neglect. He began by placing a quadrant of two feet and a half radius level with the ground; so that the plan of this instrument concurred with that of the first vertical; the glass was pointed to a distant object, whereby the smallest variation of the building would have been sensible, by the difference of position in the line of the glass with regard to the object; and the motion of five seconds in the string could not fail to be perceived. No sensible variation, either in the quadrant or plumbet, was observed during upwards of a month. This experiment was the more conclusive, because, though the quadrant's plumb-line was shorter than those used in the experiments already related, yet the divisions of the limbus, or border, made the least change sensible; which, by the bye, is infinitely

* From κόσμος, mundus, the world.

preferable to the point of long plumb-lines. The advantage of the latter, in specifying the variations all manner of ways, is, in M. Bouguer's opinion, more than compensated by the kind of parallax always formed in beholding it; and he thinks it much better to place at right angles two limbuses divided, and two plumb-lines suspended by two points bordering upon each other, than but one only to denote the variations by means of one point.

Though this observation was very sure, M. Bouguer imagined a method for deciding more authentically the question, by adopting an instrument, whereof the variations were equal to those that might be produced by a pendulum of 35,000 toises, or between 14 and 15 leagues long.

For this purpose he had constructed a lodge of timber-work, in the middle of the dome of the royal hospital of invalids: At one extremity there was a window, from whence the view, on opening the door of the dome that gives into the country, extended as far as a house in the street of de Seve, 556 toises distant from the middle of the dome. On the wall of the lodge were marked out some sights, exactly measured into feet, and subdivided by transversals, so that the fractions of an inch could be easily distinguished, by the help of a glass we shall just now speak of.

From the top of the cupola of the dome hung a chain, of which the parts were extremely moveable. This chain was 187 feet and a half in length: It entered the lodge by a hole made at top; and supported, by its lower extremity, a glass 15 feet in length, and situated horizontally.

The point whereon the chain supported the glass was not its center of gravity: The part of the glass on the objective side was somewhat more heavy, but was kept horizontal by means of a steel pivot, placed three feet from the chain, which entered an head of agate, like that of compasses, and fixed to the glass.

It appears, by this description, that, the pivot being absolutely immovable, the chain

and glass fastened to it could not change situation without being perceived; because, in such case, the glass must change direction, and correspond to a different point of the wall on which the sights were marked; and, as the wall was 556 toises distant from the middle of the dome, these variations were augmented in the ratio of three feet distance, from the chain to the pivot, 556 toises, that is, 1112 feet; they were the same as if the chain had been 1112 feet longer, or about 35,000 toises.

The same augmentation ought also to take place vertically, provided the chain changed in length; and, indeed, a sun-beam, that once shot through the clouds, directed in an instant the glass on a point of the sights which was more elevated by about two inches. M. Bouguer had the curiosity of calculating to what length of the chain these two inches might correspond; and he found that this lengthening did not exceed two hundredths of a line; which may make, by a toise of the length of the chain, somewhat less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the thousandth part of a line, a quantity indeterminable by any other instrument.

The greatest alterations regarded only the length of the chain. Perhaps the solidity of the edifice, and the mutual support of all its parts, kept the point of the middle of the arched roof from the effects of heat, at least as to the lateral motion, which was very little sensible. The space of a foot on the sights answered the balancing of one second only, and the balancings never went so far; besides, they scarce ever answered the regular motion which the experiments of St. Peter de Vauvrai seemed to indicate. The result therefore of M. Bouguer's experiments is, that the variation of the pendulum, when it has any, belongs to a near and irregular cause, and cannot be placed in the rank of the Cosmic phenomena: However, they will be attended with the advantage of having removed the uncertainty naturalists were in, and of having probably put an end to the disputes which have been agitated on this topic.

A CAUTION in Case of FIRE.

IF there be a fire in the neighbourhood, so that the flakes therefrom fall on or near your house, be sure, if you have any chimney-boards up, to take them down; for want of which caution a house in Thread-

needle-street, with a wooden chimney-piece, was very nigh being in flames from the late fire in Cornhill; and must certainly have been so, had it not been happily and immediately discovered.

An Account of Captain Thurot's Expedition, from his first Landing in Ireland, to his Defeat.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.
Dublin, Feb. 23. **Y**esterday morning, a little before 11 o'clock, an account was received, that a body of French, sup-

posed to be about 1000 men, were landed at Carrickfergus, on Thursday morning. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence, his Grace the Lord Lieutenant gave orders for the assembling,

fembling, with the utmost expedition, at Newry, four regiments of infantry, viz. Pole's, Anstruther's, Sandford's, and Sebright's; and three regiments of dragoons, viz. Mostyn's, Yorke's, and Whitley's; and his Grace made no doubt, that, should the French be hardy enough to hazard themselves at any distance from their ships, the troops, he should be able to get together, in a very few days, will be more than sufficient to protect the country from any violence, and to drive them out of the kingdom. And this morning, at half past seven, a farther account was received, that Lieutenant-colonel Jennings had suffered himself, with four companies of Major-general Strode's regiment under his command at Carrickfergus, to be made prisoners of war: And that, on the 22d in the morning, about eight o'clock, a flag of truce came to Belfast, and made a demand of several articles of provisions, and other necessaries, to be delivered that day at two o'clock, promising to pay for them; and threatening, in case of refusal, to burn Carrickfergus, and afterwards to come up and burn Belfast also: With which demands the Gentlemen of Belfast thought it best to comply. The French prisoners of war had been removed from Carrickfergus and Belfast to Lisburn.

Dublin, Feb. 24. This evening his Grace the Lord Lieutenant received the following letter from Major-general Strode, dated at Belfast, February the 23d, 1760, at six in the evening, viz.

Information of Benjamin Hall, Lieutenant and Adjutant to my regiment, who, this moment arrived here, on his parole, from Carrickfergus, in order to get provisions for the Officers and soldiers of my regiment there, says, that on the 21st instant, three ships appeared off the Isle of Magee, standing in shore, for the Bay of Carrickfergus; and at 11 o'clock came to an anchor, about two miles and an half to the north-east part of the castle, and within musquet-shot of the shore at Killrute point. At this time the small number of troops belonging to the garrison were at exercise, about half a mile on the road to Belfast; and, at a quarter after 11 o'clock, the guard was turned out, made up, and marched off, to relieve that on the French prisoners in the castle; the rest of the men continued in the field of exercise, where an account was soon brought, that the three ships, just come to an anchor, had taken and detained two fishing boats, and, with them and several others, were plying on and off between the shore and the ships; on which immediate orders were sent to the castle, for both guards to continue under arms, and double the centries over the French prisoners, and be particularly strict and watchful over them, till such time as they could be satisfied, whether they were friends or enemies; though, at the same time, a strong report prevailed with some, that it was an English frigate, and two store-ships: But to be convinced what they were, after the troops had assembled in the market-place, the said Lieutenant Hall, went off with a reconnoitring party, and took

post on a rising ground, where he could plainly perceive eight boats landing armed men; and that they drew out in detachments, and took post on the dikes, hedges, and all the rising grounds, from whence they could have the most extensive views; upon which he gave the necessary orders to his non-commission Officers, and men, to have a watchful eye of their approaches, and to take particular care, that they did not get round them, by going at the foot of the hill undiscovered; in order to prevent which, he posted them himself, and told them, as soon as ever their advanced guard came within shot, to fire upon them, and continue so to do until they repulsed them; or, if necessitated to retreat, he likewise pointed that out to them, with orders to take every opportunity, on advantage of the ground, in their retreat, to retard the enemies approach, and to be sure to keep a communication with the town as much as possible; and on this he immediately went to the town, and acquainted Lieutenant-colonel Jennings, where he found him with the troops on the parade, who immediately ordered detachments to be made to defend the gates of the town, and all the avenues leading thereto. Soon after which the reconnoitring party retired, after having spent all their ammunition; during which time the Lieut. Colonel, and chief Magistrate of the town, sent off the Sheriff, and Mr. Mucklewaine, (who is Captain of the militia of the corporation) with orders to take off the French prisoners of war, and convey them with all speed to Belfast, where they were to receive further orders from me. By this time the enemy were in full march for the town, which he computed to be near 3000 men; and two or three straggling hussars, on horses they had picked up after landing, attempted to enter the gates, but, on the first fire, retired, but were soon supported by parties of foot, who attacked both the North and Scotch gates, as also the garden walls of Lord Donnegall, who were repulsed also, and kept back as long as the men had ammunition; on which Colonel Jennings ordered the whole to retire to the castle; which he had sufficient time to do, as, at this time, the enemy was a little checked from our fire; and would have been more so, had the men had ammunition. Before the gates of the castle were shut, they made their appearance in the market-place; and then it was in his opinion the destruction of the enemy would have commenced, had it not been still (he begs leave again to observe) the then dreadful want of ammunition, notwithstanding the supply of powder they had had, a few days before, from Belfast, by my order, but were in want of ball, and even time, if they had that, to make them up; from which, the enemy finding our fire so cool, attacked the gates sword in hand, which, from the battering of the shot on both sides, the bolts were knocked back, and the gates opened, and the enemy marched in; but Lieutenant-colonel Jennings, Lord Wallingford, Captain Bland, Lieutenant Ellis, with some Gentlemen, and about 50 men, repulsed the enemy, and beat them back. Here it was he

saw great resolution in a few Irish boys, who defended the gate, after it was opened, with their bayonets; and those from the half moon, after their ammunition was gone, threw stones and bricks. Had this attack of the enemy been supported with any degree of courage, they must certainly have succeeded in it; but they retired back under cover, leaving the gates open with our men in the front of it, which gave them a short time to consider what was the best to be done; first to see the men's ammunition; which, if they had had any, would have certainly failed, and even so without it, had not Colonel Jennings, and all the Officers, thought the enterprise too hazardous. Then they considered, if the gate could be defended, the breach in the castle wall could not; it being near 50 feet long; and, having but a short time to deliberate, all agreed, a parly should be beat, and Lieutenant Hall sent out to know on what terms they might surrender; which was accordingly done, and, on his going out, found the greatest part of the enemy under shelter of the old walls and houses before the castle-gate; and, after the usual ceremony, demanded of the Commandant, (the General being wounded) what terms would be given the troops on their surrender, and at the same time sent the drum to call Colonel Jennings out of the castle, in order to treat with the French Commandant on articles of capitulation, which, he says, as well as he can-remember, were as follows, viz.

‘ Colonel Jennings demanded, that the troops should march out with all the honours of war, and the Officers to be on their parole in Ireland, and not to be sent prisoners to France; the soldiers also to stay in Ireland, and that an equal number of French prisoners should be sent to France, within one month, or as soon after as ships could be got ready for that purpose. Granted.

‘ That the castle of Carrickfergus should not be demolished, or any of the stores destroyed or taken out of it. Granted.

‘ That the town and country of Carrickfergus should not be plundered or burnt, on condition the Mayor and corporation furnished the French troops with necessary provisions. Granted.

‘ This, as well as he can remember, was the verbal articles agreed on; though, on writing them, the French Commandant, after consulting his principal Officers, declared, He could not, by any means, answer to his Master, the French King, granting to his Britannic Majesty the stores in the castle, which he insisted upon; and Col. Jennings, to his great grief, had it not in his power to refuse; declaring solemnly, at the same time, with a grave countenance, that he had rather have been buried in the ruins. To which the French Commandant replied, That he could not insert it in the articles of capitulation, yet he would give his word and honour, and did so, that, if there was nothing of great value in the castle, belonging to the King, besides powder, he would not touch it, (which there really was not)

but, how far he will keep his promise, is not yet known. Likewise, the Magistrates of Carrickfergus not furnishing the French with necessary provisions, they plundered the town, declaring it was their own fault; as they were convinced they had it in their power to supply them, as they had found enough in the town afterwards.

‘ Mr. Hall further informs me, that he has discovered, by some of the French, there was a disagreement betwixt their General and Captain Thurot; the General being for the attack of Carrick, and Thurot for landing at the White-house, and attacking Belfast. He likewise judges the frigates to be, one of 40 guns, the other two about 20 each.

‘ Lieutenant Hall begs leave to present his duty to your Grace; and hopes your Grace will excuse any inaccuracy that may be in his description, as he was no ways provided with any papers but his memory, and often interrupted by numbers of Gentlemen of the militia, who were crowding perpetually in the room to receive orders.

‘ I beg leave to subscribe myself,

‘ Belfast, Feb. 23,
1760, at six in
the evening.

‘ My Lord, &c.

WILL. STRODE.

From the DUBLIN GAZETTE Extraordinary:
[Published by Authority:]

Dublin castle, Feb. 27. An express arrived here, at one o'clock this morning, with the following advices from Major-general Strode, and Lieut. Col. Cunninghame, Adjutant-general, dated from Belfast, at six o'clock yesterday morning, viz. That the French troops were all embarked, but not sailed; and that the last of them embarked at Carrickfergus, about half an hour after three o'clock yesterday morning. They have left Lieut. Col. Jennings, and the Officers and soldiers who were lately taken with him, at Carrickfergus, under parole not to serve until exchanged. Brigadier-general Flobert, who commanded the land-forces, is left at Carrickfergus, wounded in the leg: Their present Commander is M. Cavenac. About 60 of the French troops were certainly killed at the attack on Carrickfergus; and, by all accounts, Lieut. Col. Jennings, and the troops under his command, behaved extremely well. M. Cavenac has taken with him the Mayor of Carrickfergus, and three other Gentlemen of the town. They plundered the town, and threw the powder they found in the magazine into the sea.

It is conjectured that they landed about 1000 men altogether; they were picquets of five different regiments; viz. the Swiss guards, and four others: They had a few hussars with them, of which nine were killed in the attack on the town: Three of their Officers were killed at Carrickfergus, one of them very richly dressed. An intelligent person is sent to watch the motions of the frigates in the bay; and an account will be sent as soon as they are sailed. Major-general Strode had detached one Captain, three Subalterns, four Sergeants, four Corporals, and 100 private men,

to take possession of the castle and town of Carrickfergus; and had also ordered a detachment of the Antrim militia to march thither.

Tuesday, March 4.

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.
[Published last night at seven o'clock.]

Admiralty-office, March 3, 1760.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Elliott, of his Majesty's Ship *Æolus*, to Mr. Cleveland; dated in Ramsey Bay, in the Isle of Man, the 29th of February, 1760.

' Please to acquaint the Right Hon. my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, That, on the 24th instant, I received information, at Kinsale, from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that there were three ships of the enemy's at Carrickfergus. The same evening I sailed with his Majesty's ship under my command, together with the *Pallas* and *Brilliant*, in quest of them. I made the entrance of Carrickfergus on the evening of the 26th, but could not get in, the wind being contrary, and very bad weather. On the 28th, at four in the morning, we got sight of them, and gave chase: About nine I got up along-side their Commodore (off the Isle of Man) and in a few minutes after the action became general, and lasted about an hour and a half, when they all three struck their colours; they are the *Marshal Belleisle*, of 44 guns and 545 men, including troops, M. Thurot Commander, who is killed; the *La Blonde*, of 32 guns and 400 men, commanded by Captain La Kayce; and the *Terpsichore*, of 26 guns and 300 men, commanded by Capt. Desfranaudais. I put into this road to repair the ships, who are all much disabled in their masts and rigging, the *Marshal Belleisle* in particular, who lost her bow-sprit, mizzen-mast, and main-yard in the action; and it was with great difficulty we prevented her sinking.

' It is with the greatest pleasure I acquaint their Lordships, that the Officers and men of his Majesty's ships behaved remarkably well on this occasion.

' I shall use the greatest dispatch in getting the ships refitted, and purpose returning to Plymouth, or some other port in England, as soon as possible, if I do not receive their Lordships directions before the ships are got ready.

' Inclosed is an account of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships. I am, &c.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

Killed. Wounded.

<i>Æolus</i>	—	—	—	4	—	15
<i>Pallas</i>	—	—	—	1	—	5
<i>Brilliant</i>	—	—	—	0	—	11

' N. B. I find it impossible to ascertain the number of the enemy killed and wounded; but, by the best accounts I can get, they amount to about 300.'

[End of the Extraordinary Gazette.]

Tuesday, March 11.

The following Account, taken from the Dublin Gazette Extraordinary, published by Authority, is here inserted, because it is much

fuller than Capt. Elliott's modest Letter to Mr. Cleveland.

Belfast, March 1. This morning arrived in our harbour, and came to anchor off Carrickfergus, his Majesty's ship *Pallas*, Captain Clements Commander; and by Lieut. Sharp, of the said ship, we have received the following most important account; viz.

That the said ship *Pallas*, in company with the *Æolus* and *Brilliant* frigates, having sailed from Kinsale some days ago, on Thursday morning, at a quarter before four o'clock, the above squadron, then off the Mull of Galloway, perceived M. Thurot's squadron bearing northward, towards Scotland, close by the wind: That, after the French discovered the English, they changed their course to the southward, hoping to escape; whereupon the English pursued; and about six came up with them.

The French fleet consisted of the *Belleisle*, *La Blonde*, and *La Terpsichore*.

That, after an engagement of about 34 minutes, the *Belleisle* struck, three men having been killed in attempting to strike the colours, during which attempt M. Thurot was killed, ten minutes after his first orders to strike. Soon after the *Blonde* also struck: *La Terpsichore* endeavoured to escape; but was pursued by the *Pallas*, who soon came up with and took her.

The *Belleisle* had 160 men killed and wounded; the *La Blonde* about 80; and *La Terpsichore* about 36; among whom are four Captains of the troops they had on board, killed; and M. Dufalier, the second in command, wounded.

The English ships had but seven men killed and eleven wounded, none of them Officers.

The engagement was between the Mull of Galloway and the Isle of Man, and in view of that island, the Scotch and Irish shores.

The *Belleisle* was with difficulty brought into Ramsey bay, being so shattered as to be scarce able to swim; and it was once resolved to take the men from on board.

The *Pallas* brought in with her about 500 prisoners, 100 of whom are Officers, being almost all that were with the French squadron, who are now landed at Carrickfergus, and she is to return to-morrow to join the squadron. The occasion of bringing the prisoners here was to ease the ships, to prevent an infection from the number of wounded.

When the French landed at Carrickfergus they were quite out of provisions: They intended to have been first at Londonderry; but the wind happened to be unfavourable for them.

Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Spaight, who were taken at Carrickfergus as hostages, are both safe and well at Ramsey.

The English ships were very providentially put into Kinsale by force of weather.

List of the English Ships.

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
<i>Æolus</i> ,	Capt. Elliot (Commodore)	32	220
<i>Pallas</i> ,	Capt. Clements	36	240
<i>Brilliant</i> ,	Capt. Logie	36	240
Y			The

The French Ships.

Ships.	Guns.
Marshal Belleisle, { M. Thurot late Com- mander	} 44
La Blonde, — — — —	30
La Terpsichore, — — — —	24

Letters from Ramsay, in the Isle of Man, mention, that on Thursday last the body of M. Thurot was brought on shore, and interred there with all military honours, the ships having fired minute-guns while he was interring.

Belfast, Feb. 29. Whilst the French were in this bay they took the brig Clyde, Taylor, Master, from Glasgow to this town, laden with sugar and tobacco, valued at upwards of 2000 l. and, having taken out the lading burnt the vessel; they also took a brig with coals, and a sloop with herrings; the latter they burnt, after taking out her cargo. Some time before they arrived in this

bay they likewise took the Boyne, of Drogheda, from New York, with flax-seed, and a letter of marque ship of 14 carriage guns, bound for Glasgow, both which they sent to Bergen in Norway.

The French embarked in such a hurry as to leave 80 casks filled with water behind them: They have carried off one brass 12 pounder, and spiked up the iron guns in the castle; and have thrown into the sea upwards of 300 barrels of gunpowder, which was in the magazine, supposed to be unfit for service.

Whilst the French were at Carrickfergus a cask of gunpowder blew up, and killed four of their men.

We are informed that the French were in great distress for want of provisions before they came here; and had been for some time at short allowance of a pint of water and a biscuit each day.

A true STATE of the AFFAIR that gave Rise to the Report of a Conspiracy in the Island of Guardaloupe.

LONDON, March the 23d, 1760.

IT having been insinuated in the public papers, that a sedition had been fomented, and a conspiracy formed, but timely prevented, in the island of Guardaloupe; justice makes it requisite to observe, that such has been the fidelity of the inhabitants in observing the capitulation with the greatest exactness; such the wise conduct of Governor Crump, and discipline among the troops so well kept up by the Officers, as have caused to reign through the whole island such an harmony as must necessarily screen the inhabitants from any such imputation. The affair that gave rise to this report was of the most trifling nature, a dispute between a barber and an English sailor, which was on the following account.

About the latter end of November last, or the beginning of December, one Boidin, a barber at Basse-terre in the island, having an intrigue with a mulatto slave of Mr. Commande that lived there, who admitted at the same time an English sailor, quarrelled with his rival; they struck one another with their fists, and with clubs; and not being satisfied with this they agreed to meet the same night on the bridge of Basse-terre city, whither Boidin came, and shortly after the sailor with his Captain, and each of them a sword, accompanied by several other Englishmen, armed with clubs, who fell upon Boidin; of whom he wounded two, but at last overpowered with numbers, was near being killed; was thence dragged to the warehouse belonging to the ship, where having put about his neck a cord, they were upon the point of hanging him; when Mr. Netercot

of Antigua, merchant, shocked at their inhumanity, prevented the execution of their design, called the guard, the Officers of which ordered Boidin to be transported to Fort Royal, to be taken care of, while Mr. Melville, Governor of the said Fort, examined into the affair, and ordered the Judge of the place to proceed in the informing himself of all the circumstances relating to it, giving orders at the same time to have the Captain and the sailor seized; who were soon after conducted to prison, on the deposition of several English merchants. Upon this, about 7 o'clock of the same evening, about 200 Englishmen assembled, arm'd with sabres, swords, pistols, and clubs; repair'd to the prison with an intention to rescue the two prisoners, and then to set fire to it, whilst such a consternation had seized on the inhabitants as to make them shut themselves up in their houses. Mr. Melville, informed of this tumult, sent different detachments to quiet the rioters; whom they dispersed, took the two prisoners, and conducted them to the fort. The Judges were ordered to prosecute the affair with vigour; Governor Crump insisting, at the same time, that an example should be made of the guilty; but, as Boidin recovered of his wounds, the Captain and the sailor were condemned to pay him 3000 livres damages, the expence of his cure, and all costs of suits, besides a certain sum to the poor; which amounted in the whole to about 8000 livres.—This is what gave birth to the reports of a revolt and a sedition.

R. DESHAYES,

Agent of Guardaloupe and its dependencies.

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.

IN all appearance the Prussian and Allied armies will open the campaign very early; for which all possible measures have been taken with equal secrecy and vivacity.

A party of about 100 Russian Cossacks, of Major-general Tottleben's corps, who had been seen for some days in the environs of Stargard, in Prussian Pomerania, advanced, on the 21st of February,

February, in the night, as far as Schwedt, and carried away by force, out of the castle, his Royal Highness the Margrave, and the Prince and Princess of Wurtemberg, and conducted them as far as a German mile distance; but, as the Prince was still very ill of the wounds which he received at the battle of Cunnerdorf, he could be conveyed no farther. The Prince of Bevern detached, with all expedition, a body of horse against these Cossacks; who attacked them near Damm, put them to flight, and retook all their booty, and released the prisoners they had made.

A smart action happened, on the 20th, between the Austrians and the Prussians, on the right side of the Elbe. The former, under the command of General Beck, who had been posted for some time at Grossen-Hayn, attacked the quarters of the Prussians, under General Czritz, in the neighbourhood of Torgau, and put them into confusion; but, the Prussians rallying, repulsed their enemy, notwithstanding the superiority of the numbers of the Austrians. The loss is said to be nearly equal, amounting to 60 on each side. The Prussian General himself had the misfortune to be made prisoner, by the accident of his horse's falling with him.

On the 24th, the Prussians attempted to throw a bridge of boats over the Elbe, at Kotschenbroda, which was intended for the passage of a detached body from their army; but the troops under General Beck, on the opposite shore, prevented the execution of this project, by a cannonade, that was so brisk as to be heard all over the city of Dresden.

The King of Prussia is taking proper measures to begin the campaign early, and to be beforehand with his enemies; for this purpose considerable magazines are formed in Saxony, Pomerania, and Silesia. His Majesty has divided his forces in such a manner, that they now form three respectable armies; that in Silesia, to be commanded by Prince Henry, destined to act against the Russians, is to consist of eight battalions of grenadiers, with 36 battalions of fusileers, and 52 squadrons of horse; which will make in the whole a body of about 35,000 men.

The army which is to act in Saxony, and which the King will command in person, is to consist of 62 battalions and 106 squadrons.

That destined for Pomerania will be composed of 23 battalions and 45 squadrons.

By this list, which is an exact one, the troops which his Majesty will have in the field this campaign will amount to 129 battalions and 203 squadrons: The regiments made prisoners at the affair of Maxen make part of this number; but this is easily cleared up, when we consider that numbers of the different corps remained, which have since been completed by numerous recruits, and by numbers of old soldiers who have found means to escape from the Austrians.

It now seems certain that a large body from the Russian army will march into Pomerania and Brandenburg. A prodigious number of vessels are now loading with provision and ammunition in the ports of Petersburg and Livonia, for Prussia; where the different operations of the Russian army will cover their landing.

The French have lately made a shew of attacking the chain, in the front of the quarters of that part of the Allied army cantoned in the country of Hesse, with a body of four or five thousand men; but without any success. It was on the 29th of February that one body came to Marburg, and took away two hostages; they broke the gates of the town, but were forced to abandon it, by the fire of the castle, from whence some hussars pursued them, and took several prisoners. They appeared likewise before Homburg Alsfeldt, and Hartzberg, but did not venture to attack them; so that their expedition proved ineffectual.

The Saxon troops have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to quit their winter-quarters, and their artillery is already moving towards Konigshoffen. On the other hand, the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick is preparing to march for Eisenach, with a body of 17,000 men, in order to oppose the designs of those troops and those of Wurtemberg.

A large corps of French troops, with a considerable train of artillery, set out lately for the country of Fulda, in order to dislodge some posts which the Allies have there.—In all probability they will not succeed better here than they did at Marburg.

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

March 8.

Rome, February 9.

LAST week the Treasurer to the Charitable Corporation in this city made his escape from hence; and has embezzled jewels, cash, &c. to the amount of 100,000 crowns.

March 10.

Advices by the East-India Company's ship the Pitt, arrived at Kinsale, in Ireland (in company with the Warren) say, that Col Clive had obliged the person whom the French had set up in opposition to the Nabob of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia, and who had invested Patna, to retire precipitately from thence, upon the Colonel's ap-

proach; who, after he had settled the tranquillity of the country, returned to Calcutta.

That, soon after the siege of Madras was raised, Major Brereton was detached, with some troops, to harraß the rear of M. Lally's army, which was abandoning the country forts of Poonamalle and Trepasfour, wherein some guns and ammunition were found, that the French had not time to remove. This and other detached parties soon after joined the English troops at Treparamadore, about 30 miles from Madras; by which time M. Lally had, with his whole army, pulled himself of Conjeveram, a fortified pagoda, 50 miles distance from Madras. The English ad-

vanced within three miles of that pagoda ; but were disappointed in their hopes, notwithstanding all efforts of bringing the enemy to an action, which M. Lally declined, though stronger by 200 Europeans ; this induced Major Brereton to march to Vandewash, a country fort, 40 miles from Pondicherry, garrisoned by the French, which he attacked, hoping thereby to draw the enemy from Conjeveram ; this answered his expectation ; for, although M. Lally had himself returned to Pondicherry, M. Soupire, with the French army, marched towards Vandewash ; and when within 10 miles of it, the English army moved towards him, and drew up in order of battle, in sight of the enemy, continuing there three nights ; but M. Soupire had so intrenched himself, that it appeared he had no intention to come to blows. It was then determined to make a forced march to Conjeveram, where the enemy had 700 seapoys ; which was done on the 16th of April ; the gateway was battered with two twelve and two six pounders ; and, a breach being soon made, it was stormed and carried, many of the garrison being put to the sword. In the pagoda 100 horses and some provisions were found. Our army was cantoned here : The French returning to Arcot, 30 miles from Conjeveram, and having no pay, and but bad provisions, it occasioned great discontent and desertion ; all their German hussars, amounting to eighty, have joined the English, with their horses and accoutrements, and at least 400 of their other men. On the 20th of June Mons. Lally joined his army at Arcot, and moved towards Conjeveram, where the two armies cannonaded each other for four days ; when M. Lally, whose men continued to desert, retreated in the night to Pondicherry.

The English army remained cantoned in Conjeveram till the 1st of August ; when part of it, under Major Monsen, advanced to the attack of Convereepauk ; which, after two days, he took, granting the French garrison a capitulation.

Massulipatam was stormed and taken by Major Forde, in April last ; where he killed near 200, and made prisoners about 300 French.

Col. Laurence and Col. Draper are come home from the East-Indies.

Whitehall, March 11.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, has transmitted to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt a plan of the attack and defence of Carrickfergus, taken upon the spot by Captain Vallancey, of the 10th regiment of foot ; by which it appears, that every thing was done, by Lieutenant-colonel Jennings, that was possible for such a small handful of men to do, in a place so little defensible as Carrickfergus was when it was attacked.

March 12.

Tripoly, Dec. 13. This country is near intirely destroyed by an earthquake, which has been felt throughout an extent of 100 leagues in length, and near as many in breadth, forming a space of about 10,000 square leagues, containing the chain of mountains of Liban and the Anti-Liban, with a prodigious number of villages, the greatest part

of which is now nothing but a heap of ruins. The shocks began here the 30th of October, at four in the morning ; the waters of the docks overflowed, and all seemed to threaten a general destruction. They were felt in the same manner at Burret, which is 20 leagues to the south ; but were more violent at the Attaquire, distant 25 leagues to the north. Many houses were thrown down at Seyde, and a number of people buried under their ruins. The Camp des Francois was considerably damaged, but no people perished there, all having abandoned it and flown into the country.—At Acre, which is 15 leagues higher than Seyde, the sea overflowed its borders, and poured into the streets, though seven or eight feet above the level of the sea.—The city of Saphet, about ten leagues distant, was intirely overthrown, and the greatest part of its inhabitants perished by the fall of the houses.—The shocks were terrible at Damas, which is three journies from Seyde ; all the minarets, and a number of houses were thrown down, and six thousand souls perished.—Several other shocks were felt successively till the 25th of November, which did not do much more damage ; and we thought our alarms at an end ; when on that day, about seven in the evening, the shocks recommenced here in a manner so terrible, that many edifices were thrown down, and the earth trembled under our feet all the time we were running to the fields.—The next day, about four in the morning, it was succeeded by others still more dreadful ; and, when day-light was come, we discovered the dismal effects, the neighbouring towns presenting nothing but heaps of ruins. Our city is no longer habitable, and we now lie in the open country.—Bulbec, which is 15 leagues from hence on the side of mount Liban, and an antient castle, built by the Romans with stones of which three were sufficient to form the arch of a large vault, have been intirely destroyed.—The earth is not yet steady, and we fear that all the cities of Syria will experience the fate of Lisbon.

[It being thought by many that this earthquake was at Tripoly in Barbary, we think proper to acquaint the public, that this dreadful calamity happened at Tripoly in Syria, in the Levant, subject to the Turk, and that it was felt all over Palestine, or the Holy Land.—Tripoly, in the earliest ages, was called Phœnicia, and was the greatest maritime port in the world, and the people of that country the most famous for arts and manufactures, trading to all places with their shipping, and settling colonies in several distant parts of the East and West.—Among the many cities, towns, &c. that were reduced to a heap of rubbish on this unhappy occasion, was the antient city of Bethulia, so famous in history for the siege thereof in the time of Judith and Holofernes, which it is said was upon a very hilly situation.]

March 15.

Hague, March 7. The ceremony of the marriage of Princess Caroline with the Prince of Nassau-Weilburg was performed here on the 5th instant, and the rejoicings thereupon still continue. The whole has been conducted with the greatest decency

decency and dignity; and to the satisfaction of the public; and the people, upon this occasion, have given the strongest proofs of their affection to the house of Orange. Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Nassau Weilburg quit the Stadtholder's apartments this evening, to lodge in their own house.

March 22.

Lisbon, March 10. On the 7th instant, in the evening, his Britannic Majesty's ship the Windsor, having on board the Earl of Kinnoul, Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to this Court, anchored below the castle of Belem; and the Honourable Mr. Hay, his Britannic Majesty's Envoy extraordinary, and Sir Henry Frankland, Consul-general, immediately went on board. The next morning, being the time appointed for his Excellency to go on shore, three of his most Faithful Majesty's barges came along-side of the Windsor, to receive him and his retinue. The Captains of the Windsor, and of three frigates which were in the river Tagus, attended him in their barges to the shore; and the said ships, as well as two packet-boats, all saluted him, as did the castle of Belem when he passed it. At his Excellency's arrival at the stairs above Belem, he was received by the Conde d'Avintes, who was nominated by the King of Portugal for that purpose, and conducted by him, in one of the King's coaches, preceded by two others, with his retinue, to his house.

March 25.

Rome, March 8. A few days ago M. Carali, the Treasurer-general, with Mess. Forti and Rubini, attended by four Architects and Engineers, set out from hence for Fiumicino, to examine that harbour, and to cause it to be repaired immediately; the sea having so much damaged its entry as to greatly obstruct all vessels coming up the Tiber, to this city, with provisions and other necessities. On the 28th notice was sent here, from Civita Vecchia, of the arrival, at that port, of a transport, with 225 Jesuits, from Lisbon.

By letters from Constantinople, of the 4th of last month, we find, that the Grand Vizier having been some time before apprised of a plot for a general insurrection of the people, in order to cut off most of the great Officers of state, he assembled the principal Members of the Divan; and the result was, that the ring-leaders of the intended sedition should be privately executed. Accordingly several of them have been beheaded, others sent to the galleys, and the rest banished for ever.

The Mayor, Sheriffs, and Common-council of the city of Corke have unanimously ordered the freedom of the said city to be presented, in gold boxes, to the Right Hon. William Pitt, Esq; and Admiral Hawke, for their great and eminent services.

And have also ordered the freedom to be presented, in silver boxes, to the Captains Elliott, Clements, and Logie, for their gallant conduct, in defeating the French Squadron commanded by M. Thurot.

Yesterday two brewer's-servants were convicted, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, of

scalding and washing beer-butts in Bartholomew-cloze, (it being contrary to an act of Parliament in that case made and provided) and paid the penalty.

We hear a great quantity of gold is coining into quarter guineas, at the Tower, for the more ready change of the large gold coin.

Orders are given for erecting a scaffold in Westminster hall for the trial of the unfortunate Earl; which, we hear, is fixed for the 16th of April.

March 26.

We hear that his Royal Highness Prince Edward was yesterday created Duke of Gloucester: He that day entered into the 22d year of his age.

On Monday the following bills were signed by commission, viz. the bill for the better regulation of his Majesty's marine forces when ashore; —the bill to inable the Earl of Sandwich, Wellbore Ellis, and Robert Nugent, Esqrs. to qualify themselves for their places in Ireland, by taking the oaths in England; —the bill to inable the Governors of the Charterhouse to grant leases on some part of their estates in Middlesex; —the bill for improving and preserving the harbour of New Shoreham; to some bills to inclose lands, repair roads; and to several private bills.

Yesterday came on the election for a new Secretary to the Society for the encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; when, on closing the ballot, the numbers stood as follow, viz.

For Dr. Templeman	—	284
Dr. Maty	—	148
Mr. Dossie	—	115
Dr. Mitchell	—	38

On which the first-named Gentleman was declared duly elected.

March 27.

This day the interest due on the Hanover loan will begin paying at the Bank of England.

Yesterday his Majesty was pleased to confer the dignity of a Peer of this kingdom on the Right Hon. Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, by the stile and title of Lord Henley, Baron Henley, of the Grange, in the county of Hants.

March 29.

The following Lists of the Armies are handed about in Germany:

ALLIES.

100,000 English, Hanoverians, Prussians, Hessians, and Brunswic forces, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic.

70,000 under the command of the K. of Prussia.

40,000 under Prince Henry of Prussia.

35,000 under General Fouquet.

16,000 under General Manteuffel.

261,000 men.

Of the AUSTRIANS, &c.

200,000 Austrians and troops of the Empire.

110,000 French, Saxon, and Wirtemberg troops.

100,000 Russians.

25,000 Swedes.

435,000 men.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

A Son to the Right Hon. Lady Juliana Penn, in Spring-garden.

A Son to the Right Hon. the Countess of Lauderdale, at Halton.

MARRIAGES.

JOHN Buller, Esq; Member of Parliament for East-Loe in Cornwall, to Miss St. Aubin, eldest sister of Sir John St. Aubin, Bart. of Clowance in that county.

John Arbuthnot, Esq; of Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, to Miss Ursula Mainwaring, daughter of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq; Receiver-general for North Wales.

Robert Gordon, Esq; of Hallhead in Scotland, to Lady Harriot Gordon, sister to the Earl of Aberdeen.

John Dalrymple, Esq; to Miss Hamilton M'Gill, only daughter and heiress apparent to the Lord Viscount Oxenford.

John Roberts, Esq; of Abergavenny, to Miss Phillips, daughter of John Phillips, Esq; of Brecknock.

William Graham, Esq; to Miss Stirling, sister of Sir William Stirling, of Ardoch.

Stephen-Cæsar Lemaistre, Esq; of Queen-street, Westminster, to Miss Roche, of the same place.

DEATHS.

SIR William More Molyneux, Bart. of Loseley, near Guilford in Surry.

Sir John Pole, Bart. at Shute in Devonshire.

Sir Thomas Hare, Bart. at Stow-Bardolph, in the county of Norfolk.

Sir Sceffenton Hudson, Bart. of Melton-Mowbray in Leicestershire.

John Lee Hill, Esq; of West Cholderton in Wiltshire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county and for Southampton.

William Pescod, Esq; Recorder of the city of Winchester.

Sir Charles Blois, Bart. of Cockfield-hall in Suffolk.

Simon Polhill, Esq; of Hale, near Salisbury.

Francis Eld, Esq; many years Master in the High Court of Chancery.

John Read, Esq; Clerk Assistant to the Hon. House of Commons, in Stafford-row, Westminster.

Roger Mainwaring, Esq; in Paradise-row, Chelsea.

Thomas Simmonds, Esq; at Pengethley in Herefordshire.

George Shelvocke, Esq; Secretary to the General Post-office.

Right Hon. Lady Clinton, at Ebrington in Gloucestershire, sister to the late Earl Clinton.

Charles Stanhope, Esq; in Park-place, St. James's, eldest brother to the late Earl of Harrington, and uncle to the present Earl.

Hon. Richard Onslow, Esq; in Henrietta-street, near Cavendish-square, Lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, Colonel of the first troop of horse-grenadier guards, Governor of Plymouth, Member of Parliament for Guildford, and brother to the Right Hon. the Speaker.

Anthony-Langley Swymmer, Esq; Member of Parliament for Southampton, at Jamaica.

Arthur Collins, Esq; at Battersea.

William Robins, Esq; at Croomhall in Gloucestershire.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Henry Chambers, to the rectory of Waltham in Essex, together with the vicarage of Earls-colne in the said county.

Rev. Mr. Jacob Freer, to the rectories of Ovington and St. Clements in Hampshire.

Rev. Mr. Freeman, to the vicarage of Long-Buckby, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Porter, to the rectory of Blankney, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Barrow, to the rectory of Frenze in Norfolk, and the vicarage of Ubbeston in Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Gawton, to the vicarages of Godalmin and Shalford in Surry.

PROMOTIONS.

From the GAZETTE.

WELLBORE Ellis, Esq; to be one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

Charles Watson, Esq; (only son of the late Vice-admiral Watson) to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain.

John Rule, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy royal.

John Bridger the younger, Esq; to be one of the Commissioners for appeals and regulating the duties of excise.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

SAMUEL Gilbody, of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, china-facturer, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Wilson, late of the city of Norwich, coal-dealer and chapman.

Richard James, of the town of Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall, merchant, dealer in wines, and chapman.

Haldenby Dixon the elder, of the town of Kingston upon Hull, wine-cooper, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Brame, of Harleston, in the county of Norfolk, shop-keeper, dealer, and chapman.

Gabriel Holland, of Swanington, in the county of Leicester, coal master, dealer, and chapman.

William Weedon Perry, of New Hermitage-street, Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, linen-draper.

Richard Cottle, of Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts, clothier.

John Sucklin, of the parish of Saint Olave, Southwark, in the county of Surry, cheesemonger.

John Fallowfield, of the town of Kingston upon Hull, distiller, dealer, and chapman.

Francis Macawly, late of the city of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, but now of the city of Bristol, Irish merchant.

William Butler, of Colthorpe, in the parish of Thatcham, in the county of Berks, paper-maker, dealer, and chapman.

Abraham Andrews, now or late of Bishopsgate-street, London, jeweller.

John James, of Saltash, in the county of Cornwall, merchant.

Richard

Richard Hubbard, late of Bridgnorth, in the county of Salop, timber-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

James Colwell, of St. Colomb in the county of Cornwall, taylor, linen-draper, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

Job Bird, late of the parish of Saint Mary le Bone, (otherwise Marybone) in the county of Middlesex, bricklayer.

William Yalden, late of Overton, in the county of Southampton, dealer and chapman.

Joseph Crosby, now or late of the parish of St. John Wapping, in the county of Middlesex, dealer, and chapman.

John Monger and Thomas Crowley, late of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

John Winn, now or late of Great Yarmouth, in the county of Norfolk, ship-carpenter, timber-merchant, and chapman.

William Parker, late of Churchbroughton, in the county of Derby, dealer and chapman.

BOOKS published in MARCH, 1760.

THE Siege of Aquileia, a Tragedy. Millar, 1 s. 6 d.

The secret History of Colonel Hooke. Becket, 3 s. 6 d.

Military Maxims, or the Standard of Generalship. Morley, 1 s.

The Act for permitting the free Importation of Cattle from Ireland considered. Doddsley, 1 s.

The Spirit of Contradiction, a Comedy of two Acts. Lowndes, 1 s.

Ancient and modern Rome, a Poem. Doddsley, 1 s. 6 d.

Odes on the four Seasons; by William Seymour. Morley, 1 s.

Edwin and Emma, a Poem. Millar, 1 s.

An authentic Register of the British Successes. Kearsley, 1 s.

Letters to a Friend, concerning the Septuagint Translation, and the Heathen Mythology. Richardson, 6 s.

The Question relating to the Scots Militia considered; by a Freeholder. Cooper, 1 s.

A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester. Shuckburgh, 1 s.

The Trinitarian Controversy reviewed. Millar, 5 s.

Thoughts on the present War and future Peace. Cooper, 1 s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather from February 24, to March 24, 1760, inclusive.

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, March 24, 1760.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Feb.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.7	36	43	W.	A sunshiny day with flying clouds, afternoon wind N. W.
26	29.5	33	44	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, aftern. cloudy with rain and high wind.
27	29.38	42	46	W.	A cloudy day with rain and wind, sunshiny between whiles.
28	30.05	37	42	N. W.	A fair morning with high wind, afternoon cloudy with rain.
29	30.3	34	44	N.	A sunshiny day with flying clouds.
Mar.					
1	30.38	32	42	N. E.	A sunshiny day.
2	30.05	33	46	N. E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards cloudy.
3	29.92	41	48	N. E.	A cloudy day with small rain, afternoon wind N.
4	30.05	36	45	N. E.	Cloudy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
5	30.08	35	46	E.	A cloudy day.
6	30.18	38	45	E.	Cloudy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
7	30.32	34	52	W.	A sunshiny day.
8	30.38	34	51	N. W.	Ditto with flying clouds.
9	30.15	42	47	N. W.	Foggy in the morn. afterwards a sunshiny day with flying clouds.
10	30.12	41	52	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
11	29.8	34	51	S.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
12	29.7	35	55	S. W.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon, rain in the night.
13	29.38	48	56	S. W.	Ditto. Ditto.
14	29.78	48	56	S. W.	Ditto. Ditto. wind W.
15	29.9	42	55	S. W.	Ditto. Ditto. rain in the night.
16	29.42	48	52	N. W.	A fair morn. with showers of rain, and high wind, aftern. fair.
17	29.6	45	55	S. W.	A cloudy morning with high wind, a fair aftern. wind N. W.
18	30.	40	47	N.	A cloudy day, afternoon wind N E.
19	30.05	39	46	S. W.	Ditto.
20	29.65	40	52	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy, rain in the night.
21	29.5	44	52	N. W.	Ditto. with flying clouds, a sunshiny afternoon.
22	29.72	40	50	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
23	29.9	46	52	N. W.	Ditto. with flying clouds.
24	29.78	41	56	S.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy, with small rain.

PLAN
of the BATTLE of
TONHAUSEN,
fought y^d 1.st of August 1759,
between his Britannic Majesty's
Army, commanded by Prince
Ferdinand of Brunswick, and
that of France by Marshal de
Contades: With the different Motions
of the two Armies from the 14.th
of July to the 1.st of August 1759.



REFERENCES to the annexed authentic PLAN of the Battle of TONHAUSEN.

- A. **C**AMP of the allied army between Stoltzenau and Nendorff, which it occupied the 14th of July, coming from Raden.
- B. Three bridges, which were thrown the 15th of July over the Weser.
- C. The allied army marched the 16th, from Stoltzenau to Obested, in three columns, and incamped between the Weser and Brunico stiege, D.
- E. The hereditary Prince of Brunswic went before it, with 8 battalions and 8 squadrons; and first occupied the rising grounds of Harriensted, and afterwards those between Petershagen and Tonhausen.
- F. Camp of the French army between the town of Minden; its right wing extended to the Weser, and its left to the village of Hahlen. Early in the morning of the 17th, the Duke, followed by all the piquets of the army, reconnoitred the enemy's position, in order to attack them.
- G. The hereditary Prince marched forward as far as Tonhausen. The army followed in 9 columns, G; whereupon the enemy retired behind the marsh, FF.
- FF. And was cannonaded in its retreat by the hereditary Prince. The Duke of Broglie, who had pushed as far as Buckenburg, drew nearer to the French army, and incamped between Minden and Neesen.
- H. The Duke brought the army into his camp near Petershagen, after having secured the village of Tonhausen with a battalion of grenadiers.
- I. A fourth bridge, thrown the 24th of July over the Weser, near Obested.
- K. The village of Lade, on the right bank of the Weser, was occupied by two battalions of grenadiers, and by a detachment of chasseurs. The enemy, who had been in possession of the village of Hille, were dislodged the 25th of July; and the villages of Hemmeren or Stemmeren, Friedewald, Holthausen, and Nordhemmeren were taken possession of. The Duke detached the hereditary Prince, the 27th of July in the evening, with 6 battalions and 8 squadrons, to occupy the village of Lubke; which he did the 28th in the morning. General Dreves, being come from Bremen, dislodged, the same morning, the enemy from Osnabruck; the Prince marched the 29th from Lubke to Rimsel. He was there joined the same day by General Dreves, with 4 battalions and 2 squadrons. The 30th of July, he dislodged the enemy from Bune, and afterwards resumed his position at Rimsel. The Duke of Brissac, who commanded the enemy's detachment, incamped on the heath of Kirchlingen, from whence he fell back,
- L. The 31st, to Cofeld, L, having the Werre in front, his left at Cofeld, and his right near Remen. The hereditary Prince incamped on
- M. His side, the 31st, between Quernheim and Kirchlingen. M. The allied army decamped the 29th of July from Petershagen, marching in three columns, N, by its right towards Hille.
- O. The camp was pitched between Hille and Friedewald; and the piquets took post in the villages of Hahlen, Hartum, and Sudhemmeren.
- P. A detachment was posted before the dyke of Eickhorst, and two other detachments at Hille and Frotheim.
- Q. General Wangenheim remained with 8 battalions and 10 squadrons in the camp of Tonhausen; the troops that went beyond the Weser remained there likewise.
- R. Lieutenant-general Gilsea marched, the 30th of July, with 3 battalions and 2 squadrons, to Lubke, and possessed himself of Gelenbeck and Eikhufen, with the dyke leading from Gelenbeck to Ringhausen. The Duke of Broglie passed the Weser, the 31st of July, about 10 o'clock at night, to join the grand army. The Count de St. Germain joined it the same day, with the corps that was incamped at Schwubber.
- S. The whole French army filed off at one o'clock in the morning, in 8 columns; and drew up in order of battle, with two lines of infantry placed on the two wings: The cavalry composed the center in three lines. Its right extended to the Weser, and its left to the village of Hahlen, which it seized upon.
- T. The enemy, at the same time, attacked our posts at Eikhufen and Gelenbeck, and cannonaded very briskly the village of Hille, where the Duke had his head quarters,

V. The allied army marched at 5 o'clock in the morning in 8 columns, and formed between Hemmeren and Hartum. In the mean time, General Wangenheim was attacked

W. By the enemy's right, under the command of the Duke of Broglie. The fire of our batteries kept it respect, and all its efforts to seize upon Kutenhausen were ineffectual.

Y. The Duke dislodged the enemy from Hahlen; and the army took the position. Y. The enemy set fire to Hahlen; but the allied army bore down upon them with such rapidity, that

Z. They were forced to retire in confusion under the cannon of Minden and behind the marsh Z.

A a. The allied army advanced as far as A a.

B b. General Gilsea, on his side, having dislodged the enemy from the dyke of Eikhof, advanced as far as B b. The hereditary Prince defeated at the same time the Duke of

C c. Brissac at the bridge of Cofeld. He marched in 3 columns from his camp of Quernheim, to attack the enemy, who had passed the river Werre in the night-time, and were very advantageously posted at D d.

E e. The first column passed the Werre near a mill, above Cofeld, and filed off by Bischofshagen.

F f. The second crossed the heath by Hausbeck, to attack the enemy in front.

G g. The third column marched near Minninghausen, to fall on the enemy's flank, and, at the same time, to cut off their retreat.

Journal of the Motions of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S Army, from July 14 to August 2, 1759.

AFTER the loss of Minden, the French army under Marshal Contades advanced, and took its camp, the 14th of July, behind Minden-marsh, with its right to the Weser, and its left to the village of Hartenhausen. At the same time, the body of reserve, commanded by the Duke of Broglie, was sent over the Weser, upon the road to Buckenburg. His Serene Highness Duke Ferdinand marched his army the same day, July 14, from Raden to Stoltzenau; and the Hessian regiment of Gilsea was ordered to cover the march of the army.

July 16th, the army marched in 3 columns from the camp of Stoltzenau to Petershagen heath; and incamped with its right to Brunico-Stiege, and its left inclining to the Weser. His Serene Highness took up his quarters at Offenstede, in the rear of the left wing. The body of troops commanded by Prince Charles of Bevern, consisting of 5 battalions of grenadiers, and 8 squadrons of Hessian dragoons (together with General Wangenheim's corps, composed of 8 battalions and 10 squadrons of Hanoverians) formed the vanguard of the whole army, under the orders of his Serene Highness the hereditary Prince of Brunswick. This vanguard formed the head of the center column, which was composed of the heavy train of artillery, and, after it had passed the village of Eldawfen, drew up in order of battle upon Petershagen-wood, where it incamped the same day.

The 17th, in the morning, a detachment of the enemy, consisting of some grenadiers and horse, were driven out of a wood, in the front of the Prince of Bevern's camp;

and the hereditary Prince ordered the whole vanguard, which was supported by the pickets of the army, to advance into the plain of Minden, where they formed in the front of the villages of Tonhausen, Kutenhausen, and Stemmeren; the infantry in the rear of the cavalry, and the hussars upon the left. This motion obliged a body of the enemy, incamped in the front of Minden, to retire under the cannon of that town. His Serene Highness Duke Ferdinand went forward to examine the position of the enemy, whilst the whole allied army was ordered to advance, in 9 columns, towards the plain of Minden. The 1st column was composed of the cavalry of the right wing; the 2d, of the brigade of heavy artillery of the right wing; the 3d and 4th, of the infantry of the right wing; the 5th, of the brigade of heavy artillery of the center; the 6th and 7th, of the infantry of the left wing; the 8th, of the brigade of heavy artillery of the left wing; and the 9th column, of the cavalry of the left wing. The army formed its line of battle, with its right to the village of Sudfeld, and its left to the wood near the Weser, and behind the village of Tonhausen. In this situation it remained till four o'clock in the afternoon, when orders were given to march back to the old camp. This motion of the allied army had so great an effect upon the enemy, that, notwithstanding their advantageous post behind Minden-marsh, and having their right wing covered by the town of Minden and the Weser, Marshal Contades thought fit to recall the Duke of Broglie's corps over the Weser to join him; but he sent him back, the

The same night, when every thing was very quiet; and the corps of Broglie incamped with its right to Meuffen, and its left to the river. The same day the enemy altered the position of their left wing, extending it to the foot of the mountains near Uphusen. As soon as Duke Ferdinand had brought his army back to camp, General Wangenheim's corps took up its old position; that of the Prince of Bevern incamped behind Tonhausen; a battalion of grenadiers was posted in the village of Tonhausen; whilst the hussars took post between Kuttenuhausen and Stemmeren, and the grand guard was advanced before Tonhausen.

The 18th, Wangenheim's corps took post nearer to Petershagen, where the head quarters were transferred; and a detachment of 500 foot and 50 horse were posted at the village of Friedewald.

The 19th, the piquets of the army were posted in the villages of Stemmeren and Holthausen; and the same night they attacked the enemy's hussars at Hille, and took 40 prisoners.

The 20th, Duke Ferdinand ordered openings to be made through the dyke of the Landwehr, from Holthausen to Tonhausen, in order to facilitate the army's entering the plain of Minden by squadrons and grand divisions.

The 21st, the piquets of the infantry were posted at Nord Hemmeren, Holthausen, and Stemmeren; and those of the cavalry between Friedewald and Holthausen.

The 22d, Wangenheim's corps changed its position; the cavalry incamped upon the right, and the infantry upon the left of the grenadiers under the Prince of Bevern; the brigade of heavy artillery of the left, with Buckenburg's regiment, incamped near the windmill before Petershagen, in which village Killmansegge's regiment remained till the 1st of August.

The 24th, the bridge of boats near Ofenstede was perfected, and the two battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, posted in the villages of Winthelm and Yessen, under the command of Colonel Laferd, were ordered to protect it.

The 27th, in the afternoon, the hereditary Prince set off from the camp at Petershagen with six battalions, viz. Zastrow sen. Diepenbroek, Behr, Bock, and the two of the regiment du corps of Brunswic, and with eight Hanoverian squadrons of Busch and Bock. His Highness marched towards Lubec, where the enemy abandoned their posts the next morning. The same day the battalion of Buckenburg, with the brigade of heavy artillery of the left, took a camp in the rear of the grenadiers.

The 28th, Gilsea's regiment joined the army, from Stoltzenau.

The 29th, the army marched in three columns, by the right, from Petershagen camp to that of Hille. His serene Highness Duke Ferdinand led the first column, composed of the first line; the heavy artillery, conducted by Count la Lippe Buckenburg, formed the second column; and General Sporcken led the third, which consisted of the second line. The army took its camp between Hille and Friedewald, having the villages of Nord Hemmeren and Holthausen in its front; the head quarters were at Hille, and covered by the regiments of Napier and Kingsley. A disposition was made of the piquets of the army; the British were posted in the village of Hartum; the Hanoverian in Sud Hemmeren; the Hessian in the wood between Hartum and Holthausen; those of Brunswic in Stemmeren; and the piquets of the cavalry in the woods, with a detachment upon the road from Hartum to Hahlen. The two brigades of light British artillery, assigned to the piquets, and the Generals of the day, were ordered to Hartum. In order to conceal the march of the army, General Wangenheim's corps was formed under arms near the batteries Count Buckenburg had erected before Tonhausen; and, when those troops went back to camp, the regiment of Buckenburg, with the brigade of heavy artillery of the left wing, incamped in the front of the line. This day his serene Highness desired all the General Officers to inform themselves, very exactly, of the several passages and routes through which the army was to march into the plain of Minden, and to make themselves perfect in them, in case the army should be ordered to advance.

The 30th, in the afternoon, the three battalions of Linflow, Prince Charles, and the first of Behr (Brunswic) marched from camp, under the command of General Gilsea, to take post at Lubec, where they were joined, the next day, by a detachment of 300 horse of the right wing.

The 31st, in the afternoon, his serene Highness renewed his orders, to all the Generals who were to lead the columns, to examine, in person, those routes which their respective columns were to take, in order to get into the plain of Minden; and particularly to examine the ground between the windmill of Hahlen and the village of Stemmeren, where the army was to form in order of battle.

RELATION of the BATTLE.

July 31, the enemy were taken up in throwing bridges over the rivulets which

run between the marsh and the town of Minden; and, about midnight, came out of their camp in eight columns. At the same time the Duke of Broglie's corps repassed the Weser at Minden, and formed the 9th column upon the right of their army. August the 1st, about five o'clock in the morning, the whole French army was formed in order of battle upon the plain. The Duke of Broglie's reserve came close to the Weser, the cavalry occupied the heath in the center, and the infantry of their left extended to the marsh near the village of Hahlen. His serene Highness Duke Ferdinand, who had ordered his army to hold itself ready to march at one o'clock in the morning, began to move out of his camp in eight columns about five: The cavalry of the right wing formed the first; the heavy artillery of the right wing the second; the infantry of the right the third and fourth; the heavy artillery of the center the fifth; the infantry of the left wing the sixth and seventh; and the eighth column consisted of the cavalry of the left wing.

General Wangenheim's corps, having moved out of its camp much about the same time, through the openings already made in the dyke of Landwehr, was soon formed in order of battle. The grenadiers were posted upon the right of the batteries of Tonhausen; the eight battalions of infantry in the hedges of Kutenhausen, upon the right of the grenadiers; and the 18 squadrons of cavalry in the open fields, upon the right of the infantry. While the army was in march to form itself, the enemy began to cannonade the batteries of Tonhausen and General Wangenheim's corps; and, at the same time, in order to make us uneasy for our right, they fired from a battery they had at Eickhorst, cross the marsh, upon our battery at Hille. Between six and seven o'clock the allied army began to take up its ground in order of battle, having its right to the inclosures between the villages of Hartum and Hahlen, and its left towards Stemmeren. The piquets of the army, under the Prince of Anhalt, as Lieutenant-general of the day, were drawn up in the front of the cavalry of the right wing, near to Hahlen; and from them were detached the piquets of the infantry, with two howitzers, to get possession of Hahlen, where the enemy had thrown two battalions during the night.

About seven o'clock, after the cavalry of the right wing was formed, the French began to fire from a battery which raked our column of artillery upon its march. As soon as the infantry of the right wing was drawn up, behind a fir wood, the two brigades of British foot, the Hanoverian guards,

and Hardenberg's regiment marched forward, to attack the left of the enemy's cavalry, having borne, for about 1500 paces, a very smart cannonading from a large battery of the enemy, the fire of which was crossed by another battery at Malbergen. But, notwithstanding the loss they sustained before they could get up to the enemy; notwithstanding the repeated attacks of all the enemy's cavalry; notwithstanding the efforts and a fire of musquetry well kept up by the enemy's infantry; notwithstanding their being exposed in front and flank; such was the unshaken firmness of those troops, that nothing could stop them, and the whole body of French cavalry was totally routed.

The Saxon troops, which were on the left of the French cavalry near their battery, made a shew of coming down upon these conquering regiments, after the French horse had gone off; but the good countenance of the British foot, and the sharp fire they kept upon them, soon obliged the Saxons to fly. The brigade of infantry commanded by Major-general Scheele, detached from the center of the army, by order of his serene Highness, to support the piquets in the village of Hahlen, with Wangenheim's battalion and Hessian guards, likewise detached to support the English, at the conclusion of this attack, came in near the right of the British infantry, and also fired upon the Saxons.

During this attack upon our right, one of our batteries silenced another of the enemy, and obliged it to be withdrawn. At the same time the attack upon our left was concluded with like success, and the enemy's batteries at Malbergen were taken. In this attack the regiments du corps and Hammerstein (Hanoverian horse) the regiment of Holstein (Prussian) and the Hessian horse and battalions of grenadiers, signalised themselves prodigiously. General Wangenheim's corps maintained pretty near the same position during the whole action. The batteries erected under the care of Count la Lippe Buckenburg, Grand Master of the artillery, in the front of Tonhausen, contributed greatly to decide the fortune of the day; he having by that battery, which was before the grenadiers, totally extinguished the fire of the enemy's batteries, and made at the same time great havock among the Swiss and the grenadiers de France.

About nine o'clock in the morning the enemy began to give way: A general confusion soon followed; and, about ten, the whole French army fled in disorder; part took shelter under cover of the cannon of Minden, and the rest made the best of their way over the bridges they had thrown be-

tween that town and the marsh, which they broke down as soon as they had crossed, for fear of being pursued. The Duke of Broglie covered the retreat: He occupied with his infantry the gardens near Minden; soon after which his cavalry followed the main body of their army. Towards the end of the battle the artillery of the right was pushed forward, as close as possible to the enemy posted near the wood of Dutzen, who were part of those battalions our piquets had driven out of the village of Hahlen, to which, in their retreat, they had set fire. Part of the French army having retired into its old camp, his serene Highness commanded the British artillery to advance, as near the marsh as possible, to dislodge them. This order was executed, and the enemy was in consequence thereof obliged to retire behind the high ground, whereon stands the windmill of Dutzen, with their right extending towards the Weser. In this last position they stopped some time, and were beginning to retreat by Wittekindstein to Hervord; but, meeting with the shattered remains of the Duke of Brissac's corps, over which the hereditary Prince had gained a signal victory,

the same morning, at Cofeld beyond the mountains, and seeing their retreat to Hervord by that road cut off, they were under the necessity of returning, and crossing the Weser, over the bridges they had laid, under the cannon of Minden, which they burnt as soon as they were got over. General Gilsea's corps, that had been detached to Lubec, pushed forward over the marsh, by Eickhorst, as high as the French camp, driving before it all the posts which the enemy had remaining on that side. The same night the victorious army incamped upon the field of battle. The garrison of Minden capitulated next morning, and the consequences of that glorious victory became every day still more considerable.

Such was the ever-memorable battle of Tonhausen, where the intrepid bravery of the troops, and their resolute and undaunted countenance during the action (the natural effects of that unbounded confidence which the whole army had in its illustrious Chief) gained them the gracious favour and goodwill of his serene Highness, who was pleased to return them his thanks on the field of battle.

*Of the MANURES of Land, and particularly of LOAM; continued from
Page 151 of this Volume.*

CHALK is a lasting manure for lands that it agrees with. Pliny tells us it was the custom of the Britons to chalk their lands, by which, says he, they received a great improvement, which lasted their lives.

It is a general saying, that chalking is better for the father than the son; but experience often shews it to be as good an improvement as dung, for twenty years together; and that clay land has been always the better for it.

There are several sorts of chalk: Some of so hard and indissoluble a nature, that it is not fit to lay on lands simply as it is; but, after it is burnt into lime, it becomes an excellent improver. Other sorts of chalk, more unctuous and soluble, being laid on lands crude as they are, and let lie till the frosts and rain shatter and dissolve them, prove a very considerable advantage to barren lands.—Where any of these chalks are found, Mr. Worlidge advises proving their natures, by laying them on some small portion of land, crude as they are; or by burning them into lime, if fuel be plenty; or to half-burn them; by which, says he, you may experimentally know the true effects and benefits that subject will yield.—And although, continues he, chalk, simply of itself, either burnt or unburnt, may not prove so advantageous as many have re-

ported, yet it is of very great use to be mixed with earth and the dungs of animals, by which may be made an admirable, sure, and natural fruitful composition for almost any sort of lands; and raiseth corn in abundance.

Chalk ought never to be plowed in, either too soon or too deep. It should have time to crack and waste on the surface of the earth, and not be turned down to the bottom of the furrow, lest it should subside there in a mass, and not be stirred by subsequent plowings. Twelve or fourteen loads upon an acre will make some lands produce extraordinary crops of corn, for fourteen or fifteen years together.—In the Isle of Wight, they sometimes lay twenty-five waggon-loads of it on an acre. Their chalk is of a fat soapy kind, and they call it marle. The farmers, in the hundreds of Essex, bring their chalk as far as from Gravesend, but lay not half so much on an acre, as those of the Isle of Wight.—It should always be spread as soon as possible after it is dug, because it is apt to harden and grow stony in the air.

Mr. Worlidge says, you may deal with chalky land as with clay land, though in a moderate way; for chalky land is naturally cold, and therefore requires warm applications. It is also sad, and will therefore the better

better bear with light composts; which is the reason that chalk is so great an improver of light, hot, and dry grounds, especially after it has suffered a calcination.

If chalk be laid on clay, says Mr. Lisle, Vol. I. p. 66, it will in time be lost, and the ground again return to its clay; and, if clay be laid on chalk, in time the clay will be lost, and the ground return again to its chalky substance. Many people, continues he, think the land on which the other is laid for a manure, being predominant, converts the manure into its own soil: But I conceive, in both cases, the chalk and clay is, in time, filtrated through the land on which it is laid, and, being soluble by rain into small corpuscles, is washed through the land on which it is laid; for neither of these manures is able to unite, in its finest corpuscles, with the corpuscles of the land on which it is laid, so as to make so strict an union and texture with it, as the land doth with itself, and is therefore liable to be borne downwards with rains, till no sign of it be left.

Chalk, laid upon meadows, will enable them to give a great crop for three or four years, but it is thought afterwards to impoverish them.—Mr. Lisle is of opinion, that the contrary is the case, with respect to pasture lands; because the grass, being thereby greatly sweetened and increased, keeps constantly so much the more stock, by which it is maintained always in the same vigour.

The same Gentleman assigns the following reasons, why chalk is good for sandy and clayey soils: ‘I do suppose, says he, that chalk, laid on sandy or wood-seary ground laid up for pasture, may wash and sink in, and fill up the interstices, and thereby consolidate and mend the texture of such ground, and sweeten it, as it is a great alkali: And though, by time, most of the chalk may be washed downwards, so that the ground may lose the virtue, yet I do suppose the strength of the ground may still continue much the better, by reason that, such manure having made the sward of the grass come thicker and sweeter, the good pasturage, on both accounts, enlarges the quantity, and betters the quality of the dung the cattle leave on it, which, in return, maintains a better coat and surface to the ground: And, as chalk fills up the vacuities of sandy or wood-seary ground, so, on the contrary, it insinuates its particles into obstinate clayey and strong land, and divides it, by making in a manner a scissure, thereby hollowing and mellowing it; so that the two contrary extremes are cured by chalk.’

As loam may be inclined either to clay

or sand, the husbandman may collect his manure accordingly, either of dry opening ingredients, such as ashes, lime, dung of sheep and horses, rubbish of old houses, &c. for the former; or of things which give cohesion and fatness, such as dung of cows and hogs, putrid animal and vegetable substances, marle, &c. for the latter.

Our farmers, collecting the manures they find necessary from time to time, as they come to hand, generally heap them together in what they call dunghills. These dunghills should be placed where there are no running-waters or springs, that their rich juices may not be washed away. They are greatly negligent in this care. Mr. Evelyn, and the author of the New System of Agriculture, call these aggregates of composts stercoraries. Such should by no means have a communication with any of the offices, as advised by the latter; for the vapours, arising from the putrid dung, must prove hurtful to the health of horses or other cattle exposed to it in a confined place. Mr. Evelyn disapproves of laying dung in heaps in the field, exposed to the sun, rain, and drying winds, whereby all its spirit and strength is carried away; and advises the following, as a better method of managing our dunghills, or stercoraries:—Let the bottom or sides of a pit, says he, be about four feet deep, paved with small chalk or clay at the bottom, that it may hold water like a cistern: Direct your channels and gutters about your house and stables to it. The pit must be under covert, so that the downright rains may not fall into it. Lay a bed of dung in it a foot thick; on that a bed of fine mould; on that another bed of cyder-mere, rotten fruit, and garden offal; on this a couch of pigeons and poultry dung, with more litter, and beds of all variety of soil; and, upon all this, cast water plentifully from time to time.

The directions of the author of the New System of Agriculture, for making a stercorary, and which we much approve of, barring its being so near the stable as he seems to intend it, are as follow:

‘Along the back of your stable cause a pit to be dug to the depth of the foundation, or a pretty deal below it: Let it be as long as the stable, but its breadth should be according to the quantity of dung you have conveniencies for making: Let this pit be arched with brick, but very slightly; and an entrance left at one end, which may be shut up, or opened, by a wooden door: Let the sides and bottom be firmly lined with stone, and closely plaistered over with a cement, which will by no means admit moisture.

Though

Through the wall of this stable, and about a foot or more from the ground, let there be made square holes, which, opening into the stercoreary, from within the stable, must be of sufficient largeness for the passage of the dung, that is, from time to time, to be shovelled through them.

The stable floor should be made as smooth and hard as possible, that the urine of the horses may not soak into it, but, descending from them to a little gutter, close along the wall, thence run through passages, which are purposely to be made, into the stercoreary.

Pipes of earth, which cost but little, should be laid from this place to the cow-house, hog-sties, and privies, that all urine of man or beast, of any kind whatsoever, may immediately be conveyed to mingle with the other. Into which must be cast all ox-dung, cow-dung, hogs-dung, and dung of fowls; all ashes, whether of wood or sea-coal; the dust and sweepings of your yard and house; all weeds, old litter, rotten straw, and spare earth, which you can get; as also the washing of barrels, all soap-suds, water which meat has been boiled in, dish-water, and every such kind of thing, which is now thrown down the common sink, and rendered useless: And, for the more convenient performance of all this, there may be left a pretty large square hole, in the outward declivity of the arch which covers the stercoreary. This hole must have a wooden

door fitted to it, which, lifting up and down, will, as occasion offers, not only serve for taking in the things above named, but, whenever more moisture may be thought wanting, it will admit as much as is convenient, by being left open in rainy weather, and, as soon as shut, forbid the entrance of any more. The other door, which I spoke of, in one of the ends, is only to serve for carrying out the dung, when it is to be made use of.

‘In such a stercoreary as is here described, the charge is a trifle not worth naming, in comparison with the profit. The dungs and other things, incorporating and fermenting thus together, mellowed and enriched by the spirit of the urine, and unimpaired by the sun, rain, or wind, attain an excellence, which is best known by the prodigious increase they make in your crops; and which demonstratively proves, that one load, thus managed, is of more effect, than twenty after the common manner.’

We leave to experience to determine, whether a stercoreary, with only a shade thrown over it, would not nearly answer all the ends proposed by closing it up, and have none of the dangers attending the other.

The method of making lime is sufficiently known: Its use and application, as a manure, is all that appertains to our subject, and will be considered in our next.

[To be continued.]

The Subject of an HISTORICAL PICTURE, (taken from Rapin's and Salmon's History of England) humbly presented to the PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT, and MEMBERS of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

CALAIS having been besieged almost a year by Edward III. of England, and reduced to the greatest distress (the citizens having, for some time, lived on horses, dogs, &c.) and despairing of relief, in August 1347, desired to capitulate.

But Edward refused them all manner of terms, except that of life, which he was willing to grant to all, except six of the principal burghers, leaving the inhabitants to chuse the victims. This severity caused a great consternation in the town, till Eustace de St. Pierre, one of the chief inhabitants, seeing fear and despair painted on the faces of his countrymen, voluntarily offered himself to be one of the six, which noble example was followed by five others.

These illustrious burghers went to the English camp, bare-footed, in their shirts, with halters about their necks, and presented the keys of the town to the conqueror;

but Edward, incensed against them on account of their frequent depredations on the English, at sea, and holding the town against him obstinately to the last extremity, commanded their heads to be immediately struck off.

Hereupon the Prince of Wales, and all his General Officers, intreated him not to tarnish the glory of his great actions, by taking away the lives of six brave men, who were ready to sacrifice themselves for their fellow-citizens.

But the King called aloud for the executioner, saying, it was too small a sacrifice to the manes of his good subjects, who had perished by their hands. Then the Queen, great with child, kneeled before the King, conjuring him, for the love of Christ, and if he had any regard for her, to spare those miserable men.

The

The Queen's intercession prevailed, and the captives were pardoned.

Edward III. made use of four pieces of cannon, at the battle of Cressy, in the year 1346. Rapin.

N. B. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, adjudged the premium of 100 guineas to Mr. Pine, for the above painting.

The STORY of GUNHILDA, (extracted from Guthrie's History of England, p. 292.) being the Subject made Choice of for an Historical Picture, which was humbly presented, March 24, 1760, to the PRESIDENT, the VICE-PRESIDENT, and MEMBERS of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

GUNHILDA, sister to Hardicanute, King of England, was celebrated for beauty and sanctity of manners: She had been courted in her father's life-time by the Emperor Henry III. The lustre of this match gilded all the woes which others easily foresaw must arise in matrimony with a person of this Prince's dispositions. The humbler crowds of admirers, because subjects, though they were of the first rank, were disdained; and the friends of Gunhilda thought she could not be miserable if she was great. The match, therefore, was concluded between her and the Emperor; while Hardicanute, conceiving he could not have a fairer opportunity of displaying his magnificence, ransacked all art and nature to celebrate the nuptials. This was done with such exquisite luxury, with such memorable profusion, that it got even into the songs of the bards of those days; and was transmitted, by the rude minstrels of the times, in lays which survived to the age of Westminster the historian. At last, the effusion of pomp and luxury being over, the fair bride was sent over to her consort. But Henry took in such draughts of love as intoxicated his brain; while jealousy, prompted by conscious demerits, whispered him, that so many charms were not made for him alone. Suspicion was strengthened by the adulation of those who found it more easy to sooth, than to combat, the prepossessions of Princes; and, at last, imagination forming circumstances, Gunhilda was accused of adultery. Such accusations, in those days, were too arbitrary and too delicate to be handled in the common way of evidence and defence; to be suspected was to be guilty; and nothing could wipe off that guilt, but the precarious success of single combat between two champions, one for the accuser, and one for the accused. We must suppose that the fair Gunhilda had, in all her numerous train, only one Englishman; his name, from his diminutive size, Mimecan, bred about her own person, and an ocular witness to her purity of conversation.

The day of combat being come, a gigan-

tic champion for the accusation stepped into the lists, and swaggering about like another Goliath, threw out his defiance against the power of living beauty. The wretched Gunhilda in vain cast round her fair eyes, but unable to read, in the countenance of any person present, one sentiment of manly compassion for her fate, was just fixing them upon the prospect of death and infamy, when the generous Englishman stepped forth, as the champion of her honour. He was her own page; his years too tender to make it suspicious that he had any motive for danger, besides the vindication of injured innocence; and his person too diminutive for Gunhilda ever to entertain a thought of him for her champion. However, supplying weakness with courage, and aiding courage by cool dexterity, the beardless champion, with his sword in his hand, advanced against his enormous antagonist. The security of the latter proved his destruction; for, endeavouring rather to tread out his adversary's life, than to fight with him, Mimecan was tall enough to reach the giant's hams with his sword, and to cut them so, that, his bulk thundering to the ground, the gallant boy gave him his death's wound; then dividing his head from his body, laid it at the feet of his lovely mistress.

While Gunhilda, with a soul truly royal, looked upon the event of this combat as her deliverance, her narrow-hearted Lord considered it as her vindication: With open arms he invited her to her former place in his heart; but she, at once abhorring the fury of his jealousy, and disdaining the easiness of his reconciliation, sought peace where it can best be found, in retirement from worldly grandeur, with virtuous affections. In vain were menaces and blandishments applied to shake this purpose of her soul; she obtained a divorce from his bed and person, and died an illustrious example of innocence triumphing over malice, and wisdom adorning innocence, by a seasonable retreat from farther temptations, and therefore from farther dangers. My readers will not imagine that I have embellished the above narrative, when

when I inform them, that, with the variation of but a very few phrases, I have kept strictly to the facts, as I find them unanimously recorded in all our oldest, gravest, and most creditable historians.

N. B. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, adjudged the premium of 50

guineas to Mr. Cassali, for the above painting.

And at the same time the Society adjudged the premium of 50 l. for the best original landscape, to Mr. George Smith.

And the premium of 25 l. for the second best, to Mr. John Smith.

Several curious and interesting ÆCONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS on BEES;
by M. Du Hamel. — *From the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the Year 1754.*

IT is well known that it is customary, in the province of Gatinois in France, not to destroy bees for their wax and honey; on the contrary, these vigilant and industrious labourers are preserved with all possible care. It is true, the fruits of their labours are seized upon, by making them pass into other hives; but it is with a sort of gratitude, because their wants are supplied in other pastures, where they meet with flowers in abundance. I shall here go through the different operations for the tending of bees, which may succeed each other in the course of a year.

As soon as the season becomes somewhat mild, the bees come forth from their hives to gather in their harvest. The flowers of box and elm are the first that supply them in some abundance: They are also seen to fasten on the bark of resinous trees, where it is thought they gather the propolis.

The flowers of the peach-tree, apricot, and a great number of others that bloom in the spring, furnish successively work for the bees. They are permitted to indulge themselves peaceably in these occupations till the coming out of the first swarms, which lasts usually from the 20th of May to the 20th of June; and during this time the sanfoin supplies them with a sufficiency for a plentiful harvest.

All possible care is taken to put into paniers or baskets the strong and weak swarms; the strong serve to form good paniers, and the small to fortify those that have occasion for a reinforcement, as we shall explain hereafter; for the great art consists in keeping the hives well stocked with bees, as being so many labourers that work with surprising activity to enrich the proprietor.

The swarms, which do not come forth till the month of July, finding the country destitute of flowers, would perish infallibly if they were not transported into fertile pastures; but, as the greater part of these late swarms are inconsiderable, they are employed to fortify the weaker colonies; and several, without troubling themselves about them, make it their business from the beginning of

July to change the basket-bees, to save the considerable quantity of wax and honey they collected from the spring flowers. A short detail of this operation is as follows:

One or two openings are formed at the top of the basket intended to be emptied, by cutting the oziers across, but taking care of those that run lengthwise, not to destroy the basket, which may be repaired when emptied. This basket, being laid on the back of a straw chair, which supports it as on a bank, is covered with the empty one, both being disposed like two dice-boxes placed in each other.

As the bees might pass between the two baskets, a packing-cloth is thrown over them, tied up by a cord. Immediately after, a man holding an earthen pot with some live coals, and covered with old linen rags to raise a deal of smoke, thrusts the pot under the back of the chair, that the smoke may get into the basket that is full. The bees, dreading greatly the smell of the smoke, fall out by the openings at top to retire into the empty basket; and, when it is supposed they are all got out, the new basket is gently raised to be laid on the ground, and that with the honey-combs is quickly carried off.

By this simple method, instead of destroying so many bees, which have laboured so much to our advantage, a great number are preserved; and, far from being discouraged by our larceny, they soon redouble their activity to repair the vast loss they have sustained. However, by this method, unless proper precautions are used, the whole young brood would be lost. The nymphs, or young bees, ought to be considered as a multitude of children still too weak to be useful to the republic; but, if suffered to arrive at the state of adolescence, would soon be young and vigorous labourers, and capable of supporting the greatest fatigues.

Besides, it is well known, that the propagation of their species, and the care of rearing their young, is what they have most at heart. Deprive them of their provisions, which they have been at great pains in amassing, and they will know how to procure a

new store. It seems, they little dread the injuries they can repair by labour; but, if their brood is taken from them, the discouragement is sensible, and nothing, but the hopes of seeing the mother make a new laying of eggs, can determine them to set to work. It is therefore observed, that, when the young are preserved in changing the baskets, the activity is much greater than when the bees are robbed of them.

To explain how the young brood is preserved, it will not be amiss to know that the smoke, whereby the bees were driven out of the combs, brings on them a sort of intoxication, out of which they do not recover but by degrees. During this time, which must not be neglected, the combs are to be taken out, and all such as have honey are set apart as the proprietor's profit; but those where the young are, must be replaced in a new basket, and supported quite at the top by rods laid across: This basket is quickly brought back, near that wherein the bees have been deposited, and, after having intoxicated them anew with the smoke, and struck the opening of the basket to make them fall out, they are received into the other that contains the young. The bees, soon recovered from their intoxication, climb to the top of the basket, where, finding their young, they set to work with an incredible activity to repair all damages. The ill-disposed combs are fastened by new ligatures to the basket, or rods, on which they were placed; the nymphs that were killed in the operation are drawn out of the holes, which are filled with honey; new combs are formed; and it will be perceived in a moment with what vivacity the work is forwarded, when the bees are in a place well provided with flowers. New bees are immediately formed out of the nymphs; and, as they add to the number of the labourers, the holes they leave empty are quickly filled with honey, or a new offspring.

The basket-bees, as already mentioned, are usually changed in the beginning of the month of July; and, that the hives might readily fill, care should be taken to transport them to the places that abound with such flowers as suit them; these are the flowers of heath, melilot, sea-rush, broom, large beans, peas, vetches, and that kind of sinapi found frequently growing with oats, and especially the *virga aurea virginiana* Zanoni, by some called the bastard-hemp.

If the weather is fine, and the flowers in plenty, the hives that have been first changed, are well filled towards the end of August; and, when this happens, they may be emptied a second time; but great care should be taken for preserving the young.

Notwithstanding all the precautions used in the conducting of these operations, a great number of bees perish. To supply the deficiency, because it is of the utmost importance that the hives should be always well stocked, it will be adviseable to fortify the good baskets with the small swarms, which otherwise might be too weak to pass the winter.

When, therefore, it is found necessary to incorporate the bees of two baskets, both must be fumigated to stupify the bees. Those of the small basket, being made to fall on the ground, are covered with the hive that is to receive the reinforcement. The foreign bees mingle with those that have been habituated to their abode; and, when both are recovered of their intoxication, they often form but one family, without much contention. Sometimes they quarrel downright, and a handful or two of bees may lose their lives in the battle; and it is thought even that there is no cessation of hostilities among them, till after the death of one of the mothers, or Queen-bees.

If one should have several small swarms, and none of the good required an augmentation, three of the former may sometimes be incorporated; and, thus combined, they have been often known to turn out very good. As soon as the baskets have been changed a second time, they may be transported where buck-wheat grows, to enable the bees to make a third harvest; and, in a favourable season for working, when it neither rains nor is windy, and when the flowers are well blown, a part of the baskets is sufficiently filled towards the end of September, so as that near half a foot of the combs may be cut off. This operation requires few precautions. The baskets are laid on a straw-chair, somewhat inclined; and, the bees being obliged to retire to the top, by blowing smoke between the combs, they may be then clipped, without the least hindrance from the bees. It is almost unnecessary to hint, that the basket-bees should not be changed but when the hives are very heavy, and well stocked with labourers; but particular care ought to be taken not to clip the weaker baskets: The loss of them should not be hazarded for the sake of an inconsiderable profit; besides, the honey gathered on the buck-wheat is always yellow, and of little value; yet, when the weather is favourable, the strong baskets soon repair all the damages they have sustained.

In the beginning of October the baskets are visited, or rather weighed by hand, in order to supply with honey the light, as thereby they may be judged to have not a sufficiency of provisions for winter. The

best manner of giving them this supply is to mix honey with chopped straw on a plate; which should be laid over night under the hives that want food. The next day the bees are hot at work in getting the honey into the holes of the combs; and towards evening the straw is as dry as if it was just taken out of the barn. The precaution of giving honey to bees over night is not indifferent; for, if those of the neighbouring baskets were tempted to share in the distribution, quarrels might arise, which are better avoided. The succour is proportioned to the wants of each hive: Four, six, or eight pounds are required, according as the baskets are more or less light; for custom will nearly judge what is necessary.

With the help of some pounds of common honey the bees are in a condition to pass the winter in tranquillity, and the following year will be only a repetition of what has been mentioned, with the changes depending on the temperature of the weather; for though, in favourable years, the bees of some baskets may be changed three times, yet in others they cannot, at most, but once. The intelligent proprietor must judge of the work done by his bees, relatively to the state of the season, the number of labourers and their activity; for he would lose his stock, if, after depositing his bees in empty baskets, high winds or frequent showers of rain kept them from working, or if he neglected to transport them where there is plenty of flowers. In a wet season shady and watery places should be avoided, because the honey they make in them is of bad quality, and they are otherwise subject to be attacked by a lark that destroys them. On the contrary, these situations are preferable in dry years, when plants are scorched and burnt in grounds exposed to the sun; but the sudden and unforeseen changes of the weather sometimes deceive the most attentive and intelligent œconomists, who have the mortification to see the bees, they had but lately changed, incapacitated to supply themselves with new provisions. However, the hives should be often visited, in order to know the degree of activity in the bees work; for some of the baskets are found very full, and others empty. All the bees are not equally labourious: The baskets of the most industrious, being weighed, have been found, in 24 hours, augmented by six pounds, both in wax and honey; but some bees labour only to live, and this inaction usually happens when the mother is dead. To remedy this inconveniency, the bees in the weak basket must be stupified, to incorporate them with one that is strong; or, if the degenerate basket be well stocked with bees, a small one

that has a mother may be added to it; sometimes also a small basket is smoked to seek for a mother, which is put into the degenerate.

Some hives degenerate, though abundantly filled with combs and bees; in this case also it often happens that it is not for want of mothers, but that the bees, content with their provisions, indulge themselves in idleness. The way to dissipate their inaction, is either by changing their baskets, or cutting off considerable portions of the combs, to reduce them to four or five inches, that remain at the top of the hive. If, after this operation, they are not animated to work, it is a sign that the mother is dead; and the only resource will be to provide them with another.

The bees, left for two or three years in the same basket, are subject to degenerate; but, the œconomist's view being to reap some profit from the work of his bees, he ought to excite their activity, and should never fail to change the bees that have not swarmed; for, having commonly a sufficient stock of labourers, they kill the brood, and empty the holes to fill them with honey. The method of preserving these victims from destruction, is to make the bees pass into another basket; they will soon repair their loss, and will besides suffer the brood to subsist, which will be soon useful for carrying on the great work they have to execute.

Instead of changing the basket-bees, vessels, such as tubs, to raise the hives, may be placed under them; and this method may be attended with considerable advantages, especially when a scarcity of flowers, or rainy and stormy weather, are apprehended. The bees then become quite indolent; but, if circumstances should prove more favourable, the profit will be found greater than expected. This I myself have seen verified by placing a strong basket on a bucking-tub turned upside down, in which a hole had been made. The bees filled to such a degree the tub with thick and large combs, that it yielded between five and six pounds of wax, and 420 pounds of honey.

It may be concluded from all that has been said, that an œconomist, who proposes to rear bees, and have a considerable profit by them, ought, first, to preserve with all possible care their lives, and promote, as much as in him lies, their population. Secondly, he ought to maintain activity in his hives, and excite his bees to work. Thirdly, the desire of gain should not induce him to occasion a scarcity, which would infallibly destroy a great number of bees; his own interest and a sort of equity ought to make him very vigilant in providing them subsistence,

ence, either in making over to them, under certain circumstances, all the fruit of their labours, or by transporting them into fertile pastures, or even furnishing them with foreign succours, when their harvests have failed. I may also add, that, by changing

the basket-bees, the hives are cleared of several insects, that eat the honey, and destroy the brood. Experience and reflection will besides suggest several useful particulars, too tedious to be here laid down and inculcated.

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER LXXII.

On SELF-CONVERSATION; shewing how much it is superior to all other Sorts of Conversation.

In omni actione interroga te.

MARC. AUR. Imp. Lib. VIII.

S I R,

THE greatest and most valuable excellence man can pride himself in, is that of being a man. What wonders are summed up in ourselves! All philosophers have been astonished at them. Some, whose notions were confined to sense and matter, pretended we were composed of a fifth and very subtil element; others would rank us among gods. These consulted palpable objects to define a substance that cannot be palpable; and those substituted, in the place of their soul, their foolish vanity. But must not the soul make a mockery of the odd and whimsical portraits the greater part of philosophers have delineated of her essence and properties? In vain she takes a view of the different pictures of different ages, that seem to represent her to us; she cannot find herself in them, and the best copies she perceives in the hands of our modern metaphysicians, still appear to her full of imperfections.

It is not in philosophical systems that we can see the soul such as she is; so many different opinions overshadow her with greater obscurity. If we are willing to find the soul, we must seek for her in herself; but this research supposes an intire and general abstraction from corporeal objects, from passions, and from prejudices. The minutest grain of matter, though more subtil than air or fire, should be rejected. It might perhaps be confounded with that purely intelligent substance, which is nothing but the breath of God himself; but the soul, though united with the body, bears no more relation to that portion of matter, than to that which is in the center of the earth. Experience may convince us of this truth. How often have we perceived our body, abandoned, as it were, in a place, and laid level, as it were, with the ground, whilst our thinking being darted, with impetuosity, towards the infinite Being, or over-ran this vast hemisphere? There are certain situations, and certain happy moments that forcibly abstract us from all external objects, and transport us beyond the boundaries of the stars. The mind does

not then carry along with it its senses: It reserves only its ideas and affections, which it cannot absolutely be divested of. In how many circumstances of life do men neither feel heat nor cold, or at least receive but a languid impression of their existence? If a person swims gently in the midst of a river, every sensation is easily forgot; it seems that the body, going along with the stream, makes but one substance with the fluid; the soul alone appears to herself to walk on the surface of the waves, and to have nothing but herself to contemplate.

If we admire the beauty of flowers, if we breathe the odour of perfumes, if we listen to the harmony of sounds, it is to indulge the love we entertain for our bodies. The soul, our most intimate acquaintance, has no more an occasion for these external succours, than for nourishment and sleep: She suffers matter to refresh and support itself by aliments; otherwise it must be said that particles of bread mixed by digestion with the blood become part of the soul, and, consequently, that they reason, invent projects, and prescribe laws.

In vain some men, led astray by their passions, have affected to point out to us some industrious animals, as rivals capable of disputing with the soul the homage due to her. But could these organised masses of earth, these animals, stand the test of a parallel? Their want of reflection and liberty will soon put their panegyrists to the blush, and will raise the soul on the wrecks of so ridiculous an opinion. In vain all the rapidity of movement, all the exactness of the most subtil springs are united; yet that thought which sees and cannot be seen, which pierces and cannot be pierced, will never be formed. Of this we find a sufficient proof in those famous automats, which have served only to shew how admirable the soul is, when she operates. To be convinced, it is not necessary to go out of our body. This body is scarce formed, when the soul gives its springs an easy play, and subtilises its organs. If she does not all at once open its ears and eyes,

if she does not make its heart grateful, and its brain capable of preserving ideas, it is to shew her indulgence for a little feeble and delicate body on which she depends: She operates only by succession, for fear of altering, in an instant, the membranes and fibres that ought to last for a number of years. It is therefore perceived that the attentive soul does not enlarge herself but by little and little, and in proportion as the body extends and gathers strength: Consulting continually what is requisite for it, she trifles in childhood, studies in adolescence, reflects in manhood, and takes her rest in old-age.

Notwithstanding all this complaisance, the soul, always jealous of her rights, acts so as she cannot be confounded with the body. She makes us sensible of seeing through and judging of its size and weight, and of her power to set it intirely in motion by the command of her will. If the head and heart seem to us susceptible of knowledge and affection, it is because the one is the only part of our body where all the senses are united, and the other the center of the circulation of the blood.

The soul is therefore in the midst of us, in quality of Sovereign, to whom every thing ought to pay obedience. Our senses are her Ministers, always obliged to execute her orders, and to contribute to her tranquillity; they ought to guard her avenues, to keep at a distance the tumult of passions and prejudices. If they do not acquit themselves of this duty, it is because the soul meets with the unhappy fate of most Sovereigns, whose subjects are sometimes equally faithless and ungrateful.

The superiority of the soul does not only appear in the empire she exercises over the body; all the sciences, and all the laws, issuing from her tribunal, declare her right over the past, present, and to come. The beautiful and vast universe has not in itself wherewithal to captivate that substance purely spiritual, which figures to itself spaces in infinitum, and cannot be astonished at the sight of eternity. It is in vain that the succession of being which we call time, would fain extend its rigours to our soul. In the midst of the general decay and dissolution of creatures surrounding us, she cannot help applauding herself for her immortality. It is not for her that months, years, ages have been formed: She would never have known them, were it not on account of bodies. All generations droop with age, all hasten to mingle with the earth from whence they proceeded, whilst the soul, always blooming with youth, does not dread to be exhausted. Nature may waste away, our body may be converted into ashes, or vapour; but how

can this affect an intelligence, in and of itself really incapable of dissolution?

These are truths which carry conviction with them. Yes, notwithstanding the passions that besiege us, and the sensible objects we are conversant with, man must, within himself, acknowledge the excellence of his mind; those even who dare to materialise it, let slip from them every moment confessions of its dignity; as often as they praise a fine work, or admire an heroic action, they confess the superiority of our soul: Even the subtil and ingenious arguments they inforce to invalidate her spirituality, serve only to prove it; and they only shew that they are ungrateful, and this is all their demonstration.

We have so great an idea of the soul, says Pascal, that we cannot endure to be despised: Whatever glory and advantage a man may have in the world, he deems himself unhappy, unless placed with equal advantage and glory in the reason of others. If the soul finds herself united with matter, it is because man, placed in the midst of a corporeal world, ought to have an intelligence capable of raising him to the supreme Being, and a body, at the same time, fit for feeling and seeing all about him: Without a body, he would be blind and mute in this vast universe; without a soul, he would be like animals that neither know their principle nor end, and whose mechanic operations should not perhaps be more astonishing than the revulsive motions of the sensitive plant.

The intimate and admirable union of these two substances puts man in a condition of interrogating himself, of interrogating all beings, of judging, pronouncing, combining, and executing. A noble exercise, and happy labour, preferable to any other study! Of what import is it to us to have an exact definition of the soul? It is undoubtedly better to have a conception of, than to define our soul. We should point out her excellence and spirituality, with the view only of engaging mortals to taste the precious advantages of her entertainment. It is natural to begin by knowing those, with whom we are to be intimately connected; we shall soon find, by conversing with the soul, something to raise us above ordinary thoughts, and something to support the whole dignity of a reasonable being.

However useful public society may be, it often aims at nothing more than temporal knowledge, than affections purely terrene; or matters of nothing; interior conversation invites us to more admirable objects. The soul, placed between the Creator and creatures, seeing nothing above her but the supreme Being, and nothing below her but bodies,

bodies, turns naturally to the former to abandon the latter; to bend her inclination another way is to use violent means against her.

Let us not be surprised at this. The Creator, having formed minds for knowing and loving him, is willing they should enter into society with him, and ask for what they want; and if often he does not answer them, it is in punishment of their too great attachment to creatures. According to this established order, the soul, in the profoundest secrecy of her reason, learns a science unknown to the passions and senses; she learns the extent of her duty, and finds means to fix upon a felicity, which dissipation and caprice were unable to determine.

If we are careful to seek after interior conversation, have not we within ourselves the most excellent company? A fruitful imagination wings our course beyond this material world; our intellect is enlarged according as it draws nearer to infinity; our will transports us with impetuosity towards the sovereign good; our memory entertains us with all past events.

I find in myself the most admirable means of employing me worthily. The intire world unfolds itself to the eyes of my mind; in an instant, as it were, I pass in review all countries, all times; even the dead, who have lain buried some thousands of years, seem to come forth from their dreary abodes, and stand round me. I see Aristotle, Plato, Alexander, Cæsar, and from their transactions and exploits, which I remember to have read, I pass to their pictures, which I represent to myself animated. My life would scarce be sufficient to describe the multitude of objects my imagination or memory is productive of in a few moments; there is no beauty in the universe but is inferior to our ideas; we almost always find the wonders of every country fall far short of the images we have formed of them: Let therefore a judgment be now formed of the treasures we possess within us.

It is undoubtedly the pre-eminence of this conversation over all others, that determined so many venerable men to banish themselves from society. Cato prided himself in often saying, that he was never less alone, than when he was alone. Diogenes, concentrated within his tub, believed he found resources in himself, which are commonly not found elsewhere. A famous philosopher confessed ingenuously, that, as often as he had been among men, he returned a less man. Others, much superior to these, dig down solitudes in the midst of rocks, have no other book than the firmament, no other clock than the course of the sun, and think that their soul can replace all other society.

And indeed, what do we usually meet with in the commerce of the world? Men who seem every day to assemble together to contract and degrade their minds, to practise vanities, and to be led aside by error: You see them run here and there, muster together all the passions, and produce at last, after great toil and care, what is called a ball, a shew, an assembly: Must not the soul, reflecting on herself, decry such foolish efforts of the human mind, such empty trifles, such puerile amusements; If she excuses those who sometimes appear at them, she cannot help seriously to deplore the insensibility of others, who make them their principal study.

What the world calls news, has no attractive charms for the ears of a man who converses interiorly; though he has learned to consider himself in the light of a citizen of the universe, and as a friend of mankind, he knows no news more interesting than the discovery of some truth, or the reformation of some error. Thus it is that the soul forms a sublime and useful conversation. The wise are naturally inclined to acquire the possession of these riches, leaving all other concerns to the frivolous amusement of the vulgar; and happy is he who can paint within himself the portrait of real virtues, instead of barely viewing their images upon walls and ceilings.

We do not sufficiently meditate on interesting objects; and, if we sometimes do, it is only by surprise. We also frequently run far off in quest of decisive advice, whilst we may have it in ourselves; in the silence of our passions and prejudices, we may hear the just and equitable judgment of the soul. That interior oracle will perhaps speak to us much better, than the professor of false science, who amuses us with answers of vanity. And why should we always live by borrowing, whilst each of us possesses in himself an inexhaustible store of wealth? It is to make a confession of one's indigence, to solicit foreign succours, as it must seem thereby, that we never think but in and by others.

However estimable those may be, who always consult and always read, I cannot, says Bossuet, pardon them these intemperances of reading, and that avidity of having recourse to the decisions of others; let them learn to make use of their soul, to regard it as the first library they should read over, and as the most excellent counsel they should listen to. By this application they will raise themselves above the narrow limits of a terrestrial world; they will contemplate the simple, immense, eternal Being; they will see vanishing before their eyes the Colossus of grandeur their vanity heightens; and they

they will find within themselves a peace, which the commerce of men cannot give.

It seems then that we pass from one world into another, when we devote ourselves to the pleasures of self-conversation. Where else, than in himself, did Pascal, still a child, find the 32d proposition of Euclid? Methinks I see him at the age of twelve, in the midst of definitions, axioms, and demonstrations, without any other master than the efforts of his genius, which already made him another inventor of mathematics. Tycho Brahe, regardless of indulging his body with sleep, was perpetually travelling among the stars, and his system of the earth and heavens was purely the effect of the powers of his soul.

It is as essential to the soul to think always, as it is to the sun to give light; there is no intermission in her thoughts, and, if sometimes we suspect any, it is because we are not willing to distinguish between vague and reflected thoughts: These are a point of view that captivates our consideration, those a perspective that escapes us; but these vague thoughts seldom happen when we converse with ourselves. We are so created for meditating, that, in spite of our dissipation, we frequently envy the happiness of those who live in solitude. In solitude every man is a King; he pronounces, decides, and all is silent; as an absolute master of the subject he has a mind to discuss, he interrupts or resumes it at discretion: His memory is a faithful repository, and, if he orders his imagination to enjoy its pleasures, he is obeyed.

There cannot be more happy discoveries among mankind, than those made in the heart. Man is sufficiently great of himself to form a just estimate of his inclinations, humours, and desires. Have not we seen

some philosophers know to what a degree their constitution had an ascendant over them, and withal the properties and counterpoise of their humour? Interior conversation teaches us in what all men resemble each other, in what they differ, and how they are influenced by climate, constitution, and education. It is then easily judged what such a person may do in such a circumstance; the events and hazards are in a great measure foreseen.

If this interior conversation was more in use among men, we should have excellent demonstrations, which might serve for grounding political presages; we should reap singular advantages from great and important projects for the establishment of empires, and the happiness of nations; we should see heroes compare the present with the past, dive into futurity, and execute the greatest enterprises; we should admire those sublime geniuses that predicted distant things, as Tacitus foresaw the misfortunes that ravaged Europe; in short, we should find new Archimedes's, who by constructing glass spheres might discover through them the most confused objects, and perhaps the world, such as it is.

Interior conversation, it may be seen, raises and supports man in a love of himself which is natural to him; we become so many little centers, wherein we know we ought also to tend and draw near to God, the universal center. And hence it may be said, that he who loves to live within himself, finds himself placed on an eminence, and perceives the universe placed under his feet. This situation is not what may be called pride, but a noble elevation, worthy of the excellence of our soul.

Of the PLEASURE of MUTUAL SYMPATHY.

WHATEVER may be the cause of sympathy, or however it may be excited, nothing pleases us more than to observe in other men a fellow-feeling with all the emotions of our own breast; nor are we ever so much shocked as by the appearance of the contrary. Those who are fond of deducing all our sentiments from certain refinements of self-love, think themselves at no loss to account, according to their own principles, both for this pleasure and this pain. Man, say they, conscious of his own weakness and of the need which he has for the assistance of others, rejoices whenever he observes that they adopt his own passions, because he is then assured of that assistance; and grieves whenever he observes the contrary, because he is then assured of their opposition. But

both the pleasure and the pain are always felt so instantaneously, and often upon such frivolous occasions, that it seems evident that neither of them can be derived from any such self-interested consideration. A man is mortified when, after having endeavoured to divert the company, he looks round and sees that no-body laughs at his jests but himself. On the contrary, the mirth of the company is highly agreeable to him, and he regards this correspondence of their sentiments with his own as the greatest applause.

Neither does his pleasure seem to arise altogether from the additional vivacity which his mirth may receive from sympathy with theirs, nor his pain from the disappointment he meets with when he misses this pleasure; tho'

tho' both the one and the other, no doubt, do in some measure. When we have read a book or poem so often, that we can no longer find any amusement in reading it by ourselves, we can still take pleasure in reading it to a companion. To him it has all the graces of novelty; we enter into the surprise and admiration which it naturally excites in him, but which it is no longer capable of exciting in us; we consider all the ideas which it presents rather in the light in which they appear to him, than in that in which they appear to ourselves, and we are amused by sympathy with his amusement which thus enlivens our own. On the contrary, we should be vexed if he did not seem to be entertained with it, and we could no longer take any pleasure in reading it to him. It is the same case here. The mirth of the company, no doubt, enlivens our own mirth, and their silence, no doubt, disappoints us. But though this may contribute both to the pleasure which we derive from the one, and to the pain which we feel from the other, it is by no means the sole cause of either; and this correspondence of the sentiments of others with our own appears to be a cause of of pleasure, and the want of it a cause of pain, which cannot be accounted for in this manner. The sympathy, which my friends express with my joy, might, indeed, give me pleasure by enlivening that joy; but that which they express with my grief could give me none, if it served only to enliven that grief. Sympathy, however, enlivens joy, and alleviates grief. It enlivens joy, by presenting another source of satisfaction; and it alleviates grief, by insinuating into the heart almost the only agreeable sensation which it is at that time capable of receiving.

It is to be observed accordingly, that we are still more anxious to communicate to our friends our disagreeable than our agreeable passions, that we derive still more satisfaction from their sympathy with the former, than from that with the latter, and that we are still more shocked by the want of it.

How are the unfortunate relieved when they have found out a person to whom they can communicate the cause of their sorrow? Upon his sympathy they seem to disburthen themselves of a part of their distress; he is not improperly said to share it with them. He not only feels a sorrow of the same kind with that which they feel, but, as if he had derived a part of it to himself, what he feels seems to alleviate the weight of what they feel. Yet by relating their misfortunes they in some measure renew their grief. They awaken in their memory the remembrance of those circumstances which occasioned their affliction. Their tears accordingly flow faster

than before, and they are apt to abandon themselves to all the weakness of sorrow. They take pleasure, however, in all this, and, it is evident, are sensibly relieved by it; because the sweetness of his sympathy more than compensates the bitterness of that sorrow, which, in order to excite this sympathy, they had thus enlivened and renewed. The cruelest insult, on the contrary, which can be offered to the unfortunate, is to appear to make light of their calamities. To seem not to be affected with the joy of our companions is but want of politeness; but not to wear a serious countenance, when they tell us their afflictions, is real and gross inhumanity.

Love is an agreeable; resentment, a disagreeable, passion; and accordingly we are not half so anxious that our friends should adopt our friendships, as that they should enter into our resentments. We can forgive them, tho' they seem to be but little affected with the favours which we may have received, but lose all patience, if they seem indifferent about the injuries which may have been done to us; nor are we half so angry with them for not entering into our gratitude, as for not sympathising with our resentment. They can easily avoid being friends to our friends, but can hardly avoid being enemies to those with whom we are at variance. We seldom resent their being at enmity with the first, tho' upon that account we may sometimes affect to make an awkward quarrel with them; but we quarrel with them in good earnest, if in friendship with the last. The agreeable passions of love and joy can satisfy and support the heart without any auxiliary pleasure. The bitter and painful emotions of grief and resentment more strongly require the healing consolation of sympathy.

As the person who is principally interested in any event is pleased with our sympathy, and hurt by the want of it; so we, too, seem to be pleased when we are able to sympathise with him, and to be hurt, when we are unable to do so. We run not only to congratulate the successful, but to condole with the afflicted; and the pleasure which we find in conversing with a man whom we can intirely sympathise with in all his passions, seems to do more than compensate the painfulness of that sorrow with which the view of his situation affects us. On the contrary, it is always disagreeable to feel that we cannot sympathise with him, and, instead of being pleased with this exemption from sympathetic pain, it hurts us to find that we cannot share his uneasiness. If we hear a person loudly lamenting his misfortunes, which, however, upon bringing the case home to ourselves, we

Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.

we feel, can produce no such violent effect upon us, we are shocked at his grief; and, because we cannot enter into it, call it pusillanimity and weakness. It gives us the spleen, on the other hand, to see another too happy or too much elevated, as we call it, with any little piece of good fortune.

We are disobliged even with his joy, and, because we cannot go along with it, call it levity and folly. We are even put out of humour, if our companion laughs louder or longer at a joke than we think it deserves; that is, than we feel that we ourselves could laugh at it.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXVI, Page 89) continued.

With the Head of King JAMES II. finely engraved.

WITHIN a few hours after Charles the Second had resigned his last breath, his brother, the Duke of York, was proclaimed King, in London, by the name of JAMES II. Having seen how the Government was settled for some years past, we must not think it strange there were no endeavours, either in London or any other part of the kingdom, to oppose the new King. Of the two parties in England, that against the bill of exclusion was triumphant, and the other intirely broken and oppressed. The accession of James II. to the crown was a fresh occasion of triumph to the former; and, notwithstanding the fears expressed by the other party about a Catholic successor, they, who had supported his interest, endeavoured to represent the late change, as the greatest of blessings to the English nation. The King, on his part, omitted nothing that lay in his power to confirm the good opinion his friends had of his virtue and sincerity. As soon as the Lords were returned to Whitehall, from proclaiming the King, he assembled the Privy-council, and made the following speech:

‘ My Lords,

BEFORE I enter upon any other business, I think fit to say something to you. Since it hath pleased Almighty God to place me in this station, and I am now to succeed so good and gracious a King, as well as so very kind a brother, I think it fit to declare to you, that I will endeavour to follow his example, and most especially in that of his great clemency and tenderness to his people. I have been reported to be a man for arbitrary power; but that is not the only story has been made of me; and I shall make it my endeavour to preserve this government, both in Church and State, as it is now by law established. I know the principles of the Church of England are for monarchy, and the members of it have shewed themselves good and loyal subjects; therefore I shall always take care to defend and support it. I know, too, that the laws of England are sufficient to make the King as great a Monarch as I can wish; and, as I shall never depart from the just rights and

prerogative of the Crown, so I shall never invade any man’s property. I have often heretofore ventured my life in defence of this nation, and I shall still go as far as any man in preserving it in all its just rights and liberties.’

This speech, being addressed to a Council wholly composed of persons devoted to the King, was received with great applause. His Majesty was desired, that it might be printed and dispersed among the people; which was immediately done. Moreover, great care was taken to extol the King’s extreme affection for his subjects; and, above all, his strict observance of his word and faith was so industriously propagated, that some, counting it impossible for the King to promise what he did not intend to perform, began to give him the name of JAMES THE JUST; as if to say and to do were, in him, one and the same thing.

The next day, the King published a proclamation, declaring, that all persons, who at the late King’s decease were possessed of any office, should be continued in the same, till the King’s pleasure was further known. He declared; moreover, that all orders and directions, given by the late King’s Privy-council, should be obeyed, and performed as if he were still alive. This is a clear evidence of the great influence that the King, when Duke of York, had in the Councils of the King, his brother. Upon his coming to the crown, he made no changes, either in the Council or in the chief places of trust; a plain sign, that he looked upon the possessors as his creatures: And, indeed, since his return from Scotland, he had properly governed the kingdom, in his brother’s name. This, being known to all, might have shewn with what intention he promised to preserve the Protestant religion and the rights of the subject; since no man could be ignorant, that he was the principal author of the plots, in the late reign, against religion and the liberties of the nation. But the Tories, who were then highly exalted, were willing to shut their eyes, and not see the danger the Protestant religion was in, under a King who was so zealous a Papist. The

King's bare word was sufficient to calm all their uneasiness on that account. As for arbitrary power, which began to be introduced in the late reign, far from being frightened at it, they rather considered it as an effectual means to keep their adversaries, the Whigs, in subjection. Had they known, or foreseen, to what height James was resolved to carry his power, they would, doubtless, have had other thoughts. But they imagined things would always remain as they were, that is, in a situation to them very advantageous.

Most of the Historians represent, as surprising, the King's going publicly to mass, two days after his accession to the crown; but I cannot see any reason for this surprise. Since the year 1670, no man had been ignorant, that the Duke of York was a Catholic. On this account, he had resigned the office of Lord High Admiral; and, in the following years, the bill of exclusion, which caused three Parliaments to be dissolved, had sufficiently taught the English this truth. Where then could the wonder be, to see him go to mass, being King, since, for the last fourteen years, he had not concealed his religion, though he had run the risque of forfeiting his right to the crown?

But what gave more just cause of surprise was his requiring by proclamation, the same week, that the customs and other duties, which had been granted to the King, his brother, only for life, should be continued to be collected. This was a manifest invasion of the nation's rights and liberties. He could not be ignorant, that an incroachment of the same nature had occasioned a great contest between the King, his father, and the Parliament; and that this contest produced the petition of right: And yet he not only undertook the same thing, but used also the same reasons with Charles I, which were so little satisfactory to the Parliament. His proceedings were the more surprising, as he affected to take, by authority, what he knew would not be refused by the Parliament, considering the present disposition of the kingdom. Though his friends endeavoured to excuse this conduct, it made impression upon many of both parties, who had no good opinion of a reign which began in this manner. This gave occasion to fear, that the new King's promises were not so firmly to be relied on, as was pretended.

Another step the King made at the same time, and, as it seems, without any necessity, was, to cause it to be published and attested by father Huddleston, a priest, that Charles II. died a Catholic, and that the same priest gave him the eucharist and extreme unction. Huddleston published withal

a little treatise, called, 'A short and plain Way to the Faith and Church;' which treatise, the author affirms, made great impressions upon the mind of King Charles, in the year 1651, immediately after the battle of Worcester, so that he declared, 'he had not seen any thing more plain and clear upon the subject; and the arguments, drawn from succession, were so conclusive, he did not conceive how they could be denied.' Moreover, at the same time, James ordered two papers to be published, found in the King his brother's strong box, written with his own hand, both tending to prove the necessity of a visible church and guide, in matters of faith. To confirm that Charles the Second was really a Catholic, Mr. William Chastinch, Keeper of the King's closet, made no scruple to shew a little chapel, annexed to the closet, where the King went secretly to mass. It is hard to conceive, what great advantage it could be to James, to divulge such a secret, considering the injury he did the late King's reputation, who had so frequently and solemnly affirmed, in full Parliament, that he was a good Protestant, and had positively promised to maintain the Protestant religion to the utmost of his power. As James thereby manifestly shewed the insincerity of his brother, he should, it seems, have feared it would be inferred, there was no more reason to confide in his own promises.

The funeral of Charles II. was solemnised on the 14th of February, at night. It may easily be judged it was not very expensive, since eight days were sufficient for the preparations. It is observable, that Charles the Second had neglected, after his restoration, to solemnise his father's funeral, on pretence that his body could not be found in Windsor chapel, the place where it was interred, as the Lord Clarendon says in his History. But, as it would have been easy to search the whole chapel, it is more likely the reason of that neglect was the charges of a funeral; though Charles II. had received for that purpose, from the Parliament, the sum of seventy thousand pounds. For the same reason, probably, James caused his brother to be buried with little pomp, tho' Charles left him ninety thousand guineas in a box.

Two days after, the King ordered the Privy-counsellors, and great Officers of the Crown and Household, to be sworn; and at the same time filled the vacant places. The office of Lord Treasurer, vacant, since the year 1679, by the resignation of the Earl of Danby, was conferred on Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, the King's brother-in-law; Henry, Earl of Clarendon, elder brother

ther to the Earl of Rochester, was made Lord Privy-seal; and George Savil, Marquis of Halifax, President of the Council.

In the mean time, the counties, cities, boroughs, and universities were employed in preparing congratulatory addresses to the King, upon his accession to the crown. These addresses, for the most part, took notice of the King's positive declaration to the Privy-council, to maintain the Church of England and the liberties of the nation. But there were two amongst others very remarkable. The first from the barristers and students of the Middle Temple; wherein, 'with the deepest sense of gratitude, they acknowledged his Majesty's great goodness, in extending his royal care of the government to the preservation of the customs, which had been continually received by his royal predecessors for some hundreds of years, and never questioned by any Parliament, unless in that wherein were sown the seeds of rebellion against the King, his father.' They concluded with saying, 'May there never want millions, as loyal as we are, to sacrifice their lives and fortunes in defence of your sacred person, and prerogative in its full extent:' And promised, that they would endeavour the choice of such Representatives for the ensuing Parliament, as would not only concur in settling a revenue to support the government as formerly, but also shew an intire confidence in his Majesty. The address from the county of Suffolk had these words: 'We are every day making steps towards your Majesty's grandeur, by our care for sending fit Representatives to a Parliament that, we hope, will no more endure Excluders, than a late one did Abhorrrers.' The Quakers also presented an address to the King, wherein they said: 'Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God (by whom Kings reign) to take hence the late King Charles the Second, and to preserve thee peaceably to succeed, we thy subjects heartily desire, that the Giver of all good and perfect gifts may please to endue thee with wisdom and mercy in the use of thy great power, to his glory, the King's honour, and the kingdom's good. And, it being our sincere resolution, according to our peaceable principles and conversation (by the assistance of Almighty God) to live peaceably and honestly, as becomes true and faithful subjects, under the King's government, and a conscientious people that truly fear and serve God, we do humbly hope, that the King's tenderness will appear and extend with his power to express the same.'—

The King's and Queen's coronation was celebrated the 23^d of April, St. George's-

day, patron of the order of the Garter. Though such a ceremony cannot be solemnised without pomp, it was observed, the King retrenched several things which caused a needless expence, as, for instance, the cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster, which was wont to be performed the day before the coronation, saving thereby a charge of sixty thousand pounds. But, if some authors are to be credited, the most considerable retrenching was in the words of the coronation-oath, out of which, they pretend, several material things were struck, without specifying the particulars. Others maintain, it is an aspersion on Archbishop Sancroft, who is supposed, without foundation, to have consented to the abridging of the oath. As I have seen no proof on either side, I forbear to decide. Thus much is certain, the crown, not being fit for the King's head, was often in a tottering condition and like to fall off. Mr. Henry Sidney, supporting it once with his hand, pleasantly told the King, 'This is not the first time our family has supported the crown.' The people reckoned this an ill omen to the King, as well as another thing which happened the same day. In one of the churches in London, the King's arms, painted in a glass-window, suddenly fell down and broke in pieces, while the rest of the window was standing, without a possibility of discovering why that part should fall sooner than the rest.

The same day that the King was crowned at London, the Parliament of Scotland met at Edinburgh, William Douglass, Duke of Queensbury, being Lord High Commissioner. This Lord was intirely in the King's party, but not in such a manner as to pretend to sacrifice to him the Protestant religion and his country's liberties. Before he left London in order for Scotland, he told the King plainly, he could not engage to serve him in any thing but what should be agreeable to the laws; whereupon the King protested to him, he had no intention to make any breach, either in the established religion or the laws.

The King's letter to the Scotch Parliament ran: 'That the many experiences he had of the loyalty and exemplary forwardness of that ancient kingdom, by their Representatives assembled in Parliament in the reign of his brother, made him desirous to call them together in the beginning of his reign, to give them an opportunity not only of shewing their duty, but also to be exemplary to others in their demonstrations of their affection to his person, and compliance with his desires. That which he had to propose to them, at this time, was what was

as necessary for their safety as his service, and had a greater tendency to secure their own privileges and properties, than the aggrandising his power; 'which, however, he was resolved to maintain in its greatest lustre, that he might be the more enabled to defend and protect their religion as established by law, and their rights and properties, against fanatical contrivances, murderers, assassins;' which had brought them into such difficulties, as only the steady resolutions of his brother, and those employed by him, could have saved them from the most horrid confusions and inevitable ruin. That nothing had been left unattempted, by those inhuman traitors, to overturn their peace; and therefore he hoped they would be wanting in nothing to secure themselves and him.'——

The High Commissioner seconded the King's letter with a speech, wherein he gave them assurance of his Majesty's resolutions to protect and maintain the religion and government of their church as by law established; and also the subjects rights and properties, in such manner, that no person should be injured by any arbitrary oppressions of soldiers or others; and he would condescend as much in the business of the excise and militia, as could be justly expected. And, on the other side, his Majesty expected from them to assert the rights and prerogatives of the crown, and to establish the revenue as amply upon him and his successors, as it was enjoyed by the King, his brother. In the last place, the Lord Commissioner desired, in very pathetic terms, that effectual means might be found to destroy the fanatical party, who were wretches of such monstrous principles and practices, as past ages never heard, nor those to come will hardly believe.

These fanatical murderers and assassins could be no other than the Presbyterians of Scotland, who were properly the body of the nation, to whom was imputed the murder of the Archbishop of St. Andrew's, as if it had been committed by the determination of the whole Presbyterian party.

James Drummond, Earl of Perth, Lord Chancellor, made a speech likewise, in which he enlarged on the King's great virtues. I do not know whether he was yet a Papist, but at least, presently after, he embraced the Catholic religion, and, by that infallible means, supplanted the Duke of Queensbury.

The Parliament returned a very humble and submissive answer to the King, promising to do whatever he had desired: To perform which promise, they forthwith passed the three following acts:

By the first act, were ratified all statutes, passed in the late reign, for the security of religion, as at present professed within the kingdom.

By the second, they annexed the excise of foreign and inland commodities to the crown of Scotland for ever.

By the third, they ordained, that all such persons as, being cited in case of high treason, field or house conventicles, or church-irregularities, should refuse to give testimony, should be liable to be punished, as guilty of those crimes respectively, in which they refused to be witnesses.

Before the meeting of the Parliament of England, which was called for the 19th of May, three persons, odious to the King, the Papists, and the prevailing party, were brought to their trials. The first was the famous Titus Oates, the discoverer of the Popish plot, and one of the witnesses against the condemned Jesuits. He was accused of perjury on two points of his evidence, namely, for affirming upon oath, that he was present at the grand consult held at London the 24th of April 1678, where, as he pretended, the resolution of killing the King was taken. Secondly, for saying, that father Ireland, an executed Jesuit, was at London on such a day. To convict him of these two real or pretended crimes, he was brought before Chief Justice Jefferies, at the King's-bench bar, the 8th and 9th of May, 1685. As I have amply spoken of this matter in the reign of Charles II, I shall not repeat here what has been already said, but confine myself to shew the partiality wherewith Oates was tried and condemned.

In the first place, immediately after the indictment was read, and before any witness was heard, the Attorney-general [Sir Robert Sawyer] made a speech, declaring, 'Oates was one of the greatest impostors that ever did appear upon the stage, either in this kingdom, or any other nation.' It must be observed, this Attorney-general had been one of the Council for the King in 1678, to support and improve Oates's evidence.

2. Twenty witnesses from St. Omer's were produced, who swore, that Oates was at that place the 24th of April 1678, at the very time that he said he was present at the grand consult. It is observable, that these very witnesses had deposed the same thing in 1678, and that the Jury had not regarded their evidence: But, in 1685, there was not the least reason to reject their depositions.

3. Oates desired it might be observed, that the King's Council who were now against him, had been for him in the trials of the five Jesuits. and particularly the Attorney
and

and Solicitor general: That Lord Chief Justice Jefferies, before whom his cause was pleading, was among the King's Council in 1678, and did then expressly declare, 'That the verdict against the five Jesuits was a just verdict.' As he laid great stress upon the verdicts given upon his depositions, he was told, that these verdicts had been disbelieved several times, as well as believed. Moreover, the records of the trials of Sir George Wake-man and the Earl of Castlemain were produced, who, being accused of the pretended plot, had been acquitted, and deposed upon oath, that Oates had not said one word of truth.

4. Oates demanded, whether 'a Papist in case of religion might be believed?' It was replied, 'He might.' And as if the question had been impertinent, and foreign to the purpose, Justice Withens asked him, 'Whether he was come there to preach?'

5. Oates urged the Lord Coke's practice, who would not allow of a Popish recusant for a witness, even between party and party. To which it was answered in general, that this practice was contrary to law.

6. He said, that the witnesses against him were brought up in a seminary, against law. Jefferies replied, so was a Dissenter.

7. He insisted upon the Statute of the 27th year of Elisabeth against Seminary Priests and Jesuits. Whereupon Jefferies asked him, whether the witnesses owned themselves to be Priests and Jesuits?

8. He pleaded the Statute of the third of Charles I, to which Jefferies answered, it was nothing to the purpose.

9. Lastly, he represented, that the Lord Shaftesbury, upon his trial, moving that he might have liberty to bring an indictment of perjury against the witnesses that accused him, the Court over-ruled the motion, and would not suffer the King's evidence to be indicted of perjury, nor the Popish plot called in question. He inferred from thence, that, having been himself evidence for the King, he could not, for that reason, be indicted of perjury. Jefferies told him, all this was nothing to the purpose. Then, summing up the evidence, he concluded with these words: 'There does not remain the least doubt, but that Oates is the blackest and most perjured villain that ever appeared upon the face of the earth.'

The Jury, withdrawing about a quarter of an hour, brought him in guilty of the perjury he was accused of.

[To be continued.]

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Your sparing a Place in your Magazine for the following, will greatly oblige,

Your humble Servant, G.

Immodest Words admit of no Defence,

For Want of Decency is Want of Sense. POPE.

WHETHER the using immodest words, and the want of decency, always imply want of sense; according to the motto; or whether, on the contrary, such freedom, may not, on certain occasions, be the result of good sense; I will not take upon me absolutely to determine. I know very well that a skilful physician can manage and compound some of the rankest and most deadly poisons in such a manner, that they shall answer very salutary purposes. Perhaps a writer, in compliance with a public corruption of taste, may be able so to blend and intermix the broad hint, and double entendre, with the moral and useful part of his work, as to engage the attention of such readers as would not otherwise look into his book; and by this means he insensibly leads them on, and agreeably deceives them at last, by leaving their hearts better than he found them. When this is the aim of an author, it is truly laudable; but it requires so much art and skill in the execution of this design, that very few, if any, meet

with the desired success. If the author is a person whose character and influence may be of some weight, his using liberties of this kind, unless under proper restrictions, may be attended with pernicious consequences on the morals of his readers; for the world is very apt to use the sanction of such a person's authority, who, though contrary to his intention, is thus made to patronise and promote the reigning practice of immodest conversation, and the evil spreads in proportion as his works gain credit and acceptance.

I have been led into these reflections by the perusal of a book lately published, which meets with abundance of admirers, I mean *Tristram Shandy*. Far be it from me to detract from the credit of an author, who has discovered such original and uncommon abilities in that manner of writing. I shall only beg leave to observe, that it were greatly to be wished, he had been more sparing in the use of indecent expressions. Indecent! did I say? Nay, even downright gross and obscene expressions are frequently to be met with

with throughout the book. Not to mention his very first setting out, nor the subject of midwifry, which often comes on the carpet; nor even the opinion of the Doctors of Sorbonne, concerning the baptism of children before they are born; good modest uncle Toby is made to give frequent occasion for displaying this talent. It is generally observable that the playhouses are most crowded, when any thing smutty is to be brought on the stage; and the reverend author of this ingenious performance has no doubt

used this method as the most effectual, for making it as universally acceptable as possible. But how far it is excusable in any author, especially one who wears the gown, to gratify and promote a prevailing corrupted taste, either directly or indirectly, let himself and the world judge. I again repeat that it is really great pity he has not shewn more delicacy in this particular, for otherwise the book is truly excellent in its kind.

The LIFE of HENRY SAINT-JOHN, Lord Viscount BOLINGBROKE.

HENRY Saint-John, Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, was born, in 1672, at Battersea in Surry, the seat of that noble family. During his infancy, his education was chiefly directed by the Dissenters; but, as soon as it became proper to take him out of the hands of the women, he was sent to Eton school, and removed thence to Christchurch college in Oxford. His genius and understanding were seen and admired by his cotemporaries in both these places; but the love of pleasure had so much the ascendancy as to hinder him from exerting his talents for literature in any particular performance. His friends designed him for public business, and, when he left the university, he was considered as one who had the fairest opportunity of making a shining figure in that way of an active life. With the graces of a handsome person, in whose aspect dignity was happily tempered with sweetness, he had a manner and address irresistibly engaging; a sparkling vivacity, a quick apprehension, a piercing wit, were united to a prodigious strength of memory, a peculiar subtlety of thinking and reasoning, and a masterly elocution; but for some years all these extraordinary endowments were employed in nothing so much as finishing the character of a complete rake of the first genius.

This character is very consistent with seasons of cool reflections and lucid intervals; nay, these are essential ingredients in such a composition: Without these the character sinks into an ordinary and despicable debauchee. The like difficulties and disasters are run into by both, but have not the like effect upon each: The latter, in these circumstances, sinks into an inactive and lumpish stupidity; the former, incapable of standing still, when thus checked in his lower, immediately exerts his nobler faculties. Thus his Lordship assures us, that, 'The love of study and desire of knowledge were what he had felt all his life; and though his genius, unlike the daemon of Socrates, whispered so softly, that he very often heard

him not, in the hurry of those passions with which he was transported; yet, continues he, some calmer hours there were; in them I hearkened to him.' Some of these lucid intervals were employed in versifying.

In the entrance upon the eighteenth century, he was married to the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Henry Winchcomb, of Bucklebury, in Berkshire, Bart. This settlement was, in all respects, suitable to his birth and expectations; and the same year, 1700, he entered into the House of Commons, being elected for the borough of Wotton-Basset in Wiltshire, by a family interest, his father having served several times for the same place: So that Mr. St. John, who was now about 26 years of age, took his seat in the English Senate, with advantages scarcely inferior to any Member that sat there.

As now the seasons for reflection returned oftener than formerly, upon account of the occasions that produced them returning oftener; so, whenever he did reflect, there was nothing that escaped him; he saw the strong and the weak side of whatever he was to maintain or refute, and he had an inconceivable dexterity in displaying or concealing whatever he was resolved to make apparent, or to hide. The great Earl of Strafford is said to have made use of the works of a celebrated Popish author to help him, in making distinctions: Mr. St. John wanted no such help; he possessed it in that faculty of reflecting, and, after a little thought, was able to treat any subject in so new and singular a way, that it seemed to be perfectly changed by his method of managing it, so as to become susceptible of new arguments in its favour, and to be no longer liable to those objections, with which it had been formerly opposed: His peculiarity of thinking had not that imperfection with which peculiarity of thinking is commonly attended; it did not at all affect his manner of speaking, which was easy, natural, and flowing. And in this too he very much resembled the Earl of Strafford;

ford ; for, however strong his thoughts, however nice and refined his distinctions, his language was always perfectly intelligible ; and though, upon recollection, his words appeared to be artfully chosen, yet, in the course of his delivery, they seemed to be such as offered themselves, and the first that rose in his mind : He had some pauses of reflection, but, when once his thoughts came to be cloathed in words, there was no hesitation, but the discourse rolled like a stream from a perennial spring, full, strong, clear, and filling equally the ear and mind ; the sound was so exact an echo to the sense, that one never discovered trivial sentiments veiled in elegant expressions, or was able to discern that the sublimity of his conceptions was deficient of elocution in their conveyance : He had an excellency at improving hints, that, for a time, gave the highest pleasure, but, in the end, no less pain to a certain great man [Harley] who loved obscurity too much, and could not bear at his elbow one who was not only able to explain his thoughts when that was what he wished, but to penetrate what he took the greatest pains to conceal.

However, no doubt can be made but that he at first chose the party of Mr. Harley, from the esteem he had for him ; he suggests it himself ; and the choice was evidently made against the inclinations of his family : Both his father and grandfather were what was then called Whigs. Mr. Harley was, in this Parliament, chosen, for the first time, Speaker, and Mr. St. John made himself considerable before the end of its first session, which began February the 10th, 1700, and ended June the 24th, 1701. He gave his vote for the impeachment of Portland, Somers, and Hallifax, for the hand they had in the partition treaties ; yet he did not spare afterwards to condemn his conduct at this time. ‘ I have sometimes, says he *, considered, in reflecting on those passages, what I should have done, if I had sat in Parliament at that time, and have been forced to own, that I should have voted for disbanding the army [in 1698] as I voted in the following Parliament for censuring the treaties : I am forced to own this, because I remember how imperfect my notions were of the situation of Europe, in that extraordinary crisis, and how much I saw the interest of my own country in a half light. But, my Lord, I own it with some shame, because nothing in truth could be more absurd than the conduct we held. What ! because we had not reduced the power of France by the war, nor excluded the house of Bourbon from the Spanish succession, nor compounded with her

upon it by the peace [of Ryswick ;] and because the house of Austria had not helped herself, nor put it in our power to help her with more advantage, and better prospect of success ; were we to leave that whole succession open to the invasions of France, and to suffer even the contingency to subsist of seeing those monarchies united ? What, because it became extravagant, after the trials so lately made, to think ourselves any longer engaged by treaty, or obliged in good policy, to put the House of Austria in possession of the whole Spanish monarchy, and to defend her in this possession by force of arms ; were we to leave the whole at the mercy of France ?’ A little after he declares, he thought the second partition treaty was a step in no wise eligible of itself, but rather unavoidable at that unhappy crisis. ‘ I cannot see, says he, what King William could do in such circumstances as he found himself in, after three years struggle, except what he did ; neither can I see how he could do what he did, especially after the resentment expressed by the Spaniard, and the pressing memorial presented by Canales on the conclusion of the first treaty of partition, without apprehending that the consequence would be a will in favour of France. He was in the worst of all political circumstances, in that wherein no one good measure remains to be taken, and out of which he left the two nations, at the head of whom he had been so long, to fight, and negotiate themselves and their confederates as well as they could.’

In the last Parliament of King William, which met the 30th of December, 1701, and which was also the first Parliament of Queen Anne, Mr. St. John was again Member for Wotton-Basset, and Mr. Harley again Speaker. Our Statesman was charged several years afterwards with voting this year against the Hanover succession, which being again urged in 1731, as a thing notorious and undeniable, he published a small tract that year, where he calls it a false and impudent assertion. He observes that the bill for settling the Protestant succession passed before the death of King William, and therefore in 1701, and not in 1702, as was alledged ; he likewise observes further, that the same year a bill was brought into Parliament, by Sir Charles Hedges and himself, intitled, ‘ A bill for the further security of his Majesty’s person, and the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, and extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and all other pretenders, and their open and secret abettors ;’ which was passed without any division, after some de-

* On the Study of History, Letter VIII. Vol. II. p. 28.

bates about particular clauses and amendments only. He then takes notice that the division referred to, of 117 to 118, happened upon a clause added by the Lords to a bill 'for enlarging the time for taking the oath of abjuration,' which clause regarded only such persons as had neglected to take the abjuration oath in time; and provided, that if such persons had forfeited any office, benefice, &c. to which any other person had been presented, the former should not be restored by taking the advantage of this act. To this answer, at first sight so seemingly full and clear, it was said, it was in reality no answer at all. It was affirmed, that the bill, as it went from the Commons, was framed by the Tories, and calculated to give such as could not hitherto digest the abjuration oath a year's respite; and the reason he gave for it was, that, since the Queen's accession, many were inclined to come in, and take the oath, who declined it before. The Lords added to this bill three clauses: First, That no person, who had already lost his post for want of taking that oath, should be restored in virtue of this act, in case his post was possessed by another. The second clause made it high treason for any person whatever, or his or their abettors or assistants, to endeavour to deprive or hinder any person next in succession to the crown for the time being, according to the limitation in the two acts for regulating the succession. The third clause extended the abjuration act to Ireland. The House of Commons divided upon the first of these amendments, when it was carried to agree with the Lords by a single vote, that, though the main stress of the debates lay upon the second, yet, according to the practice of the House, they divided upon the three amendments in the order they came from the Lords: Therefore, though this famous division actually happened upon the first, yet the Tories only divided upon it to try their strength; and having lost it, though by the smallest of majorities, were afraid to divide against the rest. To prove this to be fact, there are brought these two circumstances: First, that, after the division was over, Mr. Granville, a Tory, thus saluted Sir Matthew Dudley, a Whig: 'How fare you, Mynheer Dudley? To which Sir Matthew replied, 'Fort bien, Monsieur Granville.' Secondly, Mr. Dyer, in his news-letter, gave his sentiments of the matter in these words: 'The Prince of Wales, [meaning the Pretender, whose father, King James, was then living,] lost it in the House only by one vote.' To this it has been said, that the reply does not fix the charge upon our Statesman; since, in such debates, it is highly probable different persons are governed

by different motives, when they vote on the same side. Some who might think the succession not deeply interested in this affair, might be against the second amendment, for two reasons; first, that it was unusual and improper to introduce a clause of the highest importance, enacting a new species of treason, in a bill regarding a matter of far less weight. Secondly, that, whether these clauses stood part of the bill or not, the succession of the House of Hanover would still have remained fixed and established by law; in respect of which Mr. St. John had been undeniably instrumental in drawing up and bringing in the bill that fixed it; whereas, in this case, his opposition was but constructive at the most. Neither will it appear absurd to a man of candour as well as capacity, if we suggest, that very possibly Mr. St. John, from his conduct in the former point, thought himself the more at liberty to act as his reason dictated in the latter: Upon the whole, it may be presumed, that it is evident enough, that the great struggle to carry this bill through the House was far from being the security of the Hanover succession, about which both parties were agreed; but who should bear away the credit of promoting it most. As to Mr. St. John, in particular, it is certain the fame of his abilities in the Senate began now to work in raising his fortune at Court; a sure sign that at this time his behaviour stood in no such terrible light, as was afterwards endeavoured to be thrown upon it. In the second Parliament of Queen Anne, called to meet August the 20th, 1702, he was chosen a third time for Wotton-Basset, and in the end of that month, attending the Queen from Windsor to Bath, by the way of Oxford, he had the degree of Doctor of law conferred upon him, among several persons of the highest distinction. In the Parliament which met October the 20th, and chose Mr. Harley a third time Speaker, our Statesman voted with the majority against perpetuating the pension payable out of the revenues of the Post-Office upon the title of Duke of Marlborough; and in the conferences between the two Houses upon the Occasional Conformity Bill, which was one of the most remarkable disputes during this reign, and managed by the ablest men on both sides, he had his share: However, the next session of this Parliament, when a motion was made to tack the bill against occasional conformity, now passed by the Commons a second time, to a money-bill, he opposed and voted against it; which shews, that though he had hitherto gone with the same party, yet he was determined not to go the utmost lengths, or to perplex the public business of the nation.

These

These facts are here mentioned for two reasons; first, because they have been industriously thrown into shade by his enemies; and secondly, because by these it appears, that he was never held up by the thin, thro' the interest or affection of this or that great Man, but made his way by his own merit, and by a display of those talents, which are the most essential and the most valuable in an English Gentleman.

Persevering steadily in the same connection, he gained such an authority and influence in the House, that it was thought proper to distinguish his merit; and April the 10th, 1704, he was appointed Secretary at war, and of the marines. As this post created a constant correspondence with the Duke of Marlborough, he became perfectly acquainted with the worth of that great General, and zealously promoted his honour and interest. It is remarkable, that the greatest events of the war, such as the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies, and several glorious attempts made by the Duke to shorten the war by some decisive action, fell out while he was Secretary at war. This gave him occasion more than once to set his Grace's conduct in a true light. He has told us so himself, and in so inimitable manner, that we must not withhold it from our readers. 'By King William's death, the Duke of Marlborough, says he, was raised to the head of the army, and indeed of the confederacy; where he, a new, a private man, and a subject, acquired by merit and by management a more deciding influence than high birth, confirmed authority, and even the crown of Great Britain, had given to King William. Not only all the parts of that vast machine were kept more compact and intire, but a more rapid and vigorous motion was given to the whole; and, instead of languishing or disastrous campaigns, we had every scene of the war full of action. All those wherein he appeared, and many others wherein he was not then an actor, but an abettor, however, of their action, were crowned with the most triumphant success. I take with pleasure this opportunity of doing justice to that great Man, whose faults I know, whose virtues I admired, and whose memory, as the greatest General, and the greatest Minister that our country, or perhaps any other, hath produced, I honour.' But, though he was a sincere admirer of the Duke's merit, yet nothing can be more ridiculous than the charge of his being a servile creature of that great Man. This he disavowed when the Duke was in the zenith of his power, nor was he then charged, or ever afterwards, by the Duke or Duchess of Marlborough, with ingratitude or breach of

engagements to them. In succeeding times such charges were brought, repeated, and averred, but without any proofs attending them, and his whole conduct makes them utterly incredible. It has been said, likewise, that the night before he withdrew himself, in 1715, he had a private conference with the Duke, and that he took that step in pursuance to the Duke's advice. In answer to this he observes, that he knew the Duke too well to govern himself by his directions. He was likewise accused of betraying the counsels, while he was engaged with the Pretender, to the Duke, by the canal of his nephew the Duke of Berwick; but he gave such an answer to all those accusations then brought against him, as has shamed his accusers. Upon the whole, it is evident, that his nature was not capable of following any man with implicit obsequiousness. On the contrary, his fault was a too precipitate forwardness to take the lead himself.

When Mr. Harley was removed from the seals in 1707, Mr. St. John chose to follow his fortune, and the next day resigned his employments in the administration: He also followed his friend's example, and behaved, during the whole session of Parliament, with great temper, steadiness, and decency. He had before also given a remarkable instance of this moderation in the Parliament which met in 1705, when the Tories, the Duke of Bucks, the Earls of Nottingham, Rochester, and Anglesea, proposed, with great warmth, the scheme of bringing the Princess Sophia into England. A motion for that purpose being made in the House of Commons, he insisted upon first reading the bill for a Regency that came from the Lords, and, by that dextrous management, defeated the first motion, without a division or a debate. This method was highly pleasing to the then Lord Treasurer Godolphin; since it did the business and saved wrangling. In this conduct, however, he voted in conjunction with the Secretary of state, Mr. Harley; hence the imputation of his running into violent measures seems to be groundless, since it is evident, from the circumstances of these times, that, if either of them had been inclined to fish in troubled waters, they had opportunities enough. And as, in doing thus, their parts were notoriously applied, as well as their diligence, in preventing things from running into heats, we ought not to give any hasty credit to accusations unattended with evidence. The General and Treasurer had, at this time, no such suspicions; and this is a better argument that they had no cause for them, than any that has been hitherto produced on either side. Let us hear

Bishop Burnet's opinion, with respect to such as at this time were intrusted with power. 'It bred, says he, a just indignation in all who had a true love to their country, to see some using all possible methods to shake the administration, which, notwithstanding the difficulties at home and abroad, was much the best that had been in the memory of man; and was certainly not only easy to the subjects in general, but gentle even towards those who were endeavouring to undermine it.'

Mr. St. John was not returned in the Parliament that was elected in 1708; but, upon the dissolution of it in 1710, Mr. Harley being made Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, the important post of Secretary of State was given to Mr. St. John; and about the same time he wrote the famous letter to the Examiner. This periodical paper was set up very soon after the dissolution of the former Parliament, and the calling of a new one this year 1710. The first twelve papers came out before the new Parliament met; these were supposed to be written by Mr. Secretary St. John, Dr. Atterbury, Mr. Prior, and other persons of distinction, who were equally conspicuous for their great capacities, and their thorough knowledge of the then state of things, which established the reputation of that performance, and enabled it to operate powerfully upon elections. That which was commonly called Mr. St. John's letter to the Examiner, shone with superior lustre, and is indeed an exquisite proof of his keen abilities as a writer; for in this single short paper are comprehended the outlines of that design, upon which so great an author as Dean Swift employed himself for near a twelvemonth, did his party infinite service, and gave inexpressible disquiet to the friends of the old Ministry, who employed Mr. Addison first in the Whig-Examiner, and then Mr. Manwaring in the Medley, to write against the Examiner, to little purpose. It is not easy

to name any subject that can be more interesting to a young Statesman, than the discussion of this ministerial revolution. There never happened any change more remarkable in this country, or which furnishes either more instruction, or better entertainment. Here we see what methods were pursued, to dissolve an administration composed of persons eminent for their abilities, possessed of large fortunes, most of them thoroughly acquainted with business, and knowing how to draw from the posts they enjoyed all the helps an extensive influence could give towards preserving them. An administration confided in by the allies, befriended by what was styled the moneyed interest, high in reputation from foreign, and, if we may be allowed the expression, from domestic victories, and secure of the Parliament then sitting. These were difficulties that men must have very great courage to entertain so much as hopes of overcoming; very great capacities to frame a scheme that had even a probability of succeeding; and very great coolness and presence of mind, not to lose or bewilder themselves in the execution: The very attempting it was a boldness bordering on temerity; the proceeding hazardous in every respect; and the miscarriage big with so many fatal consequences, that the sole apprehension of them might very easily have produced a dizziness capable of disconcerting the best adjusted project, since human wisdom can contrive nothing out of the reach of a multitude of unforeseen accidents. This is but a faint picture of the circumstances those men were in, who undertook to bring about this change: From whence it may be understood, how exalted a compliment they make to the memory of Mr. Harley, afterwards Earl of Oxford, who affirm that he alone contrived and conducted it in the first digestion, and that others were no more than his instruments.

[To be continued.]

An Abstract of an ACT, passed in the 33d Year of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE THE SECOND, and in the 7th Session of this present Parliament, for preventing the excessive Use of Spirituous Liquors, by laying additional Duties thereon; for shortening the Prohibition of making low Wines and Spirits from Wheat, Barley, Malt, or other Grain, and from Meal, Flour, and Bran; for encouraging the Exportation of British made Spirits; and for more effectually securing the Duties payable upon Spirits, and preventing the fraudulent Relanding or Importation thereof.

THE additional duties following, laid on spirituous liquors, are to take place from and after the 21st of April, 1760.

For every gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made or drawn from

any sort of drink or wash, brewed or made from any sort of malt or corn, or from brewers wash or tilts, or any mixture with such brewers wash or tilts, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof, 5d.

For every gallon of strong waters, or aqua vitæ,

vint, made for sale of the materials aforesaid, or any of them, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof, 1 s. 3 d.

For every gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made or drawn from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof, 1 s. 3 d.

For every gallon of spirits, made or drawn from any foreign or imported materials, or any mixture therewith, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof, 8 d.

For every gallon of low wines, or spirits of the first extraction, made or drawn from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned, or any mixture therewith, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof, 6 d. $\frac{3}{4}$.

For every gallon of spirits, made for sale from cyder, or any sort or kind of British materials, except those before mentioned, to be paid by the distillers or makers thereof, 1 s. 1 d. $\frac{3}{4}$.

For every gallon of single brandy spirits, or aqua vitæ, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, to be paid by the importer before landing, 1 s.

For every gallon of brandy spirits, or aqua vitæ, above proof, commonly called double brandy, imported into Great Britain from beyond the seas, to be paid by the importer before landing, 2 s.

The duties, in England, are to be under the receipt and management of the Commissioners and Officers of Excise there; and those in Scotland, under the Commissioners and Officers of Excise there. The monies arising thereby are to be paid into the Exchequer at Westminster, separate from all other branches of the public revenues. The additional duties upon rum, imported from the British plantations, are to be paid in like manner as the former duties charged thereon.

The prohibition of extracting spirits from the materials mentioned in the acts of the 30th and 32d of Geo. II. is taken off, unless, during the recess of Parliament, the price of wheat shall exceed, for two successive market-days, 48 s. per quarter in the port of London; in which case, the King may, by proclamation, continue the prohibition. The oath to be taken by the exporter, in order to intitle him to the drawback, instead of the oath appointed by an act of the 6th of Geo. II. is, That the same spirits were drawn or made in Great Britain from corn, without any mixture with any other materials, either native or foreign, except what has been necessary for the rectifying thereof, and that the duties of the said spirits have been duly paid; and

that the said spirits are to be really and truly exported as merchandise, to be spent beyond the seas. An additional drawback, of 24 l. 10 s. per ton, is allowed on all British made spirits exported; oath being made of the payment of the duties, and a certificate produced of the quantities shipped, and of the same being proof spirits. The same drawbacks and allowances are to be made on spirits shipped as stores, giving previous notice thereof, and of the destination of the voyage, the ship's tonnage and hands; and the proper Officer ascertaining the quantity, and the size and mark of the vessels; oath being also made, that the duties were duly paid, and a certificate produced of the quantity shipped. No drawback is allowed for any spirits exported as merchandise, in casks containing less than 100 gallons, nor shipped on board vessels under 100 tons burthen. The exporter is to give bond and security, in double the value, that the goods shall be duly exported to, and landed where the same are entered for exportation; and not exported to, or relanded in any other place. The bonds are not to be discharged, till a certificate be produced from the proper Officer aboard, of the due landing thereof, and of oath made by the master, &c. that the same were fairly landed there, and without any fraud in the quantity or quality of the spirits; and oath also made by the exporter at home, that the spirits were disposed of at the place mentioned in the oath referred to in the certificate. The certificates from Ireland to be conditioned are to be returned within six months; and from America within eighteen months. The like security, &c. is to be given on exporting spirits to any other parts of Europe; and like certificates to be produced from the British Consul in those ports, &c. and the certificates to be conditioned are to be returned within fifteen months. The like security, &c. is also to be given upon exportation of spirits to Africa, and like oath to be made by the master, of the due landing thereof, to be supported by the oath of the exporter, and the said proofs to be made within eighteen months: The bonds may be put in suit, if the certificates of proofs are not duly produced. If any spirits entered for exportation, or as stores, shall be fraudulently relanded, or not exported, (except in cases of distress, to be made known forthwith to the proper Officers) such spirits are liable to be forfeited with the package, together with double the amount of the drawback, &c. and the boats, horses, and carriages employed, in relanding the same; and the master, if privy to, or assisting therein, may be committed for six months; and, if the package be altered before arrival at the place

place of discharge, the master forfeits 100 l. All spirits to be exported are required to be proof spirits; and five days notice is to be given before the shipping thereof, to the proper Officer, who is to mark the casks, and take samples, paying for the same, if demanded. The penalty on not giving such notice, or obstructing the Officer in the execution of his duty, is 100 l. and the penalty of altering or reducing the quality or quantity of the spirits, after being shipped, is forfeiture of the spirits, and 100 l. &c. The penalty of granting a false certificate, or counterfeiting or altering any oath or certificate, or making use thereof, is 500 l. one moiety to the crown, and the other to the prosecutor.

All persons having materials fit for distillation, and any still or stills in their possession, containing separately or together ten gallons or upwards, are liable to be deemed

common distillers, and to be surveyed accordingly. A distiller, without giving due notice to the proper Officer, before charging his still, forfeits 100 l. and, by using above one quarter of wheat to two quarters of other grain in his grist for wash, forfeits 50 l.

The Officers of excise, as well as those of the customs, may seize all vessels liable to be forfeited by the acts of the 8th and 12th of Geo. I. and proceed to condemnation, in like manner as is done by the Officers of the customs.

The malt distiller compounding or rectifying spirits into gin, brandy, or other compound spirituous liquors, forfeits 100 l. and his heirs or executors are disabled to sue for or recover any debt on that trade.

The powers, rules, penalties, clauses, &c. in act 12th Car. II. or in any other law of excise, now in force, are extended to this act.

The Difficulty of propagating some Shrubs in the common Way, and the small Increase that can be made from others by all the usual Methods, made us presume that Mr. Barnes's new Method of propagating by the Bud, illustrated with a neatly engraved Copper-Plate, would, at this Time, meet with a favourable Reception from our Readers.

Of PROPAGATION by the BUD, and BRANCH.

THE propagation of trees by layers and cuttings shews, that, if a piece of any kind be planted in the ground in such manner that it takes root below, the upper part will soon furnish all the rest, and become a perfect tree. If roots can be thus obtained, the rest follows in the course of nature. But this is not universal; for some trees will not take root in either of these ways: And, if they would, still the number is but small that can be obtained by them, because it is but a certain part of the branches a tree can spare for that purpose.

On examining the cuttings which have failed, I have always found that the mischance happened by the rotting of that part of the cutting which was expected to send forth the roots: For the danger is when it has been fresh cut, and has no bark to cover it. I thought it natural that, if a method were used to keep that part from decay, all those cuttings would grow, which we usually see fail; this I tried upon smaller pieces than such as are commonly used, and upon single buds.

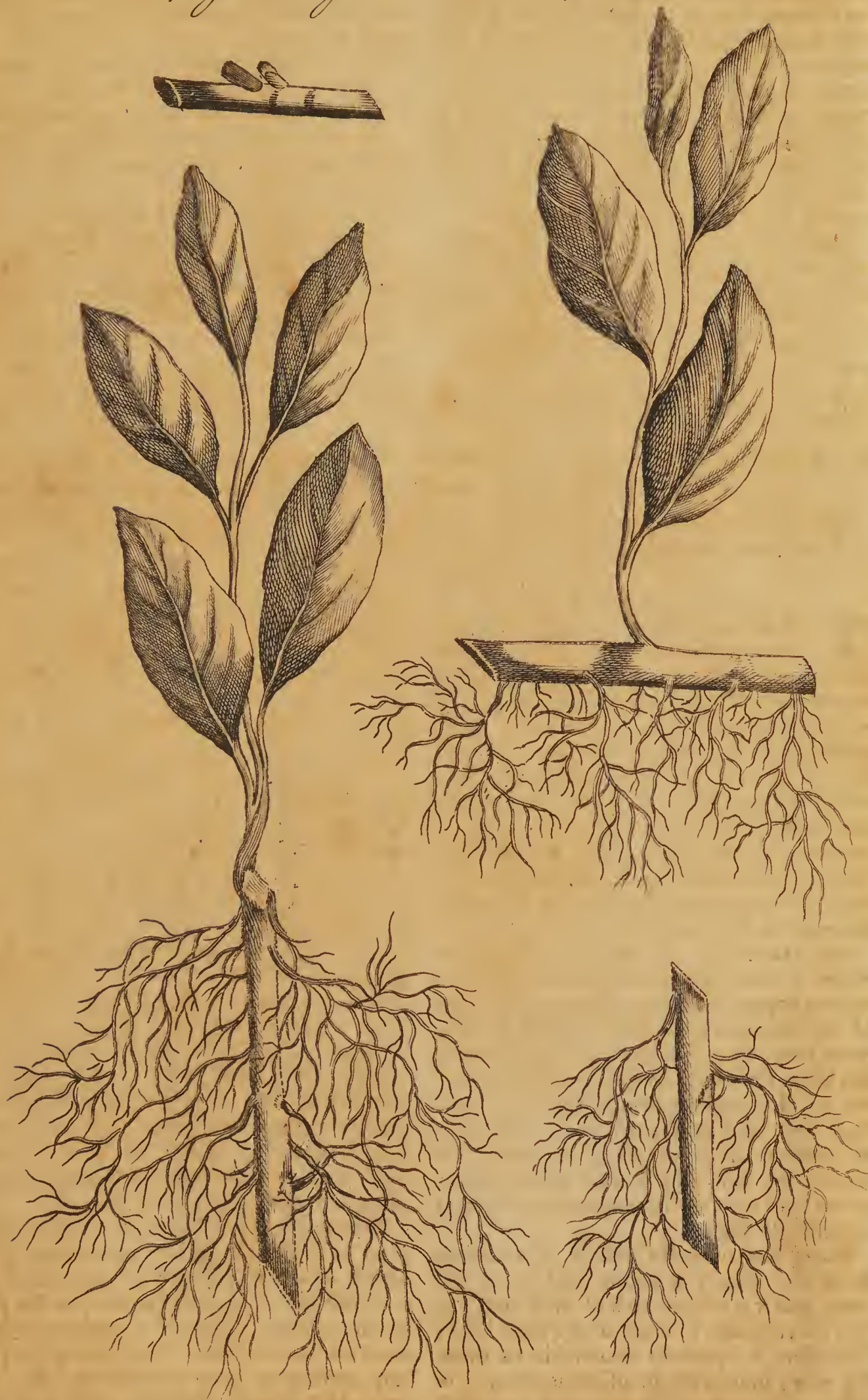
Every leaf upon the branch of a tree or shrub has usually a young bud in its bosom; and it is certain each of these buds has in it the rudiment of a tree of the same kind: Therefore it appeared reasonable to think that every branch might afford as many new plants as there were leaves upon it, provided it were cut into so many pieces, and a proper dressing was found to prevent the raw ends of each piece from decay.

Many mixtures of resinous substances have been proposed on this head, under the names of cements and vegetable mummies, by Agricola and others; but the very best, upon careful and repeated experience, I have found to be this:

Melt together, in a large earthen pipkin, two pounds and a half of common pitch, and half a pound of turpentine. When they are melted, put in three quarters of an ounce of powder of aloes; stir them all together; and then set the matter on fire; when it has flamed a moment, cover it up close, and it will go out: Then melt it well, and fire it again in the same manner. This must be done three times; it must be in the open air, for it would fire a house, and there must be a cover for the pipkin ready. After it has burnt the last time, melt it again, and put in three ounces of yellow wax shred very thin, and six drachms of mastich in powder. Let it all melt together till it is perfectly well mixed; then strain it through a coarse cloth in a pan, and set it by to cool.

When this is to be used, a piece of it must be broke off, and set over a very gentle fire in a small pipkin: It must stand till it is just soft enough to spread upon the part of the cutting where it is wanted, but it must not be very hot. It is the quality of this dressing to keep out wet intirely; the part which is covered with it, will never decay while there is any principle of life in the rest; and, this being secured, nature will do

Propogation by the Bud, and by the Branch.



do the business of the growing. This I have found true in practice: And by repeated trials, in more kinds than one, I have found that I could raise from any piece of a branch as many good plants as there were leaves upon it.

November the 3d, 1758, I took off four dozen leaves of the common laurel, with the bud intire in the bosom of each leaf; and, every thing being in readiness, I cut the wounded part smooth, wiped it dry, and covered it with some of the dressing. I planted them in four pretty large pots, one dozen in each. The mould in these pots was made extremely fine; and I planted them by making very small openings, and letting in the base of the leaf just so far that the top of the bud might not be wholly excluded from the benefit of the air. I gathered the fine mould carefully about each bud, and pressed it every way close, to keep the bud in its upright position, and prevent the air from coming too easily to the part whence the growth of fibres was to be expected. This was the management of the buds in all the pots.

One pot I set up to the rim in garden mould under a warm south wall; another I set in the same manner, but without that shelter; the third I set in the green-house, and the fourth in the stove. The intent of these different places was to see what effect such variation would take in the growth; the stove naturally inclining all things to shoot sooner.

I gave every one of them the same care and attendance that it was natural to allow to young plants; and no other. They had waterings in the common course, and those in the open air were sheltered by pease-straw in the severity of the winter.

I examined them January the 4th. Every bud in the pot which was in the stove had formed a good plant two inches high, and with sufficient roots.

Those in the open air were alive, but had made small progress. I examined these last again April the 12th, and almost all of them had made shoots, and had got good root, and were in a fair growing condition.

These plants require only the common care afterwards. They are to be removed into a nursery-bed at seven inches high; and they will thus make, by a quick growth, so many handsome shrubs.

Thus I found that as many plants might be obtained as there were buds upon the branch. The experiment may be used to hardy trees of more value, and the benefit of it is very plain,

March the 5th, 1759, I took a branch of a white poplar, on which were a great many buds. I cut this into as many pieces

as there were buds upon it, cutting the branch through at equal distances between every two buds. I thus had a great many pieces of it, each about an inch in length, with the two ends raw, and with a bud nearly in the middle between them. I smoothed the wounded ends of these, and, having some of the dressing ready melted, I wiped them very dry, and spread it all over the cut part of each extremity, leaving the rest of the piece, which was covered with the bark, naked. I planted them in pots, in the same manner as the buds of laurel.

April the 29th, I examined these, and found they had produced so many excellent and healthy plants; every plant was upright, straight, well-looking, and three or four inches high; and they had all very good roots.

It is easy to see how this experiment may be extended; and perhaps there are very few hardy shrubs which will not succeed happily by it. The laws of vegetation are the same, whether the plant come from an English ditch-side, or the edge of an American lake; from the hills of one of these countries, or the mountains of the other: Nor is there any reason to suppose those from warmer climates will refuse this course of propagation in the stoves wherein we keep them.

If this prove true upon experience, which I have happily found in some late instances, here is a method of increase which may be extended to all trees and shrubs that have buds, and we shall be able to raise much greater numbers, and with much more ease, than by any way that is yet known.

At the same time that I prepared these buds of the poplar just named, with the parts of the intire branch, I took off some others with only so much of the wood as was sufficient to keep them intire; not cutting the branch through, but only taking the buds from the side of it with a small piece of the bark and wood. I smoothed these parts, wiped them dry, covered them with the dressing, and planted them in pots, in the same manner, and with the same care as the others. They had all the same advantages, but the success was not equal. Some of them made very good plants, but others failed: Nor were the plants produced from those which succeeded nearly so fine as those from the others.

From this observation, I lay it down as a rule, so far as these experiments can support a general maxim, that, when buds are to be planted, it is best to allow them the whole thickness of the branch, however small the piece may be.

I laid these pieces horizontally, with the bud uppermost; and the success was as I have mentioned: It may be worth trying what

what would be the effect with the pieces planted perpendicular or obliquely, to give the bud a different direction from what it had in my pieces.

March the 10th, 1759, I took off some healthy branches of the common willow and the white willow: Part of these I cut into the lengths as the poplar, with one bud in the center of each piece; and from the other part I cut out the buds with a piece of the wood to each. I wiped the wounded parts of both dry, covered them with the dressing, and planted them in the same manner as the poplar in all respects.

The intent of this was to confirm the former experiment by other instances; and, as the whole point was to try whether this power was or was not in nature, I again chose subjects the most likely to succeed.

This experiment answered exactly as the former: All the buds which had pieces of the intire branches grew; and most of the others. It appeared plainly, that this power of producing trees and shrubs from short pieces of their branches, in each of which there is a bud, is not repugnant to nature, nor limited to one kind: And this shewed farther, that the observation made in the other instance, respecting the manner of the operation, is true, namely, that the way to succeed best, is not to cut the buds out of the branches, but to cut thro' the branches, and allow each an intire piece, though it be ever so short.

Although this practice be new, it is founded in the most plain manner on reason and the nature of things. There is no more wonder that a bud should produce an intire plant, than that a seed should grow. Each of these contains the rudiment of an intire plant of its kind, and there requires only a proper care in the culture to set it to growing. We do not wonder that the little lumps upon the stalks of the dentaria, the white saxifrage, or the scarlet lilly, should grow when put into the ground; and there is the same reason that these buds should, for they contain, in the very same manner, the originals of future perfect plants.

Nothing could appear so strange as the producing plants from cuttings, when Laubenberg first proposed it to the world; yet what is now more familiar? The growth of cuttings is of the same nature with this which is here proposed; and there is reason to believe, that the propagation by single buds will soon be as common: And probably, with proper care, it will succeed as well in all other trees and shrubs which have buds of a proper kind, as in those here instanced. Many trees and shrubs are destitute of buds intirely, indeed those from the hotter coun-

tries almost without exception; and in others there are some buds which are destined to the production of some one part of the tree alone, and not of the whole: Therefore they will not answer the purpose. The alaternus and the oleander, the common syringa and the tamarisk, the savin and the sensitive plant, are instances, among many others, of trees and shrubs which have no buds at all, and therefore do not come within this course of propagation. The alder has buds for leaves, which contain no rudiments of flowers, and therefore perfect plants could not be produced from them. In the poplar there are distinct buds for the flowers, and others for the leaves; therefore if the flower-buds were taken, no success could be expected. The hazel has its buds, containing leaves and female flowers: The pine and fir male flowers and leaves together: How these buds would succeed is a subject of great curiosity, and is worthy trial. But, in general, the bud of a tree contains the rudiment of the perfect tree, and therefore a perfect tree may be produced from it.

This is the usual condition of buds, and therefore, in the generality of kinds, trees may be produced by this practice with great ease, and in great abundance. There is, also, as I think, another very considerable advantage from this method, though the limited number of experiments I have named does not permit me to affirm it with all the certainty of the other facts. This is, that the trees produced from buds will naturally be handsomer and more vigorous, than those raised any other way, except from seeds: For in layers there is a great interruption of the course of the juices; and in cuttings it is uncertain whence the principle of growth will begin to act, so that nature is disturbed in her progress, and the juices receive a check in their current either of those ways; the effect of which, in nature, we see plainly in the growth of the pine-apple, and many such instances: Whereas, when the bud is planted, the succeeding tree rises straight from its natural place, and there is no turn given to the juices, nor any check in the growing. From the time the rudiment begins to grow, it continues growing; and, while it lies in the bud, it is as much at rest as the plant in the seed, till nature sets it to shooting. Art does the same in this process, and the effect is no way different; the tree grows just as the shoot would have grown on the branch. So many buds as there are on a tree, so many perfect trees of the same kind may be produced, if the gardener takes care of them, for each is a young tree, and no other.

From these considerations may be understood all that appears wonderful in the production

duction of plants from the bud, and consequently from their other parts: And we shall see that what appears to be production or propagation, from the parts in general, is the same thing under another form: And that the raising plants by cuttings is another way of operating by the bud, though not so regularly. If this be proved, it is certain that the taking a bud itself will be preferable to the setting it loaded with a part of a branch. The rudiment of a root will strike more readily, when the bud wherein it is contained, is placed immediately in the ground; and the course of the sap will be plainer, shorter, and easier, than when it is to run through a long, though useless branch. This is in some degree reducing the garden-

er's arts to its principles; and we shall always succeed the better, the more perfectly these are understood.

If it be true, according to these remarks, that a bud is nearly of the nature of a seed, there can be no doubt of its succeeding the better, the nearer we bring its management to the seed culture. Indeed there is in nature something like an instance of it in the plant bistort. This produces bulbs upon the stalk, which are a kind of buds; and these usually fall off, and take root; but sometimes they will shoot upon the stalk. In the first case they produce perfect plants of the same kind, but in the latter always poor, irregular, and imperfect ones.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, April 15.

The following is a Translation of the Declaration delivered, on the 3d Instant, by the Austrian Minister residing at the Hague, to his Serene Highness Prince Lewis of Brunswic, in Answer to that which his Highness had delivered, on the Part of his Majesty and the King of Prussia, on the 25th of November last, to the Ministers of the Belligerent Powers. A like Declaration was also delivered, separately, at the same Time, by the respective Ministers of the Courts of Russia and France.

THEIR Britannic and Prussian Majesties having thought proper to make known, by the declaration delivered, on their part, at the Hague, the 25th of November last past, to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Versailles, residing there:

‘That, being sincerely desirous of contributing to the re-establishment of the public tranquillity, they were ready to send Plenipotentiaries to the place that shall be judged the most convenient, in order to treat there, of this important object, with those which the belligerent parties shall think proper to authorise on their side, for attaining so salutary an end.’

Her Majesty the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, her Majesty the Empress of all the Russia's, and his Majesty the most Christian King, equally animated by the desire of contributing to the re-establishment of the public tranquillity, on a solid and equitable footing, declare, in return,

That his Majesty the Catholic King, having been pleased to offer his mediation in the war, which has subsisted for some years, between France and England; and his war having, besides, nothing in com-

mon with that which the two Empresses with their allies have likewise carried on for some years against the King of Prussia;

His most Christian Majesty is ready to treat of his particular peace with England, through the good offices of his Catholic Majesty, whose mediation he has a pleasure in accepting.

As to the war which regards directly his Prussian Majesty, their Majesties the Empress-Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, the Empress of all the Russia's, and the most Christian King, are disposed to agree to the appointing the congress proposed. But as, by virtue of their treaties, they cannot enter into any engagement relating to peace, but in conjunction with their allies, it will be necessary, in order that they may be enabled to explain themselves definitively upon that subject, that their Britannic and Prussian Majesties should previously be pleased to cause their invitation to a congress to be made to all the powers that are directly engaged in war against the King of Prussia; and, namely, to his Majesty the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, as likewise to his Majesty the King of Sweden, who ought specifically to be invited to the future congress.

Thus far the Gazette.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated April 10.

The Empress-Queen and her two potent allies have at length condescended to answer the declaration made to them for holding a congress by the Kings of England and Prussia; and yet we may venture to pronounce, that there will be no peace this summer. People here pretend to remark, that there is an affected condescension in the declaration delivered to the Prince of Brunswic at the Hague, by the Ministers of some of the belligerent powers. They observe, that it

is almost four months since the Austrians, Russians, and French had received proposals tending to a general pacification; and that the powers invited, had they been really animated (as they express themselves) with a desire of peace, might have found means to have expressed that desire much sooner; but, as they could not with a good grace reject those overtures, they have recourse to delays; and we may, without presuming too far, assert, that they are determined to try the event of another campaign: The formal invitation which they require should be made to the Kings of Poland and Sweden plainly evinces this; for, had a congress been appointed, there is no doubt but those two Princes, especially the former, would

gladly have sent Plenipotentiaries to it, where their pretensions might have been fairly discussed: But, by this affected delay, three or four months must be lost; and, if those difficulties should be removed, pretences will not be wanting to put it off for some months more. So that, in short, let your politicians think how they will, there must be some bloody work before this desirable event takes place. France and Austria have both anticipated their revenues, and strained every nerve, to make an effort this campaign; and, though they may seem to lend a helping hand towards accelerating the work of peace, political sceptics here are of opinion, it is but to save appearances.

For the BITE of a MAD DOG.

TAKE the leaves of rue, picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlic picked from the stalks and bruised; Venice treacle, or mithridate, and the scrapings of pewter, of each four ounces: Boil all these over a slow fire, in two quarts of strong ale, till one pint is consumed; then keep it in bottles close stopped, and give of it nine spoonfuls to a man or woman, warm, seven mornings together, fasting; and six to a dog.

This, the author believes, will not (by God's blessing) fail, if it be given within nine days after the biting of the dog. Apply some of the ingredients, from which the liquor was strained, to the bitten place.

This receipt was taken out of Cathorp church, in Lincolnshire, the whole town being bitten with a mad dog; and all that took this medicine did well, and the rest died mad.

A New SONG.

When first I saw thee graceful move, Ah, me! what meant my

When first I saw, Ah, me! what meant my

throb--bing breast? Say, soft con--fu--sion, art thou love?

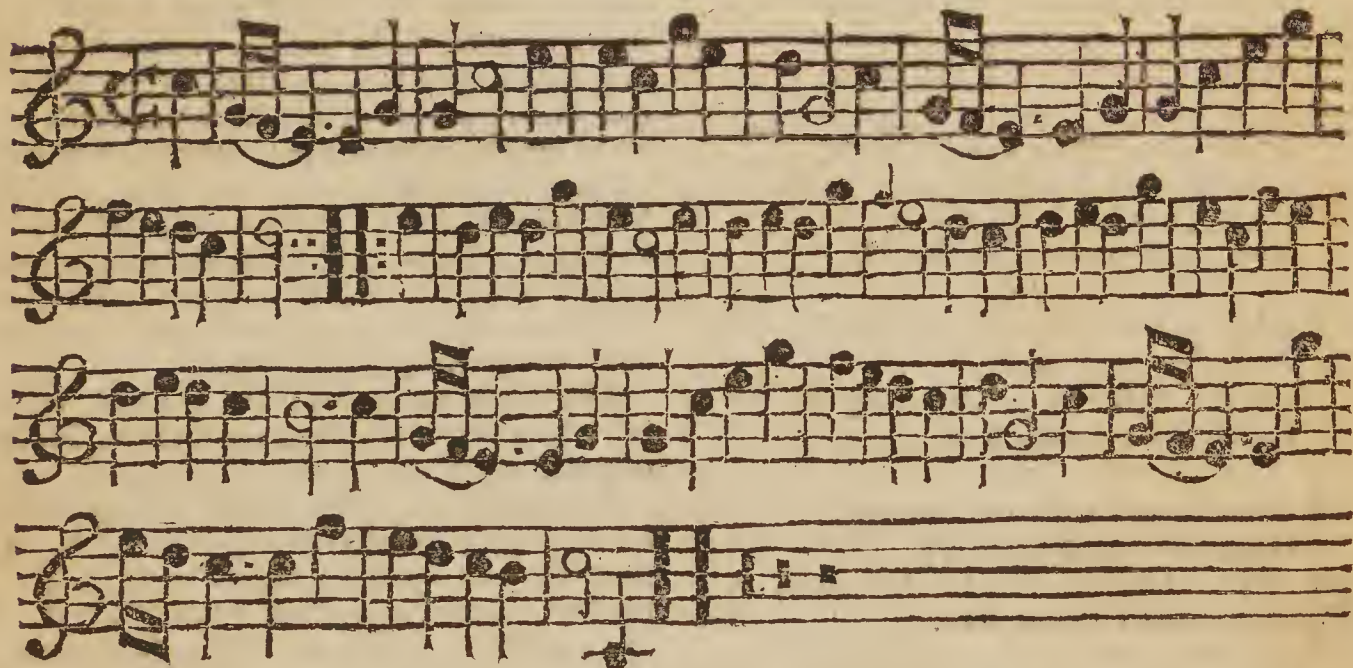
throb--bing breast? Say, soft con--fu--sion, art thou love?



With gentle smiles assuage the pain,
Those gentle smiles did first create;

And, though you cannot love again,
In pity ah! forbear to hate.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.
The FLOWER of GLASCOW.



First and second couples set, and half right and left — ; that back again — ; first man set to the second woman, his partner the same to the second man, cast off and turn — ; back to back, and right and left — .

E D W I N and E M M A.

FAR in the windings of a vale,
Fast by a sheltering wood,
The safe retreat of health and peace,
An humble cottage stood.

There beauteous Emma flourish'd fair,
Beneath a mother's eye;
Whose only wish on earth was now
To see her blest'd, and die.

The softest blush that nature spreads
Gave colour to her cheek:
Such orient colour smiles thro' heaven;
When May's sweet mornings break.

Nor let the pride of great ones scorn
This charmer of the plains:
That sun, who bids their diamond blaze,
To paint our lilly deigns.

Long had she fill'd each youth with love,
Each maiden with despair;
And, tho' by all a wonder own'd,
Yet knew not she was fair.

Till Edwin came, the pride of swains,
A soul that knew no art;
And from whose eye, serenely mild,
Shone forth the feeling heart.

A mutual flame was quickly caught;
Was quickly too reveal'd:
For neither bosom lodg'd a wish,
That virtue keeps conceal'd.

What happy hours of home-felt bliss
Did love on both bestow!
But bliss too mighty long to last,
Where fortune proves a foe.

9.

His sister, who, like envy form'd,
Like her in mischief joy'd,
To work them harm, with wicked skill,
Each darker art employ'd.

10.

The father too, a fordid man,
Who love nor pity knew,
Was all-unfeeling as the clod,
From whence his riches grew.

11.

Long had he seen their secret flame,
And seen it long unmov'd:
Then with a father's frown at last
Had sternly disapprov'd.

12.

In Edwin's gentle heart, a war
Of differing passions strove:
His heart, that durst not disobey,
Yet could not cease to love.

13.

Deny'd her sight, he oft behind
The spreading hawthorn crept,
To snatch a glance, to mark the spot
Where Emma walk'd and wept.

14.

Oft too on Stanemore's wint'ry waste,
Beneath the moonlight-shade,
In sighs to pour his soften'd soul,
The midnight-mourner stray'd.

15.

His cheek, where health with beauty glow'd,
A deadly pale o'ercast:
So fades the fresh rose in its prime,
Before the northern blast.

16.

The parents now, with late remorse,
Hung o'er his dying bed;
And weary'd Heaven with fruitless vows,
And fruitless sorrow shed.

17.

'Tis past! he cry'd—but, if your souls
Sweet mercy yet can move,
Let these dim eyes once more behold
What they must ever love!

18.

She came; his cold hand softly touch'd,
And bath'd with many a tear:
Fast-falling o'er the primrose pale,
So morning-dews appear.

19.

But oh! his sister's jealous care,
A cruel sister she!
Forbade what Emma came to say;
'My Edwin, live for me.'

20.

Now homeward as she hopeless wept
The church-yard path along,
The blast blew cold, the dark owl scream'd
Her lover's funeral song.

21.

Amid the falling gleam of night,
Her rattling fancy found
In every bush his hovering shade,
His groan in every sound.

22.

Alone, appall'd, thus had she pass'd
The visionary vale——
When lo! the death-bell smote her ear,
Sad-sounding in the gale!

23.

Just then she reach'd, with trembling step,
Her aged mother's door——
He's gone! she cry'd; and I shall see
That angel-face no more!

24.

I feel, I feel this breaking heart
Beat high against my side——
From her white arm down sunk her head;
She shivering sigh'd, and died.

The family name of the young man mentioned in this poem, was Wrightson; of the young maiden Railton. They were both much of the same age, that is, growing up to twenty. In their birth was no disparity: But in fortune alas! she was his inferior. His father, a hard old man, who had by his toil acquired a handsome competency, expected and required that his son should marry suitably. But, as *amor vincit omnia*, his heart unalterably fixed on the pretty young creature already named. Their courtship, which was all by stealth, unknown to the family, continued about a year. When it was found out, old Wrightson, his wife, and particularly their crooked daughter Hannah, flouted at the maiden, and treated her with notable contempt. For they held it as a maxim, and a rustic one it is, that blood was nothing without groats.

The young lover sickened, and took to his bed about Shrove-Tuesday, and died the Sunday se'nnight after.

On the last day of his illness, he desired to see his mistress. She was civilly received by the mother; who bid her welcome — when it was too late. But her daughter Hannah lay at his back, to cut them off from all opportunity of exchanging their thoughts.

At her return home, on hearing the bell toll out for his departure, she screamed aloud that her heart was burst, and expired some moments after.

The then curate of Bowes in Yorkshire inserted it in his register, that they both died of love, and were buried in the same grave.

A LYRIC EPISTLE

To my Cousin SHANDY, on his Coming
to Town.

DEAR SHANDY,

YOU know there goes a tale,
How Jonas went aboard a whale,
Once for a frolic,
And how the whale set sail,
With a fair gale,
And got the cholic;
And, after a great splutter,
Spew'd him up, upon the coast,
Just like a woodcock on a toast
With trail and butter.
I should have thought him much to blame,
Had he gone back the way he came.

So,

So, when you're over head and ears in debt,
 You'll fume and fret ;
 When once you're wip'd clean, if you presume
 To plunge yourself again,—fret on and fume.
 So, when a man has lost his wife,
 He makes a pother ;
 But he deserves to lose his life,
 If he will venture on another.

So, when a Miss just enters on her teens,
 She makes a coil,
 Because she knows not what she means,
 —You lose your labour and your oil.
 But, by and by,
 After you have taken your degrees,
 If you will try,
 You'll be install'd with ease ;
 And you may take a flight,
 Upright,
 Like me,
 And drop like Icarus into a vacant sea.

And so, because comparisons are odious,
 Pray tell me plain,
 Whether the theatre in Drury-lane,
 Or that of York, is most commodious ?
 And, to oblige you,
 I'll tell you a story of Elijah.
 As he was walking by a wood in sober sadness,
 Close by a mob of children stood,
 Commenting on his sober mood,
 And taking it for madness ;
 In their opinions,
 They hung together just like onions,
 And back'd them like such sort of folks,
 With a few stones, and a few jokes ;
 Till, weary of their pelting and their prattle,
 He order'd out his bears to battle.
 It was delightful fun,
 To see them run
 And eat up the young cattle.

Now had Elijah chang'd the scene,
 From thinking and walking,
 To drinking and talking,
 Or any pleasant situation,
 It would have cur'd the spleen,
 And sav'd a lapidation.

Your affectionate cousin,
 ANTONY SHANDY.

DAMON and PHILLIS.

D A M O N.

WHEN Phillis was faithful and fond—
 as she's fair,
 A wreath of young roses incircled my hair !
 But the willow, sad shepherd, must shadow thy
 brows,
 For Phillis no longer remembers her vows ;
 To the groves, with fond Colin, the shepherdess
 flies,
 While Damon disturbs the still plains with his
 sighs.

P H I L L I S.

Bethink thee, false Damon, before you upbraid ;
 When Phœbe's young lambkin had yesterday
 stray'd,

To the woodlands you wander'd, (poor Phillis
 forgot)
 And drove the gay rambler quite home to her cot ;
 But a swain so deceitful no damsel can prize !
 'Tis Phœbe—not Phillis—lays claim to your
 sighs.

D A M O N.

Like summer's gay season, young Phœbe is kind,
 And her manners are graceful—untainted her
 mind !
 Though the sweets of contentment her cottage
 adorn,
 Though she's fresh as the rose-bud—and fair as
 the morn ;—
 Though she smiles like Pomona—these smiles I'd
 resign,
 If Phillis were faithful, and deign'd to be mine.

P H I L L I S.

On his pipe though young Colin so prettily plays,
 Though he sings such sweet sonnets, and writes
 in my praise ;
 Though he chose me his true love last Valentine's
 day,
 When birds sat like bridegrooms all pair'd on
 the spray ;
 I could drive the gay shepherd far, far from my
 mind,
 If Damon, the rover, were constant and kind.

D A M O N.

Fine folk, my sweet Phillis, may revel and range,
 But how fleeting the transport that's founded on
 change !
 In the villager's cottage such happiness springs,
 That peasants with pity may look down on Kings !
 To the church then let's hasten, our transports
 to bind,
 And Damon will always prove constant and kind.

P H I L L I S.

To the church then let's hasten, our transports
 to bind,
 And Phillis will always prove constant and kind.

J. CUNNINGHAM, *Histrio*.

*The following EPITAPH on GENERAL
 WOLFE is inscribed upon a Block of
 white Marble in the Parish Church of
 Westerham, in the County of Kent, erected
 at the Expence of the Parishioners :*

J A M E S,

Son of Col. Edward Wolfe, and Henrietta his wife,
 Was born in this parish, January 2,
 1727,
 And died in America,
 1759,
 Conqueror of Quebec.

Whilst George in sorrow bows his laurell'd head,
 And bids the artist grace the soldier dead,
 We raise no sculptur'd trophy to thy name,
 Brave youth ! the fairest in the list of fame.
 Proud of thy birth, we boast the auspicious year ;
 Struck with thy fall, we shed a general tear ;
 With humble grief inscribe the artless stone,
 And from thy matchless honours date our own.

D d 2

Thq

The CHINA CUP.

PRithee, says Chloe, why do men compare
Us girls to such a thing as earthen ware?
A woman's ware like china, says the song,
Oh filthy simile—I vow 'tis wrong—
Adam, we know, was first a lump of clay,
His sons retain it to this very day—
Inconstant, brittle, heavy, earth-born clogs,
Children of gloom, of vapours, and of fogs;
Compare us to this toy!—so, taking up
The china vessel, down she drop'd the cup:

A duce of their comparisons and china,
I've broke my fav'rite cup, that cost a guinea.

M O R A L.

Virgins, take care, 'tis while you are descant-
ing;
And holding parly, — to yourselves you're want-
ing;
Never debate with man—or friend, or stranger,
But run away—escape—and flee the danger.
Many have fav'd their credit by this test,
Try my specific—which probatum est.

*An ABSTRACT of the TRIAL of Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE,
at a General Court-Martial, held at the Horse-Guards on the 7th of March, and
continued, by several Adjournments, to the 5th of April, 1760.*

The COURT was composed of the following Members:

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Howard, President;

Lieutenant-Generals.

John Campbell,
John Lord De Lawarr,
James Cholmondeley,
James Stuart,
William Earl of Panmure,

Will. Kerr, E. of Ancram,
William E. of Harrington,
James Abercromby,
George Earl of Albemarle,
Francis Leighton,
Lord Robert Manners.

Major-Generals.

Edward Carr,
Thomas E. of Effingham,
Lord Robert Bertie,
Julius Cæsar.

Charles Gould, Deputy Judge-Advocate General.

LORD George Sackville coming pri-
soner before the Court, the charge ex-
hibited against him was, that he, being ap-
pointed Commander in chief of all his Ma-
jesty's British forces, serving on the Lower
Rhine, in his army assembled there, under
the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brun-
swic, Commander in chief of his Majesty's
said army, and being, by his instructions,
(which were read in Court) directed to put
constantly in execution the orders of the said
Prince Ferdinand, did, notwithstanding, dis-
obey them. This charge of disobedience
was, by the Judge-advocate, declared to be
confined to orders relative to the battle of
Minden.

In support of the charge, Col. Hotham,
Adjutant-general, deposed, with regard to
the orders previous to the battle, That the
order on the 29th of July was this:—'The
regiments to make immediately the necessa-
ry overtures and communications, that they
may be able to march in front, without any
impediment; and the Generals to take par-
ticular notice of the nine debouches, by
which the army may advance, to form in
the plain of Minden, that they may be well
acquainted with them, should the army be
ordered to advance in front:—And that the
order, in the evening of the 31st, enjoined
the army 'to be ready to march the next
morning at one o'clock; the cavalry to be
saddled, the artillery-horses harnessed, and
the infantry gatered; but the tents not to be
struck, nor the horses under arms, till fur-

ther orders.' This was the order sent to the
line.—There was another part of it relative
to Lord George only, which the deponent
shewed him, together with that just now re-
cited. The purport of it was:—'That his
Serene Highness desired the Generals lead-
ing columns, according to the disposition
given that day, would make themselves ac-
quainted with the avenues leading (or march
of the columns) from the camp, as well as
the ground in front.'—The design of Col.
Hotham's evidence was to shew, that any
ignorance of these orders must be owing to
neglect, and would, if pleaded, be deemed
a disobedience.

Captain Henry Stubbs, acting Major of
brigade, deposed, That, on the 1st of August,
a little before four o'clock, Prince Ferdi-
nand's Aid de Camp came to his tent, in-
quiring for Col. Preston, and told him, the
deponent, that his business was to order the
cavalry to strike their tents, and immedi-
ately form at the head of the lines, which
they had done about a quarter after five:
That, the troops being formed, he heard
several Officers say, 'Where is Lord George
Sackville, who is to lead the line?' Upon
which, knowing the village his Lordship
was quartered in, he galloped down to his
quarters, to acquaint him the line was form-
ed; that he found his Lordship in the yard
of his quarters, between the stables and the
house; and that his Lordship immediately
ordered his horse, and followed him up to the
line, saying, 'He had but just before had
notice

notice of it from General Sporcken.—Being asked, How long it was before the cavalry marched, after Lord George came to head them? He answered, ‘Immediately;’ and that Col. Sloper, having told Lord George they had been ready formed some time, and, having asked him Whether he was pleased they should march? His Lordship gave orders, and they marched immediately.

Lieut. Col. Johnston, of the royal regiment of horse-guards, deposed, That Lord George Sackville appeared at the head of the cavalry, about half an hour after they were formed; and that Lieut. Col. Ligonier told him, at one time of the day, that he had carried the Prince’s orders to Lord George Sackville, to bring up the cavalry; and that we had a very fine opportunity of gaining a great deal of credit, the enemy being all in disorder.—The deponent said, he knew nothing farther material, for the information of the Court.

Captain Wintzingerode, Hessian Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand, deposed, That he did carry orders to Lord George Sackville, to advance with the cavalry of the right wing, to sustain our infantry, which was going to be engaged; that he did not remember the hour, but it was the time when the infantry of the right wing was a second time advancing towards the enemy, after having made some halt, by order of his Serene Highness, to give time for the infantry adjoining, and the second line, to come up and form; that the Duke of Richmond joined him, after he had gone a few paces, to tell him again, from his Serene Highness, to hasten the arrival of the cavalry; that, upon coming up, and inquiring where he could find Lord George Sackville? Lord Granby, whom he met, at that instant, at the head of the second line of cavalry, told him, he would find Lord George at the head of the first line; and that he acquainted Lord Granby, as he passed, that he was going to carry the order to Lord George, from his Serene Highness, to advance, and form upon the heath behind the infantry, to sustain them.—After this, the deponent, finding Lord George Sackville, communicated to him his Serene Highness’s orders; which Lord George, seeming not to understand, asked him How that was to be done? He endeavoured to explain them to him, as well as he could, and made him understand that he was to pass, with the cavalry, between the trees, which he saw upon his left; that he would then come upon the heath, where he was to form with the cavalry, to advance in order to sustain our infantry, which, he thought, was already engaged with the enemy. Lord George

Sackville asked him again several questions how that was to be done; and the witness repeated to him what he had been saying.—Lord George Sackville then turned towards the Officers attending him; and the witness, firmly persuaded that he was going to give the orders for advancing, went to rejoin his Serene Highness.—On coming upon the heath behind our infantry, which was then fully engaged with the enemy, he saw Lieut. Col. Fitzroy coming towards him full gallop; who asked him why the cavalry of the right wing did not advance, and gave him to understand, as he passed him, that his Serene Highness was under the greatest impatience about it. The witness followed him, to tell him, that he had been with the order for that purpose; that the cavalry was coming; but that Lord George seemed, for some time, not to understand him.—Lieut. Col. Fitzroy, without waiting for the answer, went his way towards Lord George; and the witness, seeing that the cavalry of the right wing, from whence he was coming, made as yet no movement on that side of the trees where they were to form upon the heath, followed Lieut. Col. Fitzroy, to assist him in hastening the cavalry to advance; he going towards Lord George Sackville, and the witness towards Lord Granby, whom he found at the head of the second line of cavalry, in the same position as he first found him.

Lieutenant-colonel Ligonier, Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand, deposed, That he brought Lord George Sackville orders from Prince Ferdinand, on the 1st of August last, to advance with the cavalry, in order to profit from the disorder which appeared in the enemy’s cavalry; he found his Lordship at the head of Bland’s dragoons; he delivered him his orders, to which his Lordship made no answer; but, turning about to the troops, ordered swords to be drawn, and to march; which they did, moving a few paces from the right forward. He then told his Lordship, it was to the left he was to march.—At that time Lieut. Col. Fitzroy arrived, and delivered his orders for the British cavalry only to advance. Lord George Sackville, turning to the deponent, said, their orders were contradictory; the deponent answered, they differed only in numbers; that the destination of his march was the same,—‘to the left.’—His Lordship then asked him if he would lead the column; he said, he could not undertake to conduct them properly, but that, if his Lordship would trust it to him, he would do his best. This was all that passed between Lord George and him.—The deponent was prevented hearing what passed between Lord George and Lieut. Col. Fitzroy,

roy, being at that time at some distance from them, with Lieut. Col. Sloper; but he saw Lord George Sackville and Lieut. Col. Fitzroy returning to find the Prince.

Being asked, at Lord George's desire, if he did not insist upon his being in the right in his orders, after Col. Fitzroy joined his Lordship, and that they were to be obeyed?—He answered, Yes, peremptorily, as to his being in the right in delivering the orders; but, as to insisting that those orders were to be obeyed, he did not, after Lieut. Col. Fitzroy arrived. Being further asked, if Lord George Sackville had immediately obeyed the orders, brought either by him, or by Lieut. Col. Fitzroy, that the cavalry could have come up time enough to have supported the infantry, or to have engaged the enemy? He answered, He thought it might.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. Fitzroy, Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand, deposed, that he brought an order for the British cavalry to advance towards the left, and that when he delivered it to Lord George Sackville, who was on the right of Bland's regiment, his Lordship desired him not to be in a hurry, but to give his orders more distinctly, or something to that effect.—The deponent again repeated, it was the Prince's order for the British cavalry to advance towards the left; whereupon Lord George observed, that Lieut. Col. Ligonier's order was different, and said, he thought the Prince did not mean to break the line: His Lordship also asked, Which way the cavalry was to march? Who was to be their guide?—The deponent told his Lordship he did not know of any guide being appointed, but offered to lead the column himself through a little wood which was on their left, where he imagined they might pass two squadrons in front. Lord George then did not seem to be satisfied with the order, saying, it did not agree with that which Lieut. Col. Ligonier had brought him: He desired the deponent to lead him to the Prince, to have an explanation of those orders; which he did. Lord George came to the Prince, soon after he got up to him; he does not recollect exactly what passed between the Prince and Lord George. The deponent likewise heard something pass between Lord George Sackville and Capt. Smith, just as he got through the wood, but did not hear it sufficiently to give it in evidence.

Being asked, if he did not carry an order to Lord Granby that day? He answered Yes; that the Prince being some time after at Capt. Philips's battery, to advance it upon the right of the infantry, with a design of silencing a battery of the enemy's, which flanked the infantry; his Serene Highness said on that

occasion, he thought it was not even then too late for the cavalry to advance. On which the deponent asking if he should go and fetch them? His Highness replied Yes; and deliver the order to Lord Granby. He accordingly delivered the Prince's order to Lord Granby, whose wing, he observed, was farther advanced than the other, which his Lordship also made him take notice of, asking him, at the same time, Why he did not give the order to Lord George Sackville? To which he replied, the Prince had sent him to him. Lord Granby then kept trotting up, but the deponent did not stay long with him.

Upon a farther examination, Col. Fitzroy confirmed what Capt. Wintzingerode deposed, concerning Lord George Sackville's not seeming to understand the Prince's order; and being asked if he knew of any alteration in the position of the enemy, about the time when he was dispatched to Lord George, which might occasion the Prince to order the British cavalry only to advance? He answered, that the Duke of Richmond having reported to the Prince, that there was a confusion in the enemy's cavalry, which was in the center of their line, the Prince advanced to reconnoitre them himself, and said, '*Voici le bon moment pour la cavalerie*,'—Upon which, asking his Serene Highness leave to go and bring up the British cavalry; his answer was—'*Courez y*.' Being asked, by desire of Lord George Sackville, how long before he left the Prince did he see Capt. Ligonier with him? He said, the instant before the Duke of Richmond made his report. Being asked again, if they did not both dispute in Lord George's presence, and each insist upon being right? He answered, he did not remember having disputed with Lieut. Col. Ligonier; but thought it was from Lord George alone he knew that their orders had differed; however, he did insist upon his orders being exact, mentioning that he delivered them word for word as the Prince gave them to him.—And upon appealing afterwards to the Prince, to know whether he had delivered his orders exactly, his Serene Highness told him, he had; and upon his mentioning that Lord George Sackville did not understand those orders, but was coming to have them explained, as they had differed from those of Lieut. Col. Ligonier, his Serene Highness expressed his surprise strongly, not in words, but by action. As to the questions put to him by the Court, Whether Lord George obeyed either of the orders brought by himself or Col. Ligonier, and, What reason the Prince assigned for sending him afterwards to Lord Granby, and not to Lord George Sackville? He replied, that they were not obeyed, when he came away

away with Lord George Sackville; neither did he know any thing that could have prevented the execution of them; and that the reason the Prince assigned, was, because he knew Lord Granby would obey him.—The deponent concluded with answering other questions of the Court, that he did never see the British cavalry of the right wing near enough to engage the enemy; that if the British infantry, attacked by the enemy's cavalry, and afterwards by their infantry, had been broke, unsupported by any cavalry, they must have suffered greatly, if pursued by the enemy; and that, if Lord George Sackville had immediately obeyed the order he carried him, the British cavalry might have come up time enough either to pursue the enemy's cavalry, as they were going off, or to attack the foot; but that the British cavalry neither assisted in the pursuit, nor did ever charge any part of the enemy.

Lieut. Col. Sloper deposed, that, on the 1st of August last, about four o'clock in the morning, Capt. Pentz told him, at his tent, that it was the Prince's orders the regiment should strike their tents, and mount as soon as possible, adding, that it was for action; that he immediately went round the regiment himself, and ordered his Serene Highness's orders to be put in execution; that Lord George Sackville came to the head of it, much about half an hour after it had been mounted, and ordered it to march to the ground the cavalry formed upon; that on that spot, he heard Capt. Malortie, the Prince's Aid de Camp, give Lord George Sackville orders to form the line; that, just after the line was formed, Capt. Wintzingerode, Aid de Camp to his Serene Highness, came up to Lord George Sackville and told him in French, that it was the Duke's orders he should advance to the left with the right wing of cavalry, and form it in a line behind the infantry; that, having repeated those orders in the same language, he said in English, that his Lordship was to form the cavalry in a line behind the infantry; that Lord George Sackville having said, 'Mais comment? Mais comment?' The Captain replied, moving his hand, 'You must pass through those trees, you will then arrive upon the heath, you will then see our infantry and the enemy;' that, on Wintzingerode's leaving Lord George, the deponent heard his Lordship say, 'I do not comprehend how the movement is to be made;' to which he, the deponent, answered, 'It seemed very clear to him, it was to be made by the left of the right wing of cavalry.' His Lordship said he would make it.—For a quarter of an hour after that, he did not see his Lordship.—His Lordship, then returning to the squa-

dron which he was at the head of, said, 'Colonel, put your regiment in motion.' The deponent said, 'My Lord, to the left?' 'No, straight forward, answered his Lordship. The regiment moved a very few paces. Capt. Ligonier arrived, and said to Lord George, that the Duke ordered him to advance immediately to the left. The deponent then spoke to Capt. Ligonier, 'For God's sake, Sir, repeat your orders to that man (meaning Lord George Sackville) that he may not pretend not to understand them, for it is near half an hour ago, that he has received orders to advance, and yet we are still here;' adding (as his oath obliged him to repeat all he said) 'but you see the condition he is in.' Turning from Capt. Ligonier towards Lord George Sackville, he saw Lieut. Col. Fitzroy with him. His orders he did not hear; but Lord George said to Captain Ligonier, 'Sir, your orders are contradictory.' He answered 'In numbers, my Lord, but their destination is the same.' Lieut. Col. Fitzroy and Lord George quitted the front of the squadron the deponent was at the head of, [Bland's regiment of dragoon guards upon the right of the right wing of cavalry] and, in about 20 minutes after that, the cavalry moved to the left.

Being asked what he did allude to by saying, 'But you see the condition he is in?' He said, his opinion was, That Lord George Sackville was alarmed to a very great degree.—When his Lordship ordered him to advance, he seemed in the utmost confusion.—The original orders were to the left; Capt. Ligonier's orders were to the left; the cavalry afterwards moved to the left;—and the orders his Lordship had given him were, 'To move the regiment straight forward.'—The deponent further informed the Court, that, when they moved, it was thro' the trees mentioned by Capt. Wintzingerode; and that it was also his opinion, If Lord George Sackville had caused the orders brought him by Capt. Wintzingerode to be put immediately in execution, the cavalry would have come up in time to have supported the infantry, or to have engaged the enemy: But, on the contrary, he was sure they did not move; neither did he hear of any orders given by his Lordship in consequence of those received by Capt. Wintzingerode.

Mr. Derenthall, Prussian Aid de Camp to Prince Ferdinand, deposed, That his Serene Highness, after the successful attack of the infantry, turning himself to look towards the cavalry, said, he did not know what Lord George Sackville was doing;—'Endeavour to hasten him here.'—Such were the Duke's expressions. Upon which the witness ran up immediately to find Lord George

George Sackville.—That in his way he saw Col. Fitzroy pass at some distance, and soon after he saw his Lordship coming himself; that, thinking the Duke would explain to him better than he could his ideas, he went back again immediately, to desire the Duke to stop, as Lord George Sackville was coming to him; that the Duke, seeing him return without waiting for his answer, said to him, ‘How, will he not come? I do not understand this.’ That he answered, ‘Lord George Sackville is coming himself to your Highness; for I have seen him.’—The deponent did not stay till Lord George came up to the Duke, because he was sent immediately to carry another order to Lieutenant-general Imhoff, who was on the left. The Duke came thither soon after him, and the affair was over.

Lieutenant-colonel Pitt, of Sir John Mordaunt’s dragoons, deposed, That he knew of no impediment or obstruction to prevent the cavalry’s marching sooner, supposing orders to have been received for that purpose.—That, about a quarter of a mile after they had passed the wood, they had orders to halt and draw up; and, having remained in that position about ten minutes, they had an order from Lord Granby for his brigade to follow him; upon which they wheeled to the left by squadrons, and trotted on about 300 yards: That at this time the deponent received an order from an Aid de Camp of Lord George Sackville’s to halt, as the left went so fast, the right could not keep up with them; that he told the Aid de Camp, he had received orders from Lord Granby, and, if they were to halt, he must go to the front to him; that the Aid de Camp proceeded on to the front, in consequence of which they were halted about a quarter of an hour, during which time the line was formed; that afterwards the cavalry proceeded very slow over the field of battle which the infantry had been engaged on, he believed near half a mile; and that they then took the last position they had that day, with their right to the morass.

Being asked, from the time when the cavalry did march, supposing the orders to have been for advancing to sustain the infantry or engage the enemy, whether he thought the cavalry might have marched quicker than they did, and yet have been in a proper condition for service? He answered, Certainly much quicker, and that their movements were extremely slow the whole day. Being asked, by desire of Lord George Sackville, if he remembered any difficulties in going over the field of battle, from the killed and wounded? He said, That, from endeavouring to avoid treading over the wounded,

they found some little difficulties, but none over the killed.—Being further asked, by the Court, if the cavalry was at any time that day near enough to have engaged the enemy, or to have pursued them with any prospect of success? He answered, They were not, till the enemy were making their retreat through Minden.

The Marquis of Granby deposed, That he knew of no impediment for marching sooner, when, in consequence of Capt. Wintzingerode’s coming to the second line a second time, he marched with the second line of cavalry to the left. Being desired to inform the Court what Captain Wintzingerode said to him on that occasion, his Lordship said, he spoke words to this effect; ‘For God’s sake, how come the cavalry not to have marched?’ for that he had carried the orders to Lord George Sackville, to march with all the cavalry of the right wing to the left, in order to form one line, to support the foot; and added, ‘I find they have not yet moved, or find them in the same place.’ To which his Lordship answered, That, in consequence of the information he had received from him, he put the second line of the cavalry in motion; but that he had received no orders from Lord George Sackville:—That General Elliot had been sent for by Lord George, and came back, and informed him, the deponent, That Lord George would immediately, or soon, (he could not be sure which) send him orders; and, in the mean time, that he should remain there: And that General Elliot went in consequence, and halted the second line.

His Lordship being asked, How soon after he marched with the second line? Answered, Immediately, upon Wintzingerode’s saying it was absolutely necessary the cavalry should march to support the foot; and that he had marched to the left through the wood, and desired Capt. Wintzingerode to inform Lord George Sackville, that he had marched in consequence of his (Wintzingerode’s) information.—As to the orders received by his Lordship from Prince Ferdinand that day, he said, That Lieut. Col. Fitzroy came up to him just as the cavalry of the second line, of which he was at the head, had got to the place where the action had first began, with orders for the cavalry to advance up as fast as possible, which he did not understand to be confined to the second line; that his Lordship told him, that Lord George Sackville was there, and that they were marching to the left by his order, and desired he would go up to him and give him the order; but that he answered his Lordship, That he had carried orders to Lord George Sackville, which

which his Lordship did not obey, and that his orders now were to bring these orders to him.

Being asked, What time intervened between his seeing Capt. Wintzingerode the first and second time? He said it was about 20 minutes; and, being asked further, Whether the cavalry of the second line, under his command, was at any time, after their marching through the wood, halted? And at what time? He answered, As they were marching up near the fir-tree grove, whereabouts, he was informed, the action began; there came an order to halt, till the first line joined them. Lord George Sackville, soon after, came up to the second brigade, where the deponent was. He immediately rode up to Lord George, and acquainted him with his reasons for having marched without any particular order from him; and that he was marching on when he received his orders to halt with the first line: Lord George said, he only did it in order to bring up the first line, to form the line of the whole. Presently after the first line came up to them, and they marched on again. When they came up to the fir-tree grove, there was an order to march to the left, in order to make room for two regiments which were in the first line, and which, it was said, had not room to come up and form with the rest of the line.—After Lieut. Col. Fitzroy had delivered him (Lord Granby) his orders; his Lordship went up to Lord George Sackville; and acquainted him, that the Duke's orders were to march up directly; to which Lord George replied, That he was only forming the troops into a line. The deponent said, As the orders were to advance, he would give orders for the second line to march on; which he immediately did, by ordering General Elliot to follow him with his brigade; and himself galloped up about 50 or 60 yards in their front. After they had gone about 3 or 400 yards, he found the cavalry halted: He sent immediately the Major of brigade (Callis) with orders for them to advance as fast as possible, and to know how they came to halt without his orders; who came up and informed him, that they were halted from the right by Lord George Sackville's orders: The deponent gave them immediate orders to advance, and not to halt, unless by his own orders, or by General Elliot, in consequence of orders from him.

Being asked, in a farther examination, If the British cavalry had immediately marched, as soon as Wintzingerode came to them, would they have been in time to have engaged the enemy, or pursued them? He answered, That, if they had then marched on immediately, upon a trot, they would

have been in time to have engaged or pursued them. Being asked, If he thought they could have been time enough, after his receiving orders by Lieut. Col. Fitzroy? He replied, That, if they had continued a full trot, they might have joined the infantry much sooner; but whether time enough to have done much execution he could not judge, as he was not certain where the enemy then were, or how near they had got to Minden. Being asked, Whether he thought, that, from the time they passed the wood, if Lord George Sackville had not halted the left of the cavalry at different times, as he was advancing with it, he could have come up in time, and in proper order, with it, to have charged the enemy before they retreated? He answered, That they certainly might, he would not say by keeping an exact line all the way, (as they would do on the parade) but yet keeping a proper line. Being asked, What he said to Col. Fitzroy, on his bringing him the Prince's orders? He answered, That he told him, it was not his fault; but that they were marching, by Lord George Sackville's order, to the left, to take ground, in order to form a line: And he believed he was vexed, and might have found fault with Lord George's manœuvres, thinking time was lost by them.

Lieutenant Walsh, Adjutant of the royal regiment of horse-guards, deposed, in regard to the halting of the cavalry under Lord Granby, That Lieut. Col. Johnston sent him to Lord George Sackville, to let him know that the second brigade was going on, and to desire to know if the blues might advance. The answer he received from Lord George was, That the blues were to remain where they were. At the same time his Lordship ordered him to halt the second brigade, and order them to dress to the right.

The evidence in support of the charge being rested here, Lord George Sackville desired the Court would allow him a reasonable time to consider the evidence, and to methodise his defence; which request the Court thought fit to comply with, and adjourned till the 15th of March, when Lord George Sackville, enlarging in a speech to the Court on the nature of the evidence brought against him, and what he should produce in his own defence, proceeded to call his witnesses in the following order.

Lieut. Col. Hotham, Adjutant-general, being examined at the desire of Lord George Sackville, deposed, That the orders of the 29th and 31st of July had been communicated to, and obeyed by his Lordship; and that the like orders had been frequently issued during the fortnight before. Being asked,

asked, If he observed any thing, in Lord George Sackville's look or manner of behaviour, different from usual, during the day of the battle? He answered, he could not say he did.—This question was put to all the following witnesses, and they resolved it in the same manner.

Lieut. Bisset, Assistant Quarter-master-general, deposed, in regard to Lord George Sackville's going to the line on the 1st of August, that between five and six in the morning, hearing a cannonade, he went to Lord George's quarters, where he found his servants up, and busy in getting things ready; that they told him his Lordship had a message from the line, and was preparing to go there; and that shortly after his Lordship mounted, and rode up to the line without being accompanied by any of his Aids de Camp.—To this he added, that his Lordship marched with the cavalry, formed into squadrons, as soon as he arrived at the head of Bland's; and that they marched in that order as far as the village of Hartum, when Lord George received an order by Malortie, to form the line.

Lieutenant Sutherland, Fourrier de la Cour, deposed, that Lord George had obeyed the orders of the 29th and 31st of July; that he joined him on the 1st of August in the morning, on his march at the head of the line of cavalry, from the ground of the incampment about a quarter of a mile; that, after marching some time in squadrons, they formed the line; and that their destination was to a windmill, upon a rising ground, whither a guide was appointed to conduct them.

Capt. Smith, late Aid de Camp to Lord George Sackville, deposed, That he went with his Lordship, on the 30th of July last, to the advanced picquets, as also through the debouchés made from the camp towards the plains of Minden; that he, the deponent, with Col. Watson, on the 31st, went with the guide his Lordship sent him from the village of Hille, as he was going to make his report to the Prince; that this guide shewed him a windmill near the village of Halen and Hartum, they were to march by, and leave upon the left; and that the deponent joined his Lordship on the 1st of August, very near six in the morning, upon his march from the camp, and did not see any other General Officer there. Being desired to relate in what manner his Lordship led that column, and all that he knew relative to the march, he said, they had not marched far from the camp, till he saw (he thinks it was) Major Estorff, who brought orders to form in squadrons;—when five or six were formed, Lord George Sackville put them in motion.

It was a little rising ground, so he stood still, to see what effect that would have on the rear; and, seeing them begin to trot pretty briskly, went to the front and told his Lordship they were rather in a hurry, and begged him to halt: He did so, and desired him to go to the same place again, and acquaint him when they were formed.—The deponent had been there a very little while, when he began to move again; he was surprised at that, and, seeing an Hanoverian Officer coming up towards him, he went up to the Officer, who told the deponent, he was going to beg they would move slower in the front; that the cavalry was going very fast in the rear, and would be blown.—The deponent acquainted Lord George with this, who answered, he would halt no more; and desired him to acquaint them, he would move slow in the front, and that they would easily overtake him, when once they were formed: And desired him to tell them not to hurry themselves.—Soon after this the deponent saw Mr. Malortie; he brought orders to form a line, and marched with Lord George Sackville, (they were conversing together) and he saw him point, and tell Lord George to halt there, to wait for farther orders.—The deponent saw the ground was too narrow for their line; he went into the front a good way, and reported to Lord George, that the ground was wider to the right, if he would advance a little: His Lordship did so directly; Bland's inclined to the right, and it did very well.

Capt. Lloyd, late Aid de Camp to Lord George Sackville, deposed, That he joined his Lordship the 1st of August last in the morning, just as the cavalry began their march from the camp; that he did not see any other General Officer with him; that his Lordship sent him back to the village where his Lordship was quartered, to order his servants and horses to follow him; and to tell any of the General Officers, whom he should happen to meet, that the line had began its march; and that the cavalry formed in squadrons, and afterwards in line.

Lieut. Col. Preston, of the North British dragoons, deposed, That the orders of the 31st of July last, for saddling at one the next morning, were executed between four and five, and that soon after he saw the front line move.

Capt. Williams, of the artillery, deposed, That the train marched from the camp a little after six in the morning, and had received no particular orders, on which account he was sent, by Capt. Philips, to Lord George Sackville for orders: He found him in the front of the first line, and his Lordship seemed surprised at their not having received any orders,

orders, and therefore ordered him back to hasten Capt. Philips up as soon as possible.—Being asked if Lord George Sackville said any thing more, or gave any other orders than bidding Capt. Philips advance? He said, that, to the best of his knowledge, his expressions were these: ‘We shall find something for you to do in the front.’—After reconnoitring the ground, he returned to the train, and they soon after passed through the two lines of cavalry, and, after going about 100 yards farther, they turned to the left, and went through a wood, a little beyond which they unlimbered, loaded their guns, and fired on the enemy’s cavalry, who were then advancing to attack our infantry. That, after firing a few shot on the enemy’s cavalry, they directed their fire upon a French battery that played upon them, and which they silenced in about ten minutes; that then they fired both on the cavalry and infantry, and as the enemy retreated, which was about twenty minutes after eight, they advanced with their cannon, as far as the edge of the morass, where they halted by the Prince’s order.—Being asked, Which was the nearest way for the cavalry to have joined the enemy, by the wood on their left, or the windmill in their front? He replied, That he thought the windmill was much the nearer way.—Being asked, How far it was from the position the cavalry was in, when he passed them, to the spot where they unlimbered? He answered, From the left of the cavalry, he believed, might be about 5 or 600 yards; and from the ground, where he unlimbered, to the enemy’s cavalry, which he fired upon, about 900 or 1000 yards.

Capt. Macbean, of the artillery, deposed much to the same effect.

Lieut. Col. Hotham, being again examined, deposed, That he was with Lord George Sackville, when Capt. Wintzingerode came up to him upon the gallop; that the order he delivered, as the deponent understood it, was, That the cavalry should form one line, as a third to sustain the infantry, and advance; which advancing, as he then could not know the position of the infantry, he understood by the obvious meaning ‘of moving forward.’ That he did not hear him explain the order, nor did he remember his mentioning or pointing to the wood; that he did not remember any conversation that passed between Lord George and Col. Sloper; and that Col. Ligonier arrived between five and ten minutes after Capt. Wintzingerode went away.

Captain Hugo, late German Aid de Camp to Lord George Sackville, and Lieut. Bisset, deposed much to the same effect, in regard to Wintzingerode’s arrival, the orders

he brought, and the time between his going and Col. Ligonier’s coming.—The former, being asked, If he knew any impediment to the cavalry’s advancing, pursuant to Captain Wintzingerode’s order? Answered, None, except from the Saxe-Gotha regiment, which was soon removed, though it was not quite out of front when Col. Ligonier arrived.—This deponent said also, That it appeared to him, that Lord George understood Capt. Wintzingerode’s order, and that he was persuaded his intention was to put it in execution.

Capt. Lloyd, being again examined, deposed much to the same effect as Capt. Hugo, in regard to the impediment of the Saxe-Gotha regiment; and, being asked, If the order brought by Capt. Wintzingerode had been immediately put in execution, by marching the cavalry in squadrons, and then forming in one line, when they came within sight of the infantry, and thence marching forward, in one line to their support, would not that have been the quickest way of executing the order? He answered, They must have marched by squadrons; for they could not march in line, by reason of the wood upon the left, between them and the infantry.

Capt. Broome, of the artillery, deposed, That he did not hear Capt. Wintzingerode explain his orders to Lord George Sackville, in any other manner than by repeating them; that he did not remember any discourse between his Lordship and Col. Sloper; that his Lordship ordered Capt. Williams to tell Capt. Philips, to bring the artillery to the front as soon as possible; and that the artillery was passing through the intervals of the cavalry, or upon their flank, much about the time Capt. Wintzingerode came to Lord George Sackville.

Captain Smith, being again examined, deposed, That he was loading his pistols, upon the right of Bland’s, when Capt. Wintzingerode came to Lord George Sackville; that, when he returned, his Lordship was clearing his front of the Saxe-Gotha regiment of infantry, and not the second line; that he was standing at the right squadron of Bland’s when he saw Capt. Ligonier come, and supposed he had delivered an order to Lord George, but could not hear it; that Lord George turned about, drew his sword, and gave the word to the line, and he heard the word, ‘March,’ and that the whole was in motion directly.—Lieut. Col. Sloper said to the deponent, ‘Are we going to charge?’ Or something to that effect. He replied, ‘It looks so.’—Col. Sloper said, ‘I have not thrown away my picquet-poles: Do, for God’s sake, tell my Lord George the line is not ready, and beg him to stop one minute.’ The de-

ponent went directly to Lord George, and asked him if we were going to charge; he said he believed so, very soon; he then said, 'Pray, my Lord, stop a minute, just till the line make themselves ready.' 'What do you mean, Sir?' says Lord George, 'Who says they are not ready?'—The deponent answered, 'My Lord, I come from Lieut. Col. Sloper, who begs you will stop half a minute, just while he throws away his picket-poles.' His Lordship answered, 'Tell Lieut. Col. Sloper to throw them away as we move up; for I will not halt the line, now it is in motion.'—The deponent carried the order to Lieut. Col. Sloper; upon which he gave the word, 'Halt,' to his squadron. Endeavouring to explain himself again, Col. Sloper replied, 'I shall do it quicker; never fear, I won't stop a moment. As the Lieutenant-colonel's was a right-hand squadron, the deponent did not think it of any great consequence; so he turned about; to go to Lord George Sackville.

Being asked, Where Lord George was when he received Capt. Ligonier's order? He said, On the right of the Inniskillings: And that, while he was talking to Lieut. Col. Sloper, at the time that Capt. Ligonier came, he saw the artillery moving upon the left, in a violent hurry; and, as he returned from Lieut. Col. Sloper, he perceived Lieut. Col. Fitzroy just come, and speaking to Lord George: He saw Lord George put back his hand, and heard him say, 'Cease the drums,' and give the word, 'Halt the line.' By this time he got up near enough to hear Lord George say, 'Why, Sir, Mr. Ligonier says the whole: Don't be in a hurry, Fitzroy.' Lieut. Col. Fitzroy replied, 'My Lord, we bring the same order.' Then several people spoke together; he recollects seeing Mr. Ligonier speak at that instant; but cannot, upon his oath, say what the words were.—Lord George appeared to him to be angry with Mr. Fitzroy; and he heard his Lordship say to him, 'I wish you would agree what your orders are; I am ready to obey either.' Fitzroy appeared, to the deponent, to be most pressing in his manner; and he saw that he prevailed so much upon Lord George, by his eagerness, that Lord George asked him which way he would have him go; and Lieut. Col. Fitzroy pointed to the rear, towards their left.—Lord George asked about the way, or if he knew the way, or to that effect.—Lieut. Col. Fitzroy said he he was no guide, 'But I will endeavour to shew you the way that I came.' The next thing he heard was, Lord George said, with a loud voice, 'Where is the Prince? Is he on foot?' Col. Fitzroy said, 'I left him just

on the other side of the wood, coming this way.'—The deponent went part of the way with Lord George; and, as they rode along, Col. Fitzroy persisted so strongly in being right in his orders, that he convinced him, the deponent; and he could not help telling Lord George, who answered, That Mr. Ligonier was to the full as strong.—But, the ground appearing to open on the other side of the trees, it seemed to weigh with his Lordship, and he sent the deponent back for the British cavalry.—That he went directly, and just as he turned back he saw the second line of the cavalry just coming into the open part of the trees. This he was much surprised at; and, knowing that his orders must be the latest, he went up to Lord Granby, and asked him, 'Where he was coming? What brought him there?' His Lordship told him he was ordered to advance by Mr. Wintzingerode, to form one line. The deponent, knowing nothing of these orders, told him, That he was sure they were changed then; that it was for the British only; and that he was then going to fetch General Mostyn, and the British of the first line; so begged he would go on with his British, and that he would fetch General Mostyn as fast as possible. This the deponent executed; and, General Mostyn putting the line immediately into a trot, the deponent conducted them through the wood; and, on their coming out on the plain, he met Lord George, returning from the Prince; who told him they were to form upon the heath, but whether in one or two lines he cannot say, and ordered him to go and tell those Hanoverian squadrons to advance, and at the same time incline to the left: He did so; upon which they wheeled to the left. The deponent tried to explain himself better.—Lord George saw this, and came up to him directly, and told him he had mistaken his orders. The deponent told him, No; he believed 'inclining' was what they did not practise; upon which his Lordship set about it himself, to see it executed as he would have it, and there the deponent left him.—The deponent afterwards heard his Lordship give orders, to take care how they went over the wounded; then, having left his Lordship again, he met him soon after in the front of a good many squadrons, in a full trot, at a very brisk rate. Having passed a line of infantry, who were then going over the wounded, he then pushed on, for what he could see more, till he discovered, among large inclosures, at some distance forward, the British infantry: He went up to them directly, and found them not quite formed, mixed a little; and two battalions of Hanoverian guards, in a very good line, upon their left. The deponent

ponent asked, What was to be done next? Where the enemy was? Some of them pointed to a cloud of dust and smoke, and, shewing him the town of Minden, said, 'There they are.—Soon after, the deponent saw a line of infantry moving forward over a slope, and, he thought, Prince Ferdinand with it; so returning back, directly to Lord George, he told him it was not yet over; for that he saw that infantry moving upon the right, as if going to Minden. His Lordship bid him acquaint the Prince, that the cavalry were halted in the rear of the infantry, where they could be of no service, and know if his Serene Highness had any commands for them. He did so; and the Prince bid him bring them down to him, which he did; and the cavalry had then their front line in the rear of the infantry, and the second line fronted the morass: This was the position he saw them in when they were dismounted.

Captain Smith being asked in a farther examination, How long it was that Col. Fitzroy arrived after Col. Ligonier? Answered, It did not exceed two minutes. Being asked, If any shot came near the British cavalry? He answered, Yes; and being farther asked, If he had ever said that Lord George seemed apprehensive of those shot, and wished to be removed? He said, he had, and the case was, when the cavalry advanced into wider ground, Lord George, seeing some shot take place; observed to him that the line was within gun-shot, and, pointing forward, said, He hoped that they should soon advance, and not be kept there in that hole.—Being asked, by desire of Lord George Sackville, Whether he meant a personal apprehension, or a bad position of the cavalry? He answered, The latter, undoubtedly; and that, had they advanced, as his Lordship desired, they not only would have been nearer, but would have been in sight of the enemy's battery, with sufficient ground to have acted upon. Being asked, if the Prince's orders were ever carried into execution? He answered, Yes, by being formed behind the second line of the infantry. Being further asked, if the early repeated order of Prince Ferdinand, to support the infantry, was fully executed by the then forming themselves into one line behind this body of the infantry? He answered, That the question was a matter of opinion, and that he could only answer to a point of fact.—The Court also allowed, that this question was not to be insisted upon.

The Rev. Mr. Hotham, Chaplain to the Staff, deposed, That he was with Lord George when the cavalry formed in two lines, whose situation he described; that, about five minutes after, his Lordship, seeing

some cannon-ball happen to ground near the place where they were, asked him, Are you here yet? The deponent said he was, and his Lordship answered, 'You have no business here, it is time for you to take care of yourself,' and added, 'Fare you well, we shall be in action before it be long.'—The deponent further said, that the line was soon after in motion.

Lieut. Sutherland, Capt. Lloyd, and Lieut. Bisset, being again examined, deposed much to the same effect, as to Lord George's being at the head of the Iniskilling, when he received the orders. Capt. Macbean confirmed upon oath his former deposition, and Lieutenant Whiteford, of the Iniskilling dragoons, deposed, that Lord George Sackville was at no great distance from the squadron where he was, when Capt. Ligonier came towards his Lordship, and that soon after the cavalry drew their swords and advanced.

Capt. Hugo, being called again, and examined, deposed, That, in consequence of Capt. Ligonier's coming to Lord George Sackville, his Lordship gave orders for the line to draw their swords and march; that, on Col. Fitzroy's arrival, he perceived a dispute in relation to the orders they brought; that thereupon Lord George halted the cavalry, saying there was a difference in their orders, and that he did not know which of the two to obey: That it appeared to him, the deponent, that they were both certain of their orders; that his Lordship then went on a gallop to the Prince, and he accompanied him; that, a little on the other side of the wood, Lord George sent Capt. Smith back with directions, for carrying Fitzroy's orders into execution; that he perceived, neither in the Prince's manner nor conversation, any disapprobation of Lord George Sackville's conduct; that, on their return, the first thing he saw, was the second line coming out of the wood; that his Lordship had then ordered the first line of the Hanoverians to join them; and that the cavalry were afterwards halted in the rear of a body of infantry.—Being desired to relate, What appeared to him to be the difference between the two orders? He said, that Lieut. Col. Ligonier had brought orders for the whole line to advance; and Lieut. Col. Fitzroy, for the British only to advance to the left.

Lieut. Col. Hotham, being again examined, deposed, That he did not remember any motion particular enough to have struck him, made by the first line, from Capt. Wintzingerode's coming to Lord George Sackville, till Capt. Ligonier delivered his orders, which were, That his Serene Highness ordered the cavalry to advance; and he added,

the enemy is retiring, or in confusion, 'Et il vous prie d'en profiter.' Upon which Lord George Sackville ordered the troops immediately to draw their swords, and move forwards.—As to Col. Fitzroy's orders, he could say nothing of them, not being present when he arrived; and, as to Lord George being then on the right of the Iniskilling, it was so to the best of his remembrance.—During this examination, at the desire of the Court, the order given out by Prince Ferdinand, the day after the battle, and which contained the implied censure on Lord George's conduct, was produced and read. [See this order, in our Magazine for August, 1759, page 89.]

Here, Lord George Sackville informing the Court, that he should not trouble them with any more witnesses, but should hope to be indulged with a day or two, to digest the different heads of evidence, and to commit to writing such observations, as he might find it necessary to lay before the Court for their consideration;

The Judge-Advocate, as prosecuting in his Majesty's name, observed, that Lord George Sackville had, in his defence, impeached the credibility of Lieut. Col. Sloper, in many respects, and especially by examining several witnesses, to prove, that his Lordship did not appear to them to be at all alarmed or confused, during the course of the day; and proposed, by way of reply, to support the credibility of this witness:—1st, by producing other Officers of the cavalry, then under his Lordship's command, to speak, as to their judgment of Lord George Sackville's appearance at different times on that day: And 2^{dly}, by examining other persons to corroborate the testimony of this witness, by shewing, that he gave the same account in general, at the time, and within a short time after, as upon the trial.

And, in regard Lord George Sackville had endeavoured to prove that he was not where Lieut. Col. Sloper, and other witnesses for the crown, had supposed him to be, and that it was, therefore, impossible for the said Lieut. Col. Sloper to have heard what he asserted concerning him; the Judge Advocate proposed, 3^{dly}, to examine other witnesses to establish the testimony of the former, by shewing that his Lordship was in fact where their evidence supposed him to be.

Lord George Sackville thereupon objected to the two first of the said proposals, urging, amongst other reasons by him offered, that the veracity only, and not the credibility of the witness, had been impeached; and therefore, that there was no pretence, in reply, to examine any persons to establish what had not been attacked; and that examining

other persons, as to their opinion of his appearance, was going into new proof to enforce the charge, which ought not to be admitted in reply.

But the prosecutor still contending for the examination of these witnesses, and alledging that the circumstance of his Lordship's appearance was not relied upon as a point essential to the charge, which was disobedience of orders only, but an incidental matter mentioned by a witness, of which advantage had been taken to invalidate his credit; and that the other matter proposed was to answer the general impeachment of the witness's credibility, and especially to shew, that his testimony was not influenced by the implied censure of Prince Ferdinand's orders;

The opinion of the Court was desired thereupon, and a question being put, Whether the Court should admit any new witnesses to prove, that Lord George appeared to them, at different times in the course of the day, to have been alarmed and confused, in order to corroborate that part of Lieut. Col. Sloper's evidence which relates to Lord George Sackville's appearance? The Court was of opinion in the negative; because that appeared to the Court to be a circumstance which might materially operate in support of the charge.

Another question was then put, Whether the Court should admit evidence in confirmation only of Lieut. Col. Sloper's having declared to the same effect, as in his deposition before the Court, at the time, or within a short time afterwards? And the Court was of opinion in the affirmative; because the credibility of Lieut. Col. Sloper's evidence appeared to the Court, in some respects, to be impeached by Lord George Sackville.

The Judge-advocate then informed his Lordship, by direction of the Court, That they would, in their adjournment, consider of a reasonable time for his Lordship's putting together his thoughts upon the evidence, and closing his defence; and that, to save time, he would now proceed to examine some witnesses, in confirmation of Lieut. Col. Sloper's testimony, pursuant to the last resolution of the Court.

Lieutenant-general the Marquis of Granby, being then examined, deposed, That, a day or two after the battle, Lieut. Col. Sloper told him, That Wintzingerode, Colonels Fitzroy and Ligonier, had come with orders for Lord George Sackville to march, and form a third line to support the foot, and that his Lordship did not obey them.—To the best of his knowledge he said, Lord George was in a hurry, or confused, or something to that purpose; but whether Col.

Sloper

Sloper said this before or after the Prince's orders of the 2d of August he could not recollect.

Lieutenant-colonel Harvey, of the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons, deposed, That, on the 2d of August, about two or three o'clock, returning to camp with a detachment, and meeting Lieut. Col. Sloper, he expressed his concern strongly to him, that the cavalry had not had a share of glory the day before, and asked him how it came about. He immediately replied, 'By the misbehaviour of Lord George Sackville.' He don't pretend to remember the words; but the facts were so strong it was impossible for him to forget them. On further inquiry, Lieut. Col. Sloper told the deponent, That an Aid de Camp of the Prince's had delivered orders to Lord George, for a movement of the cavalry to be made to the left, in order to sustain the infantry: That, on an hesitation to the obedience of this order, he had himself said to Lord George Sackville, that the order received could mean nothing but a movement to the left; that he observed personal confusion; and that, instead of the order being complied with, time was trifled away.—This was the purport of the conversation Lieut. Col. Sloper delivered to him, above an hour before his regiment received the order of that day, for the feu de joye.

Lieutenant-colonel Ligonier deposed, That when he delivered his orders, at the right squadron, at the head of Bland's regiment, he not only saw, but spoke to Lieut. Col. Sloper; who, leaning upon his arm, said, 'Repeat your orders to Lord George, that he may not pretend not to understand you; he has received the same order half an hour ago from Wintzingerode; you see the confusion he is in.'—Being asked, by desire of Lord George Sackville, What he thought was meant by the 'Condition he is in?' He answered, That Lord George was perplexed—he can't say why;—confused—Lieut. Col. Fitzroy had delivered his orders, for the British cavalry to advance, before this conversation between Lieut. Col. Sloper and him passed.—Being further asked, What he apprehended Lieut. Col. Sloper intended? And whether he might not mean the confusion to arise from the difference of orders? He answered, That he did not explain to him what it meant; that he observed his Lordship was confused; but could not tell from what motive he judged so.

Here Lord George Sackville summed up his defence.

In order to fix Lord George Sackville's situation, at the time of Capt. Ligonier's delivering his orders, (his Lordship having endeavoured to shew, that he was at the head,

or towards the right, of the Inniskilling regiment at that time; and, consequently, that Lieut. Col. Sloper, whose post was at the right of Lieut. Gen. Bland's regiment, could not possibly have heard what he had asserted,) the Judge-advocate proceeded to the examination of Majors Marriott and Hepburn, of the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons; Lieut. Col. Ligonier; Cornet Earle, of Bland's regiment of dragoon guards; and Lieut. Col. Johnston; who all deposed, That Lord George Sackville was not at the head, or towards the right, of the Inniskilling regiment, at that time.

The evidence being closed, the Judge-advocate submitted to the Court some few observations, in answer to those made by Lord George Sackville, in the course of his defence, and upon the evidence in general.

The Sentence of the Court-Martial.

The Court, upon due consideration of the whole matter before them, were of opinion, That Lord George Sackville is Guilty of having disobeyed the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, whom he was, by his commission and instructions, directed to obey, as Commander in chief, according to the rules of war: And it was the farther opinion of the Court, That the said Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged, unfit to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatever.

Which sentence his Majesty has been pleased to confirm.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

IT is his Majesty's pleasure, That the above sentence be given out in public orders, that Officers being convinced that neither high birth nor great employments can shelter offences of such a nature, and that seeing they are subject to censures, much worse than death to a man who has any sense of honour, they may avoid the fatal consequences arising from disobedience of orders.

This is a true copy.

RICHARD COX,

Secretary to Field-marshal Lord Viscount Ligonier, Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces.

At the Court at St. James's, the 25th day of April, 1760.

P R E S E N T,

The King's most excellent Majesty in Council.

'This day his Majesty in Council called for the Council book, and ordered the name of Lord George Sackville to be struck out of the list of Privy-counsellors.'

Translation of a Letter, from PRINCE FERDINAND, of Brunswic.

Most Sacred!

THE enemy having called in all their small detachments, this discovery engaged me to give the army, at five o'clock in the afternoon, orders to hold themselves in readiness to march, at one o'clock in the morning; on the first of August, the cavalry, expressly, to be saddled at that hour. I recommended it to all the advanced posts to be very attentive, and to inform me, of the least motion they should observe during the night. It passed without my receiving any intelligence. About three in the morning, M. De Redan, Adjutant-general, informed me of the arrival of two deserters, with the news, that the army of the enemy was marching to attack me, and that they had passed the marsh at midnight. These deserters came to Hactim at ten o'clock in the evening; but, notwithstanding the importance of the news they brought, it did not reach me till towards three o'clock in the morning. That I might lose no time, I sent every Aid de Camp I had about me to the camp, in order to make the army move without the least delay. I was obeyed with great readiness, except by the cavalry on the right; which, notwithstanding my former orders, were not saddled; and of whom the conductor, L. G. S. did not come to his post till very late. According to my order of battle, the cavalry were on the wings, and the infantry in the center. The enemy had, on the contrary, placed their cavalry in the center, and their infantry on the wings. The British infantry attacked with an amazing intrepidity. The success of it was so great, that the cavalry of the enemy, which was facing your brave infantry, was routed, and totally put in confusion. This was the moment for the cavalry to have completed the defeat of the enemy. I sent my Aid de Camp, Captain Ligonier, to L. G. S. with orders to advance with the cavalry, in order to make the most of the advantages which the infantry had just obtained. My Aid de Camp, Captain Winchenrode, was sent by me to L. G. S. with a like commission. My Lord feigned, at first, not to comprehend the orders which he carried: At length he seemed to give way to them, and concluded with doing nothing.

Before Ligonier came back, the cavalry of the enemy had rallied, and returned to the charge, supported by the Saxon infantry, and a very brisk cannonade, which took our infantry obliquely in front, and directly in flank. Mr. Fitzroy was sent to L. G. S. to press him to advance, without loss of time, to support the infantry, which suffered; but he did nothing. Expecting, with reason, to find a disposition in Lord Granby to distinguish himself, I sent Colonel Webb to him with

my orders to advance with the second line of the cavalry; but L. G. S. hindered him, by stopping him from advancing. Colonel Fitzroy and Captain Ligonier returned, and told me, that the cavalry had not stirred one step; that, notwithstanding my orders, L. G. S. did not give credit to what they had told him; that he did not understand what they had said; and that he would come and speak to me himself. He came, and in short found me: I repeated to him what Ligonier and Fitzroy had told him from me; but the cavalry never advanced near enough, either to gather the laurels which your infantry had prepared for them, or to protect them while they suffered. In short, L. G. S. very far from repairing the fault which the cavalry on the right had committed, in not being saddled at the appointed hour, and which he himself had committed; in not having remedied it in time, and also in his coming too late to his post; in not doubling his pace during his march, to regain the time he lost also, and the greatest opportunity which has, perhaps, ever existed, to acquire glory, which he was not only offered, but commanded to seize, the cavalry remained, during the whole action, out of cannon shot. Toward the end of the action, the Duke of Richmond went from me, with orders for L. G. S. to advance the cavalry to the edge of the marsh, which was executed. I confess I cannot but think, with great vexation, of the conduct of L. G. S. and I cannot but declare, on the contrary, the good opinion I had of Lord Granby, from the readiness he shewed to execute my orders, by whomsoever they were brought; which leaves me no room to doubt, considering the favourable opportunity which the cavalry had to act in, that they would have rendered this victory as decisive as any ever had been. If L. G. S. who had been insensible to the fine opportunity which he had to acquire glory, was offended at the acknowledgment which I made in favour of L. Granby, according to his manner, he could not avoid thinking it an indirect censure of his own particular conduct. He wrote me a letter, by which he thought proper to demand from me, to recal the compliments which I had made to Lord Granby. I answered him absolutely in the negative. My L. G. S. then set himself about propagating many false reports in the army; which determined me, at last, to write to your M—— on this particular subject. My L. G. S. a few days after my letter went off, received his recall. He then appeared to be struck with it, and wrote me a letter to complain of his fate; since which, there has been no interview between him and me.

*The Political State of EUROPE, &c.**Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.*

ALL Europe seems now very attentive to the turn affairs may take. On one hand, preparations are making for the most vigorous profe-

cution of the war, and, on the other, nothing is talked of but negotiations for a peace. However, there is room for very probable conjectures, that much

much blood will be spilt, before a suspension of arms is agreed to, and that the negotiations will meet with so many difficulties, that nothing but the failure of every resource will induce the parties at war to make a peace, which, for that reason, might prove neither solid nor durable.

The Court of Vienna intimates, in regard to the plan of the ensuing campaign, that it is entirely different from those of the former ones; that their operations and of those their allies were formerly too closely connected, consequently too much dependent on one another; that care ought to be taken that the breaking of one wheel should not stop, or weaken the motion of the whole machine; and that they propose to act with less restraint and more independence, but still in concert, that every separate measure may contribute to their obtaining the principal end they have in view.

The military operations are but few as yet, but the preparations made for them denote some important events. A body of the allied troops detached under General Gilscoe, to oppose the French that were in motion on the side of Fulda, had attacked the enemy who had taken possession of an eminence between Neuhoß and Fliede, where they made an appearance of resistance, but having been dislodged from thence, retired to Schlichtern. The detail of this action is not yet known. However, General Luckner with his chasseurs, signalised himself upon the occasion.

Letters from Silesia bring the following account of what has passed lately in those parts. Lieutenant general Baron Goltze having received intelligence of General Laudohn's assembling his troops, and of the Austrian cavalry and infantry having moved from behind the Oppa towards Hotzenplotz and Johanisthal, recalled all his detachments, and began his march towards Neiß on the 15th of March, with his whole force. In the mean time General Laudohn, who had set out from his quarters on the 14th, with Palfy's regiment of cuirassiers, Lowenstein's dragoons, 500 hussars of Nadaßti, 500 of Kalnocki, 2000 croats, and 14 companies of grenadiers, marched all night with a view to surprize the Prussian troops at Neustadt. The latter were scarce out of the gates, when they were surrounded by those of the enemy. General Jacquemin was posted with the regiment of Lowenstein near Buchelsdorff, on the road to Steinau, General Laudohn followed with the Regiment of Palfy, and 2000 croats, supported by 14 companies of grenadiers; a 1000 of their hussars were upon the Prussians right flank, the advanced-guard of which consisted of 100 men under Captain Blumenthal, of the regiment of Manteuffel. Captain Zittwitz commanded the rear-guard, consisting of the same number; and the rest of the aforesaid regiment, with a squadron of dragoons of Barieth, under Captain Chambaud, followed with the baggage. General Laudohn summoned the Prussians twice, by sound of trumpet, to lay down their arms; which they not complying with, he ordered all his cavalry to advance: Whereupon General Jacquemin fell upon the advanced-guard, while General Laudohn himself attacked the rear, and the hussars, in platoons, flanked the baggage.

The Captains, Blumenthal and Zittwitz formed their small force in a kind of square, from whence they kept a continual fire. The Austrian cavalry nevertheless advanced six times on a gallop, to within 10 paces of the Prussians; but perceiving many fall on their side, among whom were several Officers, they retreated in great disorder. Afterwards the croats having taken possession of a wood, between Siebenhausen and Steinau, thro' which the roads were very bad, and by the rains rendered almost impassable for carriages, there attacked the Prussians on all sides. Unfortunately a waggon broke down there in a defile, and as the Prussians did not think proper to stay to repair it, they were obliged to abandon all that were behind it; and five covered waggons laden with baggage, and 18 carts with meal and oats, fell into the hands of the enemy, who harassed the Prussians as far as Steinau, and were constantly engaged with their rear-guard. The loss of the Austrians however greatly exceeds that of the Prussians; they buried above 300 men, in different places, and sent 500 wounded to Neustadt. Besides which, the Prussians have taken 25 prisoners, amongst whom are several Officers. They had 35 men killed, and four Officers and 69 private men wounded, in Manteuffel's regiment, as also one Lieutenant, with three dragoons in Barieth's. The Austrians made a subaltern Officer, two drummers, and 36 private men prisoners; so that the loss of the Prussians in the whole, including the missing, amounts to about 170 men; which is not much, considering the great superiority of the enemy. The Officers, taken prisoners, commend highly the bravery of the Regiment of Manteuffel upon this occasion. On the 17th, at break of day, the Austrians had abandoned the city of Neustadt; and General Laudohn had retired to Jagernsdorff with the 14 companies of grenadiers under his command; and the Austrian cavalry were marched to Freywalde. The Austrians had lost 28 Officers in this action, and the number of dead and wounded amounted to 1000 men. The regiment of Lowenstein (cavalry) must have suffered greatly.

A considerable body of troops from the army of the empire, under the orders of General Luckinski, who had with him a train of artillery of 15 pieces, approached the village of Zeitz in the night between the 16th and 17th instant, and attacked two squadrons of the regiment of Carabiniers, and took prisoners 8 Officers and about 100 troopers; but the enemy retiring from that post immediately after, the Prussian General Solomon, with the free battalion under his command, had retaken them.

The grand Austrian and Prussian armies in Saxony remain quiet in their respective quarters of cantonments, no motions having been made on either side. The King of Prussia had been at Willsdorff, to visit the posts there, on the 31st of March; on which night he lay at Meissen, and returned on the first of April to Freyberg.

Every thing likewise, remains at present quiet at the army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, as well as with the French, upon the Rhine and Mayne.

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

April 1.

THE Magistrates of the city of Embden, have caused a declaration to be given to Captain Daniel Hurley, commander of a privateer now in that port, the contents of which are as follow:

‘Whereas our most gracious Lord, his Majesty the King of Prussia, has resolved, for reasons him moving, to revoke and annul all commissions granted to privateers; it is thereby notified, by virtue of a rescript of his Majesty, dated at Aurick, the 17th day of March 1760, to Captain Daniel Hurley, commander of a vessel bearing his commission, to take notice according to the aforesaid resolution. An authentic copy of the said resolution will be immediately delivered to him by one of the bailiffs of this city.

‘Done at Embden, at the Town hall, this nineteenth day of March, 1760.

Signed, J. ROSINGH, Secretary.’

The reason why the King of Prussia has called in all the commissions he had granted to privateers, is, that some of them have behaved in a very irregular manner towards the vessels of neutral nations: In particular, they took two Ragusian ships; and as the republic of Ragusa is under the protection of the Grand Seignior, his Prussian Majesty has ordered full satisfaction to be made for these two captures.

April 3.

Notwithstanding the advantages the French pretend to have gained over the English in Asia, all the correspondence upon the Exchange of Amsterdam agrees in confirming the defeat of M. D’Ache’s squadron by Admiral Pocock; and that the former had been obliged to fly to the Isle de France, in a very shattered condition, without having been able to put any thing of consequence ashore at Pondicherry.

List of the East-India Company Directors for the Year ensuing, the Election of whom came on Yesterday.

* George Amyand,	Frederick Pigou,
Henry Crabb Bolton,	John Raymond,
John Boyd,	Giles Rooke,
John Broune,	* Thomas Rouse,
* Christopher Burrow,	* Henry Savage,
Charles Cutts,	George Stevens,
* John Dorrien,	Richard Smith,
George Dudley,	* Laurence Sullivan,
Peter Godfrey,	* Timothy Tullie,
Charles Gough,	* Richard Warner,
Henry Hadley,	Thomas Waters,
John Harrison, Esqrs.	Bouchier Walton, Esqrs.

Those marked * are new ones.

This is the House list: The other is the same, only John Manhip, Esq; instead of Richard Warner, Esq.

April 5.

On Tuesday the following Gentlemen took their leaves of the Court of Directors of the India Company, in order to proceed on their voyage to

Bombay, viz. Captain Purling, of the Neptune; Captain Foster, of the Earl Temple, (late commander of the Antigallican privateer) and Captain Lascelles, of the York.

April 8.

On Saturday the 15th ult. arrived at Youghall, in Ireland, the ship Good Intent, belonging to Waterford, but last from Bilboa; she was taken the Tuesday before by a French privateer, off Ushant, and had on board ten or twelve hands, her lading brandy and iron. The French took away the Master, (Bengar) and all the men except five and a boy. On Friday four of them (the fifth not consenting) formed a plan to surprise the nine Frenchmen, who were navigating the vessel to France, and succeeded therein. Four of the Frenchmen were under deck, three aloft, one at the helm, and the other man near him; three of the Irishmen were under deck, one at the helm, and the fifth hiding. One Brien, by surprise, tripped up the heels of the Frenchman at the helm, seized his pistol, and discharged it at the other, at the same instant making a signal for his three comrades below to follow his example; they assailed the Frenchmen, and by getting at their broad-swords soon compelled them to be quiet; and, immediately getting above, shut the hatches. After a desperate cut one of the Frenchmen received on the arm, in defending his head, and another a bruise, by throwing the pistol at his head, after it was discharged, for he missed him, those above likewise called out for quarter, and yielded up the quarter-deck to Mr. Brien. Not one of these fellows could read or write, of consequence they knew not how to navigate the ship; but Brien said, that as he knew his course was north in general, being near Ushant, he steered at a venture; and the first land he made was at Youghall, where he happily arrived, and landed his prisoners, who are now in Youghall gaol.

We hear that the sum of 200,000 l. will shortly be granted, for the better defence of his Majesty’s settlements in North America; and the sum of 20,000 l. for the service of the Hon. the East-India Company.

April 12.

Admiralty-office, April 10. In the course of a few days last past, advices have been received here of the following privateers of the enemy having been taken or destroyed.

The Chevalier Barro, of Bayonne, having 20 guns and 146 men; taken the 25th of March, to the westward, by his Majesty’s ship the Repulse.

A shallop privateer of six guns, drove on shore by two cutters, the 27th of March, near Calais, where she bulged.

The Providence, of St. Malo, having four guns and 32 men; taken the 1st of April, in the Channel, by his Majesty’s ship the Lynn.

A schooner privateer, having four carriage and six swivel guns and 38 men; taken the 3d of April, off Plymouth, by his Majesty’s ship the Rochester.

A lug-

A lugfaii privateer, with 26 men; taken the 5th of April, off the Start, by the Peggy sloop.

The Villegenie privateer, of St. Malo's, having 12 carriage and six swivel guns; taken the 5th of April, off the Lizard, by his Majesty's ship the Antelope.

The Chauve Souris, of Cherbourg, with 17 men; taken the 6th of April, off the Isle of Wight, by his Majesty's ship Kingston.

A small brig privateer; taken the 6th of April, off the Berry Head, by his Majesty's ships the Vengeance and Mercury.

The Mercury, of Rochelle, having 10 carriage and 10 swivel guns and 90 men; taken the 6th of April, between Portland and Torbay, by the Carcass sloop.

A lugfaii privateer, of the Isle of Brehat, having two carriage and four swivel guns and 24 men; taken the 6th of April, off Portland, by his Majesty's ship the Launceston.

April 16.

Yesterday the following bills were passed by commission from his Majesty:

An act to prevent the excessive use of spirituous liquors.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant leases out of part of the Dutchy of Cornwall.

An act for removing the gunpowder magazine from Greenwich, and erecting the same at Purfleet.

And to 10 road bills, and 12 private acts.

Mr. Phillips, builder and architect, has agreed with the Commissioners for building the new bridge over the Thames at Black-Friars, for the sum of 110,000*l.* and to finish the said bridge in five years, to commence from Midsummer next ensuing, according to Mr. Mylne's plan: He is to act both as mason and carpenter, and has given 20,000*l.* security for his performance of the contract. It will be begun in a few days.

April 19.

Yesterday the sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following prisoner received sentence of death, viz. Robert Tilling, for robbing the house of Mr. Lloyd, his master; twenty-eight received sentence of transportation for seven years; one whipped and discharged; and eleven discharged for want of prosecution.

April the 16th, about nine o'clock in the morning, the Right Hon. the Earl of Ferrers was carried from the Tower, in his own landau and pair of horses, to take his trial before the Lords in Westminster-Hall. He was attended by the Major of the Tower and some other Gentlemen, and guarded by a party of the foot-guards and warders of the Tower.

Soon after the Right Hon. Lord Henley, Lord High Steward of England, went from Powis-house, in Ormond-street, to Westminster-Hall, in a coach drawn by six horses, attended by five other coaches with his own arms and livery, to the House of Peers, and was also attended by near thirty Gentlemen, and twenty servants in his own livery.

Six hundred of the foot-guards, out of the three regiments, mounted guard under the command of Col. Gore, and thirty-six yeomen of the guard attended the procession.

His Lordship being brought to the bar, after hearing the charge against him, pleaded, Not Guilty. The evidence for the King were all examined, and part of the evidence in his Lordship's defence, which tended to prove that his Lordship was at that time out of his mind; and about six o'clock the Court adjourned to the 17th, when, being brought up to Westminster-hall, the remainder of his Lordship's witnesses were examined; after which the Lords adjourned to their own chamber, and came in again, and the Lords opinions taken by the Lord High Steward, when their Lordships unanimously found him guilty of the felony and murder. The day following, his Lordship was brought from the Tower to Westminster-Hall to receive his sentence, which was passed on him by the Lord High Steward, about two o'clock, and is as follows: that 'His Lordship be taken back to the prison from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, on Monday next, and there to be hanged by the neck till he was dead; after which, his body was to be delivered to Surgeons-hall to be dissected and anatomised.' Afterwards the Lord High Steward took notice, that the Lords, his Judges, had a power of respiting, and therefore, that he might have more time to prepare himself, they respited his execution to Monday the 5th of May next.

Earl Ferrers read a paper, in which he expressed his concern for the trouble he had given their Lordships; but that he was advised by his friends to make the plea of lunacy, and begged their Lordships to recommend him to the King for mercy.

April 21.

Charles-Town, South Carolina, February 23. Letters are just received from Fort Prince George, dated the 24th past, containing the following account of the late attempt of the Indians to seize that place, viz. that on the 16th, two Indian wenches appearing on the river-side at Keowee, Mr. Dogharty went out of the fort to ask them what news: That presently after the great warrior of Chote (Ocunnaftota) appeared, and desired that he would call the commanding Officer of the fort, and tell him he wanted to talk with him: That Dogharty accordingly did so; and Lieutenant Coytmore went to the bank of the river, accompanied by Ensign Bell, Dogharty, and Forster the interpreter: That the great warrior told Mr. Coytmore, he intended to come down to the Governor, and would be glad to have a white man to accompany him as a safe-guard, having something of consequence to impart: That Mr. Coytmore answered he should have one: Whereupon the great warrior said, he would then go and catch a horse for him; Mr. Coytmore told him he need not give himself that trouble; but the warrior said he would, and while he was speaking, swung a bridle (which he held carelessly in his hand) thrice over his head; upon which, 25 or 30 guns were immediately discharged at Mr. Coytmore and his company, from different ambuscades, where the Cherokees were placed before day, and to whom the shaking of the bridle was a signal; Mr. Coyt-

more was shot through the left breast, which proved mortal, Mr. Bell in the calf of the leg, and Foster in the buttock: That Ensign Milln; who was left in the fort, upon such a piece of treachery, judging it improper and unsafe for the garrison that the hostages should continue any longer only confined to a room, ordered the soldiers to bind and put them in irons: That the soldiers accordingly set about executing the order; when the first who attempted to take hold of an Indian, was killed on the spot, being struck with a tomahawk on the head, stabbed in the belly with a knife, and having his jaw broke; and another was wounded in the forehead, also with a tomahawk: This outrage being committed directly after that upon Mr. Coytmore, so alarmed and highly incensed the garrison, that it was thought expedient to put all the hostages to death immediately, which was done accordingly: That in the evening some Indians came near the fort, fired two signal guns, and several times cried out in the Cherokee language (not knowing what had happened) fight strong, and you shall be assisted; soon after which, the Indians began and continued most part of the night firing on all sides upon the fort, but did no damage. That hence it was suspected, that it had been concerted between the hostages within, and their friends without, to attack and massacre the garrison that night, which suspicion was confirmed the next day; for upon searching the apartment in which the hostages lay, there was found, besides a bottle of poison, (doubtless designed to have been emptied into the well) several tomahawks buried in the earth, which their friends who were suffered to visit them, must have privately conveyed thither; so in all probability the putting the hostages to death has proved a very critical event, while the garrison are freed of future apprehensions from within.

Mr. Patrick Calhoun, one of the unfortunate settlers at Long Canes, who were attacked by the Cherokees on the 1st instant, as they were moving their wives, children, and best effects, to Augusta in Georgia for safety, is just come to town, and informs us, 'that the whole of those settlers might be about 250 souls, 55 or 60 of them fighting men; that their loss in that affair amounted to about 50 persons, chiefly women and children, with 13 loaded waggons and carts; that he had since been at the place where the action happened, in order to bury the dead, and found only 20 of their bodies, most inhumanly butchered; that the Indians had burnt the woods all around, but had left the waggons and carts there empty and unhurt.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated March 5.

'The assembly have voted the old Number of troops, viz. 2,700, together with 100,000 l. for the support of them, and are now preparing a bill accordingly. Secretary Pitt's letter was laid before them about 12 o'clock at noon, and they resolved on the 2,700 men the afternoon of the same day, which was great dispatch, and shewed their hearty zeal for his Majesty's service.

'The inhabitants of South Carolina are in great distress; the Cherokees, who lately made a treaty with them, having broke it, are destroying all before them. At the same time the small-pox rages there, 2000 people, by the last accounts from thence, having been inoculated in Charles Town in one week: — 1200 regulars are now embarking for that colony from Amboy, viz. 600 of Royal Scots, and 600 of Montgomery's Highlanders.'

April 22.

Last Saturday night, between twelve and one o'clock, a person, a bankrupt, was committed to Newgate, by the Commissioners, for not giving a satisfactory account of the deficiency of his effects, to the amount of several thousand pounds. — [The Dutch have a law, that whatever merchant, in any part of Europe, who has had any considerable traffic with their country, whose honesty is apparent by his former accounts; and can prove, by sufficient testimony, that his losses and misfortunes are not chargeable upon his ignorance and extravagance, but purely those of unfortunate chance, above the reach of human prevention, that then such a merchant may repair to them, have the freedom of any sea-port in the state, have a supply of whatever money he is willing to take up; out of the public revenue, upon the bare security of his industry and integrity; and all this upon the current interest; which is seldom above four per cent. Here are two points remarkable enough: A charitable action to relieve distressed strangers, and a policy of state for the interest of the republic; which you may soon discover by repeating the conditions. His honesty must be manifest from his former accounts; his sufficiency in business apparent from his precedent manner of dealing; his misfortunes such as were above human prevention, as by storms, pirates, or the like; but, above all, he must have some considerable traffic with their country; there's the clincher, the utile, the greatest encouragement imaginable for all foreigners to traffic with this nation, and for the most ingenious traders, who are not always the most fortunate, to seek a residence among them: And what a life and vigour these two circumstances may add to the trade of a nation, the flourishing condition of this people is the most sufficient witness.]

April 23.

King Stanislaus having made an offer to his Britannic Majesty and the King of Prussia of the city of Nancy to hold the congress in, his Britannic Majesty returned him an answer to the following effect:

'I have a due sense of your Majesty's obliging offer of your city of Nancy, for holding a congress, in case the powers at war should be inclined to put a stop to the effusion of human blood. I should be extremely glad that the negotiations so much to be desired were carried on under your Majesty's eye; but, as the city of Nancy is not conveniently situated for all the powers who are interested in the great work of a peace, I can only thank your Majesty for the obliging offer of your good offices, and of the city of Nancy for the seat of the negotiation.'

The King of Prussia's answer to the same was expressed as follows :

‘ Sir, and Brother,

I received your Majesty's letter with sincere pleasure. I certainly should not refuse the offer which you make me of the city of Nancy, if it depended on me.

Any negotiation carried on under your auspices could not fail to take a favourable and happy turn : But your Majesty, perhaps, knows at present that the sentiments of every body are not so pacific as mine.

The Courts of Vienna and Russia have refused, in an unheard-of manner, to enter into the measures proposed by the King of England and me ; and it is probable that they will draw in the King of France to continue the war, from which they promise themselves all the advantages. They alone, therefore, will be the sole cause of that effusion of human blood which their refusal will occasion ; but I shall not have the less grateful sense of the offer your Majesty has made me. If all crowned heads had your humanity, benevolence, and justice, the world would not be exposed, as at present, to desolation, ravages, burning of towns, &c.

I am, with sentiments of the highest esteem, and the most perfect and most serene friendship, Sir, and brother, your Majesty's good brother,

Freyberg, Feb. 8, 1760.

FREDERIC.

These letters, and the declaration which the French Ambassador delivered last Wednesday to the States-general, in the name of the King his master, revive our hopes, that the congress may be held at Breda. The French declaration was in substance as follows :

‘ That his most Christian Majesty was highly sensible of the offer their High Mightinesses had made of the town of Breda for holding the congress ; that his Majesty, to give a fresh proof of his sincere desire to increase the good harmony that subsisted between him and their High Mightinesses, accepted their gracious offer with pleasure ; but, as he could do nothing without the consent of his high allies, it behoved him to wait for their answer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing but the place for holding the congress remained to be settled.’

A letter from the Hague, of the 11th instant, says, that, since the delivering of the aforesaid declaration, bills on Saxony, and particularly Leipzig, which two months before nobody would take but at 50 per cent. discount, had rose 25 per cent.

The same letters tell us, that General Yorke had delivered, on the preceding Tuesday, the King his master's answer to the offer made by the States-general of the town of Breda for holding the congress ; which answer imported, ‘ That the King his master thanked their High Mightinesses for the sincere desire they express to put an end to the ravages of war, which carry desolation all over Europe ; that he readily accepted their gracious offer, and would be extremely pleased, from his high regard and invariable friendship for their High Mightinesses, that all the other powers at war would likewise accept it.’ Notwith-

standing this answer, the people of Holland are afraid that the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg will want the congress to be held in some place out of the territory of the republic.

April 25.

The St. Domingo ship taken by the Juno frigate, is said to be worth 14,000 l.

A letter from Jamaica advises, that Capt. Mantell, some time since, in a schooner privateer of 16 guns, and about 100 men, upon hearing that a merchant-ship had been taken, and the crew most inhumanly treated, by a French privateer of 36 guns and 180 men, by cutting off the Officers ears and slitting their noses, he immediately sailed in quest of it, determining to give no quarter. It unluckily happened that they met with a privateer supposed to be that he sailed in quest of, and of the like force, whereupon he ordered the bloody flag to be hoisted ; and, after an engagement of nine hours, the Frenchman struck, having no more than 17 men able to keep the deck, and Capt. Mantell 30 : When he found the mistake, he treated the prisoners with the utmost humanity, who confessed they should have struck upon being fired at by their chace guns ; but, expecting no quarter from the bloody flag being flying, they were determined to defend themselves to the last extremity.

April 28.

Wednesday last Sir William Moreton, Knt. made the report to his Majesty of the prisoners under sentence of death in Newgate ; when Robert Tilling, for robbing the house of Mr. Lloyd, his Master, and Richard Beckwith, John Guest, and Thomas Smith, for burglaries, were ordered for execution on this day.

B I R T H S.

A Daughter to the Duchess of Hamilton, Lady of the Hon. Col. John Campbell

A daughter to the Lady of Frank Schutz, Esq; of Hanover-square.

A daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Harrington.

A daughter to the Lady of James Digges Latouche, Esq; in Hatton-garden.

A daughter to the Countess of Ossory, Lady to Richard Vernon, Esq; in Grosvenor-square.

A son to Lady Betty Wemys, at Wemys in Scotland.

M A R R I A G E S.

RICHARD Lloyd, Esq; to Miss Wheate, daughter of Sir Thomas Wheate, Bart. of Glympton in Oxfordshire.

Rev. Mr. De Randa, of Richmond in Surry, to Miss Ward, of the same place.

Capt. Thomas Best, of the Prince Henry Indiaman, to Miss Rootiey, of Colchester, Essex.

Sir Matthew Blackiston, Knt. and Alderman of London, to Miss Annabella Bayly, daughter of the late Thomas Bayly, of Derby, Esq;

Rev. Mr. Edward Young, of Eton, to Miss Alicia Cooper.

Rev. Mr. Prior, Fellow of King's-college, Cambridge, to Miss Regis, daughter of the late Dr. Eusebazar Regis, Canon of Windsor.

Sir

Sir John Armytage, Bart. to Miss Wentworth, of Cavendish-square.

Sir Charles Smith, of Thoydon-boys in Essex, Bart. to Miss Elisabeth Burges, daughter of John Burges, Esq; of St. John's-square.

William Whitaker, Esq; one of his Majesty's Serjeants at law, to Miss Jemima Burkin, of North Burlingham in Norfolk.

Peter Williamson, Esq; of May-fair, to Miss Webb, of Saville-row.

DEATHS.

DR. William Cox, physician, in Clarges-street, Piccadilly.

Rev. Dr. Keddington, Rector of Keddington in Suffolk.

Right Hon. Lady Dowager Viscountess Cobham.

Right Hon. Lady Amelia Butler, sister to the late Duke of Ormond, and the last survivor of that family.

Right Hon. Lady Petre, daughter to the late Earl of Derwentwater, in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square.

John Clifford, Esq; at Hammer-smith, a near relation of the Right Hon. the Lord Clifford of Chudley.

William Leman, Esq; at Truro in Cornwall.

Simon Pratt, Esq; of Askrigg, Yorkshire.

Capt. Rous, Commander of the Sutherland man of war.

William Bennet, Esq; at Lewisham.

Lady Harcourt, mother of the present Earl Harcourt, in St. James's Place.

Sir Astwell Lake, chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Miss Trevor Hamden, second daughter of the Hon. Robert Trevor Hamden, Esq; one of the Postmasters-general.

George Mackenzie, Esq; of Inchcoulter.

James Scott, Esq; of Alnwick in Northumberland.

Robert Mathews, Esq; Yeoman of the Jewel-office.

William Beckwith, Esq; at Thurocroft in Yorkshire.

Francis Pringle, Esq; Clerk of the Signet.

Sir William Temple, Bart. at Kempsey in Worcestershire.

Robert Bland, Esq; senior Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and one of the Commissioners of the Hawkers and Pedlars office.

Henry Thompson, Esq; of Kirby-hall in Yorkshire.

William Ashby, Esq; at Harefield in Middlesex.

Thomas Mapp, Esq; in Norfolk-street.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. John Charles, to be Lecturer of St. Mary Somerset and St. Mary Mount-haw, London.

Rev. Mr. John Dobson, to the vicarage of Market-Lavington, Wiltshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Wickins, to the vicarage

of Dorming, otherwise Dormington, Herefordshire.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Paine, to the rectory of Hatchley on the Moor, Staffordshire.

Rev. Mr. John Dibson, to the vicarage of Market, alias East Laving, together with the rectory of Monckton, Wilts.

Rev. Mr. John Andrews, to the perpetual curacy of Stincombe, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Mr. Day, to be Lecturer of St. Michael's Cornhill.

PROMOTIONS.

From the GAZETTE.

HIS Royal Highness Prince Edward-Augustus, to the dignities of a Duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, styles, and titles of Duke of York and of Albany in the said kingdom of Great Britain, and of Earl of Ulster in the said kingdom of Ireland.

Sir Robert Henley, Knt. Keeper of the Great Seal of Great Britain, to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, style, and title of Lord Henley, Baron of Grainge in the county of Southampton.

Sir George Ribton, Knt. of Stillorgan in the county of Dublin, to the dignity of a Baronet of the kingdom of Ireland.

Ralph Woodford, Esq; to be Secretary to the Extraordinary Embassy to the Court of the Catholic King.

Stanier Porten, Esq; to be Consul at Madrid.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

EDWARD Wilmot, of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, dealer and chapman.

John Bevan, of the parish of St. George Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, victualer and chapman.

John Young, of Cornhill, London, woollen-draper.

Samuel Tucker, now or late of Exchange-alley, London, broker, dealer, and chapman.

Joseph Richards, of the Hill, in the parish of St. Martin, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, buckle-maker, dealer, and chapman.

Gerard Vanhorn, of the parish of St. Saviour Southwark, in the county of Surry, glass-bottle maker, dealer, and chapman.

John Waud, of the city of York, miller, mealman, cornfactor, and dealer in coals.

Robert Stephenson, of the parish of St. James Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex, salesman, dealer, and chapman.

John Gregory, of Faversham, in the county of Kent, linen-draper and mercer.

John Richards, of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, baker and dealer.

Edward Gillam the younger, of the city of Bristol, vintner.

Charles Eve, of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surry, rope-maker.

BOOKS published in APRIL, 1760.

HISTORY of Ophelia, 2 Vols. Baldwin, 6s.

A Fragment of true Religion. Williams, 6d.

A political Essay upon the English and French Colonies in North and South America. Woodfall, 6d.

General

- General Reflections, occasioned by the letter to two Great Men. Dilly, 6 d.
- The London Gardener. Davis, 1 s.
- A practical Treatise on Encaustic Painting; by J. H. Muntz. Webley, 4 s.
- A short Account and Defence of the Athanasian Creed; by Thomas Troughear, D. D. Rivington, 1 s.
- The Works of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musaeus, translated into English Verse. Newbery, 3 s.
- Novus Epigrammatum Delectus. Kearsley, 2 s.
- The Shrubs of Parnassus. Newbery, 3 s.
- The complete Militia-man. Griffith, 2 s. 6 d.
- A Treatise on the Gout; by Charles-Lewis Liger, M. D. Griffith.
- Two Lyric Epistles. Doddsley, 1 s.
- The Interest of Great Britain, in Regard to her Colonies. Beckett, 1 s.
- Letters from Juliet, Lady Catesby, to her Friend Lady Henrietta Campley. Doddsley, 3 s.
- Lectures on several Subjects in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, and Optics, &c. by James Ferguson. Millar, 7 s. 6 d.
- Considerations occasioned by the Act to prevent the excessive Use of spirituous Liquors. Doddsley, 1 s.
- Genuine Letters and Memoirs relating to the natural, civil, and commercial History of Cape Breton and St. John's. Nourse, 5 s.
- A Dialogue between two Great Ladies. Cooper, 6 d.
- A History of the cruel Sufferings of the Protestants and others, by Popish Persecutions, in various Countries; by John Lockman. Clarke, 3 s.
- A new Estimate of Manners and Principles, Part I. and II. Millar, 2 s. sewed.
- An Essay on the Beauty of the Divine Oeconomy; by Henry Taylor, M. A. Wilkie, 1 s.
- Cautions and Advices to the Officers of the Army. Payne, 2 s. 6 d.
- The genuine Proceedings of a General Court-Martial on the Trial of Lord George Sackville. Millar, 2 s. 6 d.
- Memoirs of the late George-Frederic Handel. Doddsley, 3 s. 6 d.
- Freedom, a Poem, in two Books. Doddsley, 2 s.
- The Actor, a poetical Epistle to Bonnell Thornton, Esq. Cooper, 1 s.
- An Introduction to Botany; by James Lee. Tonson, 5 s.
- A Treatise of Husbandry, on the Improvement of dry and barren Lands; by Thomas Hitt, Shropshire, 2 s. 6 d.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from March 24 to April 24, 1760, inclusive.

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, April 24, 1760.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Mar.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.85	38	45	W.	A cloudy day, with hail and rain. Afternoon wind N. W.
26	29.88	36	48	N.	A sunshiny day, with flying clouds and small showers of rain.
27	30.2	36	49	N.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind N. E.
28	30.28	32	50	N. E.	Ditto.
29	30.18	36	52	E.	Foggy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
30	30.	42	52	N. E.	Ditto.
31	29.85	36	54	N. E.	Ditto.
Apr.					
1	30.	43	48	N. E.	A cloudy day.
2	30.15	38	46	N. E.	A cloudy morning, afterwards sunshiny. Afternoon wind E.
3	30.12	35	56	E.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind S.
4	30.2	38	60	W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N. W.
5	30.08	43	66	W.	Ditto.
6	29.8	50	64	S. W.	Ditto.
7	30.05	46	60	N.	Ditto.
8	30.	54	62	W.	Ditto.
9	30.18	54	62	W.	Cloudy early in the morning, afterwards a sunshiny day.
10	30.22	56	66	W.	A sunshiny day.
11	30.25	48	63	W.	Ditto.
12	30.1	48	64	N. W.	Ditto.
13	30.02	52	69	W.	Ditto.
14	30.18	53	64	N.	A sunshiny day, with flying clouds. Afternoon wind E.
15	30.08	53	58	W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind N.
16	29.95	40	65	N. W.	Ditto. Afternoon wind W.
17	29.78	54	58	N. W.	A cloudy day, with small rain. Afternoon wind W.
18	29.72	53	66	W.	A sunshiny day.
19	29.82	54	64	S. W.	A cloudy day.
20	29.6	58	67	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
21	29.78	58	69	S. W.	A sunshiny morning, afternoon cloudy.
22	30.05	48	60	N. W.	A sunshiny day.
23	29.76	49	61	W.	A sunshiny day, with flying clouds.
24	29.82	47	56	N.	A cloudy day, with small rain. Afternoon wind E.

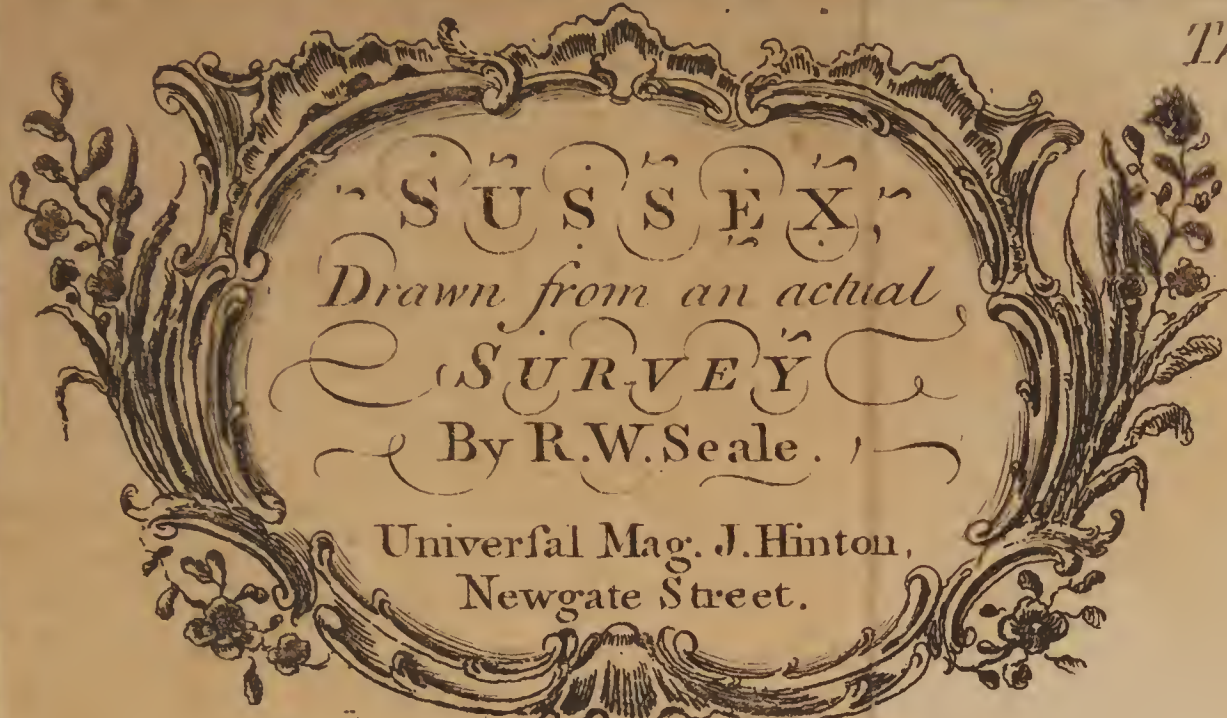
PRICES of STOCKS from March 27, to April 25, 1760, inclusive.

	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	3 per Cent. India Ann.	India Bonds, prem.	B. Cir. pr. l. s. d.	BILLS of Mortality from March 25, to April 22, 1760.
28			90 $\frac{3}{4}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$		2s prem.	0 15 0	Chrif. { Males 561 } 1127
29			91 $\frac{3}{4}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$			2s	0 15 6	Chrif. { Femal. 566 }
30	Sunday.											Buried { Males 831 } 1609
31			90 $\frac{3}{4}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$		2s	0 15 0	Buried { Femal. 778 }
1			91		83 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{1}{4}$		2s	0 15 0	Died under 2 Years old 515
2					84 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		3s	0 15 0	Between 2 and 5 — 139
3			91 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		3s	1 0 0	5 and 10 — 49
4	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	137			84 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		4s	1 0 0	10 and 20 — 63
5	Sunday.									4s	1 0 0	20 and 30 — 133
6												30 and 40 — 137
7												40 and 50 — 167
8			91 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		4s	1 12 6	50 and 60 — 125
9												60 and 70 — 117
10		137	91 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		82 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		3s	1 12 6	70 and 80 — 105
11		137	92		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		3s	1 12 6	80 and 90 — 47
12		137	92		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		4s	1 12 6	90 and 100 — 7
13	Sunday.											Buried { Within the walls — 1609
14		137	92		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		4s	1 12 6	Buried { Without the walls — 99
15					85 $\frac{1}{2}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$	84 $\frac{1}{4}$		5s	1 12 6	Buried { In Mid. and Surry — 337
16	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	92 $\frac{3}{4}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		5s	1 15 0	Buried { City & Sub. West. — 806
17	110.				84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		3s	1 15 0	Weekly, April 1. — 367
18	110 $\frac{1}{2}$				84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		3s	1 15 0	Weekly, April 1. — 1609
19	110 $\frac{1}{2}$		93		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		3s	1 15 0	Weekly, April 1. — 398
20	Sunday.											8. — 377
21	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	93		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		3s	1 15 0	15. — 461
22	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{4}$	93		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		4s	2 0 0	22. — 373
23	110 $\frac{1}{2}$				84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		4s	2 0 0	Wheat peck loaf 1s. 8d. $\frac{1}{2}$
24	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	93		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		2s	2 0 0	Bags from 138 to 154s.
25	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	138	92 $\frac{3}{4}$		84 $\frac{1}{2}$		83 $\frac{1}{2}$	83 $\frac{1}{4}$		2s	2 0 0	Pockets from 160 to 174s.

	Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
Wheat	23 s. to 28 s. od.	7 l. 10 s. to 8 l. 6 s. 6 d.	7 l. 5 s. to 8 l. 15 s. load.	7 l. to 8 l. 10 s.	3 s. 8 d. to 4 s. 6 d.
Barley	14 s. to 16 s. 6 d.	15 s. to 17 s. qr.	14 s. to 18 s. 6 d. qr.	16 s. to 18 s. 6 d. qr.	2 s. 3 d. to 2 s. 5 d.
Oats	10 s. to 12 s. 6 d.	14 s. to 15 s.	13 s. to 15 s. 6 d.	12 s. to 13 s. 9 d.	2 s. to 2 s. 1 d.
Beans	15 s. to 17 s. 6 d.	20 s. to 24 s.	21 s. to 24 s.	3 s. to 4 s. bush.	2 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 6 d.

West from London.

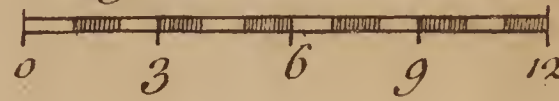
Minutes of Longitude East from London.



This County is divided into six Rapes, which are referred to in the Map as follows.

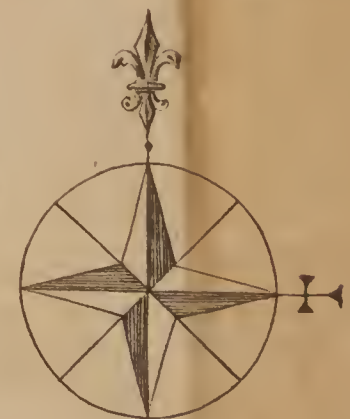
- A. Chichester Rape. D. Lewes Rape.
B. Arundel Rape. E. Pevensey Rape.
C. Bramber Rape. F. Hastings Rape.

English Statute Miles.



Explanation

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| ▲ Towns & Villages | ○ Parks |
| ✠ Parish Churches | — Close Roads |
| ✠ Gentlemen's Seats | — Open Dittos |
| ✠ Castles | * Water Mills |



THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

SUSSEX sends 28 Members to Parliament, viz. Chichester, 2; Arundel, 2; Bramber, 2; East Grinstead, 2; Horsham, 2; Lewes, 2; Midhurst, 2; Shoreham, 2; Steyning, 2; Hastings, 2; Rye, 2; Seaford, 2; Winchelsea, 2; and 2 for the County. N.B. Those with a + over them are Barons of the Cinque Ports.

West from London.

Minutes of Time East from London.

A DESCRIPTION of the County of S U S S E X.

Illustrated with a new and accurate Map.

THE county of Suffex, during the heptarchy, was the country of the South Saxons. It is bounded on the west with Hampshire, on the south with the British channel, on the north with Surrey, and on the east with Kent. It is 65 miles in length, along the channel, about 29 in breadth, and 170 in circumference; wherein it contains, according to Mr. Templeman's calculation, 1416 square miles. It is divided into 6 rapes, which have each its particular castle, river, and forest; and subdivided into 65 hundreds, wherein are reckoned 312 parishes, 123 vicarages, one city, 18 market towns, 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries; 21,537 houses, and about 129,000 souls. It has few good ports, by reason of its rocky shore, and its shelves and sand-banks; which the south-west winds, so common upon our coast in the winter, are continually augmenting. Its chief rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother; but none of them will admit a vessel of 500 tons, by reason of the sand and beach continually thrown up by the sea. The Arun rises in St. Leonard's forest, not far from Horsham; passes by Arundel, and, about 3 miles below it, falls into the sea. This river had, some time ago, a new outlet cut from it, to improve its navigation, which carries barges above Pulborough, and ships, even of 100 tons, as high as Arundel; from whence the largest and best timber in England is carried to the docks of Portsmouth and Plymouth, Chatham, Woolwich, Deptford, and all the King's yards. Mulletts are caught here, which, in the summer, come up from the sea in shoals, and, feeding upon a particular weed in this river, attain that high luscious taste, which makes them as great a dainty as the Chichester lobster, the Selfey cockle, the Amberley trout, the Pulborough eel; the Rye herring; and preferable to the carp of this county, which is so much commended. The Adur, which some call the Beeding, comes from the same forest, forms the same course, and, passing by Steyning and Bramber, whence it is sometimes called Bramber river, runs into the sea at New Shoreham. The Ouse comes from two branches, the one rising in that forest near the source of the Arun, the other in the forest of Worth; but they soon unite into one, which runs south by Lewes into the sea, and forms the harbour of Newhaven. The Rother rises near Rotherfield, in Pevensey rape, runs mostly to the east, but then makes an angle to the south, six miles

north of Rye, and there falls into the sea. There are also the Lavant, the Cuckmeer, the Ashburn, and Asten; which, it is observed, have, as well as the former, all their fountains and their mouths in this county. The air along the sea-coast is reckoned aguish, to foreigners especially; but on the downs it is very sweet and healthy. The soil is various; the hilly country, as in others, being less fruitful, and the vales dirty, but fertile, especially that called the Weald, which is a rich deep soil, and produces abundance of oats and hops. Here the air is apt to be foggy, but not unwholesome. The roads, here, are certainly the worst in England in the bottoms; for the prodigious trees, of which many are carried through this part of the country, in the summer-time, to the Medway, on a carriage called a tug, drawn by a score of oxen, make so little way, being thrown down for other tugs to take up, and carry on, that sometimes it is two or three years, before one of these trees gets to Chatham; for, if once the rains set in, it stirs no more that year, a whole summer being sometimes not dry enough to render the roads passable. On the sea-coast are very high green hills, called the South Downs, well known to travellers, especially such as deal in wool or sheep; there being great numbers bred here, whose wool, which is very fine, is too often exported clandestinely to France by farmers and jobbers, who are called Owlars. Many parts of the Downs, being a fat chalky soil, are, on that account, very fruitful both in corn and grass. The middle part of the country is delightfully chequered with meadows, pastures, groves, and corn-fields, that produce wheat and barley. The north quarter is shaded with woods, from which they make abundance of charcoal; and they supply timber for the navy docks, and fuel for the iron-works, there being not only plenty of ore on the east side towards Kent, but many great forges, furnaces, and water-mills for both cast and wrought iron, which, though it is said to be more brittle than the Spanish, yet cannon are cast with it; and the best gunpowder in the world is made in this county. A great deal of its meadow-grounds is turned into ponds and pools, to drive hammer-mills by the flashes. This county is particularly famous for that delicious bird, called a wheat-ear, which is fattest when the wheat is ripe. It is no bigger than a lark, and is taken by digging a hole in the ground, into which they put a

snare of horse-hair, and then cover the hole, very near, with the turf, turning the grassy side downwards; these birds being so very timorous, that the shadow even of a cloud frightens them into these little cavities. They are so fat, that, when caught, they cannot be carried many miles without being tainted; and, even in plucking them, they must be handled as little as possible.

Andradswald, which we term the Wild or Weald of Suffex, was called, in British, Coid Andred; and, in the Latin, Anderida Sylva, from Anderida, an adjoining city. It was 120 miles long, and 30 broad, taking in some parts both of Kent and Surrey; but was anciently nothing but a desert for deer and hogs. Fuller mentions a mineral found here, called talc, which is white and transparent like crystal, full of streaks or veins; and, being calcined and variously prepared, he tells us, makes a curious white-wash; and, if used in physic, is a great astringent.

This county has given title of Earl to several families, but now to that of Yelverton; the present Lord's father, Talbot Lord Viscount Longueville, being so created by King George I; and sends 28 Members to Parliament. The present Members are: For the county, Thomas Pelham and John Butler, Esqrs. For the city of Chichester, John Page and the Honourable Augustus Keppell, Esqrs. For the borough of Horsham, Charles Ingram, Esq; and Sir Lionel Pilkington, Bart. For the borough of Bramber, the Right Honourable George Cholmondeley, Viscount Malpas, and Nathaniel Newnham, Esq. For the borough of New Shoreham, Robert Bristow, Esq; and Sir William Peere Williams, Bart. For the borough of Midhurst, Sir John Peachey, Bart. and John Sargent, Esq. For the borough of East-Grinstead, the Honourable Joseph Yorke, and Sir Whistler Webster, Bart. For the borough of Steyning, Alexander Hume and Frazer Honeywood, Esqrs. For the borough of Arundel, George Colebrooke and Thomas Griffin, Esqrs. For the borough of Lewes, Sir Francis Poole, Bart. and Thomas Sergison, Esq. For the Cinque Port of Hastings, James Pelham and Andrew Stone, Esqrs. For that of Rye, Philip Gybbon and George Onslow, Esqrs. For that of Winchelsea, Arnold Nesbitt and George Gray, Esqrs; and, for that of Seaford, the Right Honourable William Hall Gage, Viscount Gage of the kingdom of Ireland, and James Peachey, Esq.

The only city in Suffex is Chichester (in Latin, Ciceſtria) in a plain on the rivulet of Lavant. The ancient Britons called it Caercei. Their King Careticus was be-

sieged in it by some Saxon and Norwegian pirates, who set it on fire; and he, narrowly escaping the flames, retired to the mountains of Wales. After the establishment of the Saxon heptarchy, it was rebuilt by Cissa, the second King of the South Saxons, who called it Cissa's Ceaster, or city; and the South Saxon Kings made it their royal seat. It had but 100 houses at the arrival of William the Conqueror, who bestowing it on Roger de Montgomery, he made such additions to the buildings, as induced that King's Chaplain, Bishop Stigand, to remove his episcopal chair hither from Selſey; and his successor Ralph built a cathedral in it, which being burnt in 1114, May 5, before it was finished, he began another, and his successors completed it. This second cathedral, with most of the town, was burnt also, in the reign of Richard I; but its then Bishop, Selſrid, or Saffrid, restored both. Its chapter consists of a Dean and 30 Prebendaries, 2 Archdeacons, a Treasurer, Chancellor, chanter, and 12 vicars choral. It is a neat compact town with a stone wall and 4 gates, answering to the four cardinal winds, from whence the streets, which meet in the center, where the markets and fairs are kept, have their names. The cathedral, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, has a spire, deservedly admired for its strong but curious workmanship. It is not a large, but a very neat church; was finely adorned, on one side, with the pictures of all the Kings and Queens of England, from the abovementioned Cissa, and the history of its foundation; and, on the other, with all the Bishops of this see: Which ornaments were first begun by Bishop Sherburn, who brought them down to his time, from whence they were continued. The said Bishop, who lived in the reign of King Henry VII, added other beauties to the cathedral; but a great part of them, together with the pictures, were defaced in the civil wars. The Index Villaris, published in 1690, reckons up 10 churches in Chichester, and belonging to it; but the Magna Britannia mentions only 5 within the walls, with a remark, that there were two in the suburbs also, which were demolished by those wars. What is called the Friars, formerly a Franciscan convent, was originally a castle and seat belonging to the Earls of Arundel, who likewise stiled themselves Earls of Chichester. It is a city and county of itself; and, though it has had charters immemorial, yet, by the last, granted by King James I and II, the corporation consists of a Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common-council without limitation, and four Justices of the peace chosen out of the Alder-

Aldermen. The Mayor is chosen annually by ballot of the Aldermen and Common-council, who put up two persons; and he is attended by four Serjeants at mace and a Crier. The market-place is adorned with a very stately Cross, and furnished with plenty of all provisions, especially fish, on its Saturday's market; for it is encompassed almost on all sides, except the north, by the Lavant, which, though very low in the winter, when other rivers are full, yet at other times, even in the midst of summer, is ready to overflow, and is navigable at a little distance from the mouth, though not deep enough near the city to make a good haven. In these waters are bred the finest lobsters in England. The Saturday's market is likewise so noted for corn, that, Fuller says, the toll of wheat, barley, malt, and oats there, has sometimes amounted, at only a halfpenny per quarter (measure) to at least 60*l.* per annum. Every Wednesday fortnight is here also one of the greatest cattle markets in England. The Cross in the market-place was erected, says Bishop Godwin, by its Bishop Edward Story, in the beginning of the 16th century, though he says a Cross was erected there 100 years before, by its Bishop, Robert Read, who, according to Camden, adorned the market-place also with a stone piazza. The chief manufactures of the town are malt and needles. The public buildings are not extraordinary; the Guildhall is but mean; the Bishop's palace, which is rather large than fine, with the cathedral and the houses of the Prebendaries, take up the whole space between the west and south gates. The palace has been some time ago rebuilt, and, in October 1727, the workmen found some valuable ancient coins, and a curious piece of Roman pavement in the gardens: Also, in digging the foundation of a house in this city, in 1723, a stone was found deep in the ground, denoting, that a temple was erected there in the reign of Claudius Cæsar, dedicated to Neptune and Minerva. This stone was presented to the Duke of Richmond, who placed it in a temple, on a mount at Goodwood, between two statues of those deities. The streets in general are pretty broad, the houses uniform and tolerably well built. The citizens suffered so much by being so far from the haven, that, in the reign of James I, they dug a canal to remedy it. The farmers in and about Chichester, Emsworth, &c. who used to send their wheat by land-carriage to Farnham, which is 40 miles at least, have, within these few years, erected granaries near the creek, where the vessels come up: And

here they buy and lay up all the corn this part of the country can spare; and, having good mills in the neighbourhood, they grind the corn, and send it in meal to London by sea. Here is some foreign trade, and a Collector, with other Officers of the customs, at Dell key, a small harbour about 4 miles from the sea, where vessels come in and go out at high water, not only with wheat, but timber and coals for London and ports on the coast. This city, as well as Southampton, gives title of Earl to the Duke of Cleveland and Southampton; and has two charity schools, one for 42 boys, the other for 20 girls; who are taught and cloathed. There are several houses of the Nobility near this city, which have a delightful prospect of the sea and the neighbouring country.

2. Horsham is a town about three miles out of the main road to Arundel, in the rape of Bramber, and has its name from Horfa, brother to Hengist the Saxon. It was anciently a Lordship of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, till forfeited to the Crown, by the attainder of John Duke of Norfolk, in the reign of King Henry VII, and given to Thomas West Lord Delawar. It is one of the largest towns in the county, has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 30th of King Edward I, and is the place where the county gaol is held and often the assizes; yet Mr. Camden says not a word of it. It is a borough by prescription, with the title of two Bailiffs and Burgageholders, within and without the borough, who elect the Members of Parliament returned by the Bailiffs, the latter chosen yearly, by a Jury, at the Court-leet of the Lord of the manor, who return four persons to the Steward, and he nominates two out of the four for the year ensuing. It has a very fine parish-church, and a free-school well endowed. Great store of poultry is brought to its weekly market, (granted by King John) which are bought up for London. The town has also a patent for a monthly market; and here is a quarry of very good stone, either for tiling or flooring.

3. Midhurst, i. e. Middlewood, (the *Midæ* of the Romans) is in the rape of Chichester, belonged anciently to the Bohuns, (of the same stock as the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford) with the title of Baron, and has sent Members to Parliament ever since the fourth of King Edward II. It is a pretty large town, pleasantly situated on a hill, surrounded with others, having the river Arun at the bottom, and is a borough by prescription, governed by a Bailiff, chosen annually, by a Jury, at the Court-leet of

the Lord of the manor, Lord Viscount Montague. At Tratton, near this place, was born that excellent poet Thomas Otway.

4. Lewes gives name to its rape, and is one of the largest and most populous towns in the county. It is so ancient, that we read that the Saxon King Athelstan appointed two mint-houses here; and that, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, it had 127 Burgeffes. The town and lordship were given, by the Conqueror, to William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who built a castle here, and converted the church of St. Pancras into a priory; but, after the dissolution of monasteries, it fell into the possession of the Earls of Dorset. This town is famous in history for the bloody battle between King Henry III. and the Barons, in 1264, when the latter entered and plundered it. It is a pleasant town, situated in the midst of an open champaign country, on the edge of the most delightful South Downs. It has six parishes, which have each their church; and consists chiefly of the seats of the Pelhams, the Gages, the Shelleys, and other Gentlemen of good families and fortunes, whose gardens join to one another, though they lie, for the most part, up and down a hill. Near it is its old demolished castle, and there are some remains of its ancient wall. It has sent Burgeffes to Parliament ever since the 26th of King Edward I. The streets are handsome; and it has two fair suburbs, the one called Southover, which is the largest; and the other, to the east side of the river, called Cliff, because it lies under a chalky hill. It carries on a good trade; and a little river runs through the middle of the town, to which it brings goods, in boats and barges, from a port eight miles off. On this river are several iron-works, wherein they make cannon for merchant-ships, and other useful works of that kind. A charity-school was opened here, in 1711, for 20 boys, who are all taught, cloathed, and maintained at the expence of a private Gentleman, by whom they were also furnished with books. The public horse-races are run here almost every summer; but the road from thence to Tunbridge is so deep and dirty, that the Ladies are sometimes drawn to church, in their coach, by six oxen. It is an ancient borough by prescription, by the stile of Constables and Inhabitants. The Constables are chosen yearly at a Court-leet, held alternately by three Lords, viz. the Dukes of Norfolk and Dorset, and Lord Abergavenny.

From a windmill near this town is a prospect, which, for its extent, is hardly to be equalled in Europe; for it takes in the sea for 30 miles west, and an uninterrupted view of Bansted downs, which is full 40 miles.

Between this town and the sea is the best winter-game that can be for a gun; and several Gentlemen here keep packs of dogs; but the hills are so many and steep, that it is extremely dangerous to follow them, though their horses naturally run down a precipice without harm, if not checked by a fearful or unskilful rider.

5. Shoreham, Old and New, are both in the rape of Bramber, upon the river Adur, at whose mouth was the ancient Portus Adurni, from whence ships under sail used to go as high as Bramber, two or three miles from the sea, till it was ruined, for the most part, by sand-banks, cast up at the mouth of the river. It was the place where Ella the Saxon landed with supplies from Germany, drove the Britons into the great wood, now called the Weald, and, possessing himself of their country, established the kingdom of the South Saxons. After the conquest this lordship was in possession of William de Braese, till it came to the Crown, and then it was given to King John's son, Richard Earl of Cornwall; but, in the time of King Richard III, it was the estate of John Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at the battle of Bosworth field; after which his estate was confiscated, and this, with other manors, was given to Thomas Lord Delawar.

The old town is diminished into a poor village, by the rise of that called New Shoreham, which is a borough by prescription, by the name of Constables and Inhabitants, that has sent Burgeffes to Parliament ever since the 26th of Edward I. Its market is inconsiderable, and most of the town has been washed away by the sea; yet it is still a populous place, and has a Collector and other Officers to take care of the customs, here being now a very good harbour for vessels of considerable burden; and many ships are built here, for the service both of the navy and merchants. The parish-church, which was formerly collegiate, has lately been repaired, and greatly beautified, at the expence of the inhabitants; to whose credit, it is also observed, there is not one who receives alms. The ship-carpenters and ship-chandlers, who are pretty numerous here, with all the tradesmen depending on that business, seem to have settled here chiefly because of the great quantity and cheapness of timber in the country behind them; and the river, though not navigable for large vessels, serves to bring down the floats of it from Bramber, Steyning, and the adjacent country, which is in a manner covered with timber.

6. Bramber, or Bramborough cum Botoolph, which gives name to its rape, was,
for

for divers successions from the conquest, the estate and barony of the family of the Braefes, who built a castle here, in which they resided, till one of them, for having offended King John, had his estate seized, and given, with the whole rape, to his son, Richard Earl of Cornwall; but a part of the estate was restored to the Braefes by King John, and the whole by King Henry III. It afterwards came into the possession of the Mowbrays, of whom John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, being killed in battle, as abovementioned, and his estate seized upon his attainder in Parliament, this castle and manor were given to Thomas Lord Delawar and his heirs. It is an ancient borough by prescription, with the stile of Constables and Inhabitants, and is watered by a small river, which was formerly navigable by ships of burden. One half of the town, which is a very poor one, joins to Steyning; the other, which stands about half a mile from it, is called Bramber-street. This town was also joined with Steyning in the same writ for electing Burgeses to Parliament, from the 26th of Edward I. to the 12th of Edward IV. but they have ever since elected as two different boroughs: However, the customs of the borough are the same with those of Steyning. Most of the houses in the borough lately belonged to the Lord Windsor; but they are very sorry structures. On the north-west of Bramber-street are the remains to the old castle, and there are some walls standing about it of a vast thickness. Here are also the ruins of a bridge and other public buildings. The Constables are chosen yearly by a Jury, at the Lord of the manor's Court-leet. Here is one church, but no fair or market.

7. Steyning, or Stening, was, in King Alfred's will, called Steyningham. It is another poor small town in Bramber rape, but an ancient borough by prescription, with the stile of Constable and Burgeses. Its two first fairs in the year are pretty large, for all sorts of cattle, seed, wheat, and other goods; but its Michaelmas fair is much the greatest, there having been 2 or 3000 Welch cattle sold at it on a day, besides abundance of other cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, seed, wheat, &c. so that it is counted one of the greatest fairs in Suffex. This was also a manor of John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, and, after his attainder, given to Lord Delawar, by Henry VII. It has not near 200 families, though it was once a very large town and county of itself, and had a priory of Black Canons, annexed by William the Conqueror to the abbey of Feschamp, in Normandy, which was afterwards turned into a college for a Dean and secular Canons.

It gives name to its hundred, which, being mixed in the town with the borough in such a manner, that some houses stand partly in the borough and partly in the hundred, occasions frequent disputes about the right of voting for the Members of Parliament. Its chief Magistrate, the Constable, who is chosen yearly, at a Court-leet of the Lord of the manor, presides over and determines the elections. Here is a grammar free-school, founded by one Mr. Holland, a tradesman of this town, who died upwards of 100 years ago, and is buried in the church-yard. There is also a very particular sort of charity, given by Sir Barrick Hiltman, Bart. viz. 24 l. a year to this and 23 other parishes for 99 years; which is now quite expired. There is a tract of some hundreds of acres of land about this town, worth above 20 s. an acre per annum, which often produce 30 or 40 bushels of wheat, and 50 bushels of barley, per acre. The downs are also very good feed for sheep; so that they have as sweet and as sound beef and mutton in those parts as any where in England. Upon the hills, within a mile of the town, is a good four-mile course, where plates were often run for. The air of this town and country is very wholesome, and the people generally long-lived. The town seldom wants water, being supplied with it by a famous spring, which comes out of a great hill not half a mile out of the town, and drives two mills; and the road passing through here from Lewes, Brighthelmstone, and Shoreham, to Petworth, Midhurst, &c. is a great advantage to it.

8. East-Grinstead, in the rape of Pevensey, is so called to distinguish it from West-Grinstead, a manor in that of Bramber, which was anciently the Duke of Norfolk's, but forfeited, together with those he had in the neighbouring boroughs, as already mentioned, and given, by King Henry VII, to Lord Delawar. The lordship of East-Grinstead belonged, in the reign of Edward III, to Reginald Cobham, Lord Stereborough; after which it came to the noble Sackville family, who had great possessions in Suffex; for Robert Sackville, Earl of Dorset, in the reign of King James I, built an hospital for 31 poor people of this town, and endowed it with 330 l. per annum. It is a borough by prescription, governed by a Bailiff and his brethren; has sent Burgeses to Parliament from 1 Edward II; had a charter for a monthly market from Henry VII; and is generally the place for the county assizes. The returning Officer here is the Bailiff, who is chosen by a Jury of Burgage-holders, at the Duke of Dorset's Court-leet, and returned by the Steward. Its fairs are well frequented;

frequented ; and that in November is a great one for Welch runts, which are bought up here by the Kentish and Suffex farmers.

Fat hogs, and other cattle, are also sold here to advantage.

[To be finished in our next.]

To the PROPRIETORS of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

By giving a Place, in your curious Collection, to the following useful Observations on the Kinds of Plants proper for the different Kinds of Cattle, you will much oblige

Your constant Reader, and humble Servant,

W. Y.

IT is manifest that the vegetable world was intended for the support of the animal world, inasmuch that, although not a few animals are carnivorous, yet these animals which they devour cannot subsist without vegetables. In this speculation we behold with admiration the wisdom of the Creator, which has made some vegetables absolutely insipid to some animals that live upon plants, when these plants are agreeable to others ; and there are plants, which are poisonous to some animals, which are very wholesome to others, and on the contrary. This did not happen by chance, but was contrived for wise purposes ; for, if the Author of nature had made all plants equally grateful to all kinds of quadrupeds, it must necessarily have happened, that, one species of them being remarkably increased, another species must have perished with hunger, before it could have got into better pasture, the vegetables being consumed over a large tract of ground : But, as it is ordained, every species must by force leave certain plants to certain animals, so that they always find something to live upon, till they meet with better pasture. In the like manner we find it contrived in relation to the plants themselves, which do not all grow in the same country and climate ; but every plant has its place appointed by the Creator, in which it grows more abundantly than any where else. From hence we may observe, that those animals, which chiefly live upon particular plants, chiefly abound in certain places. Thus the lichen, or liverwort, is found in greatest plenty on the cold Alps ; and therefore the rein-deer, which all winter live mostly upon this plant, are obliged to live there. The festuca, which flourishes and spreads most on dry pastures, draws the sheep thither, which, above all things, delight in that kind of grass. The seeds of the dwarf birch, which afford the best sort of food to the rough-legged partridge and the Norway rat, tempt them to dwell in these northern parts of the world. Camels hay, which, above all plants, grows on loose sand, draws the camel to chuse those barren places, as they there find food most agreeable to them ; not to mention many other similar

instances. Trees, whose heads shoot up so high that quadrupeds cannot easily reach them, afford nourishment, for that reason, to more numerous tribes of insects, as the fallow, the oak, the pear, &c. The Creator, who most wisely established this law, has, as it were, imprinted it on the organs of animals, that they might not offend against it through ignorance ; and, as every transgression has its punishment allotted, so also no offence against the law of nature can escape. Animals which violate this law are punished by diseases or death ; and hence we behold, with admiration, that brutes, which were designed to be guided by instinct, can by no means whatever be prevailed upon to act against it. If by chance it happens that any animal offends this way, and suffers for it, we vulgarly say it has taken poison ; so that ignorant people wonder, not to say murmur, at the wise disposition of the Creator, who has produced so many noxious plants ; but without sufficient reason ; for no one plant in the world is universally poisonous, but all things are good, as they came from the hands of the Creator. Physicians often mention that this or that plant is deadly, because its particles are of a nature apt to wound the fibres of the body, or corrupt the juices ; but this is only respectively to the species of animals ; as, for example, the sun-spurge has a milky juice, which causes blotches in our skin, and hurts our fibres, and therefore it is said to be poisonous ; yet the moth almost intirely lives upon this plant, and prefers it both for taste and nourishment to all others, as it thrives best upon it. Thus one animal leaves that, which is poisonous to itself, to another animal, which feeds upon it deliciously. Long-leaved water hemlock will kill a cow, whereas the goat browses upon it greedily : Monks-hood kills a goat, but will not hurt a horse ; and the bitter almond kills a dog, but is wholesome food for man : Parsley is deadly to small-birds, while swine eat it safely : And pepper is mortal to swine, and wholesome to poultry. Thus every creature has its allotted portion. Animals distinguish the noxious from the salutary by smell and taste. Younger animals have these senses more acute,

acute, and therefore are more nice in distinguishing plants. An empty stomach will often drive animals to feed upon plants, that were not intended for them by nature; but, whenever this has happened, they become more cautious for the future, and acquire a certain kind of experience.

In the spring, when the water-hemlock is under water, so that the cows cannot smell it, they die in heaps; but when the summer comes on, and has dried the ground, they are very careful not to touch it. It is also true, that all vegetables, prohibited by nature to particular animals, are not equally pernicious; and therefore, though through necessity and hunger they eat them, yet they do not immediately die; but it is certain that they cannot have from thence good and proper nourishment.

The end of this kind of knowledge is not bare curiosity, although, were this the case, every part of knowledge, which sets forth the stupendous works of the Creator, is never to be looked upon as of no consequence. On the other hand, we do not pretend to gain any medicinal advantages from these speculations, namely, to be able from hence to conclude, that this or that plant is noxious to man, because it is so to this or that brute animal. The end we aim at is merely œconomical.

From these experiments we may know whether certain pastures afford good nourishment for this or that species of animals. We see, for example, heifers waste away in inclosures, where the meadow-sweet grows in abundance, and covers the ground so that they can scarce make their way through it; the country people are amazed, and imagine that the pasture is too rich for them, not dreaming that the meadow-sweet affords them no nourishment; whereas the goat, which is bleating on the other side of the hedge, is not suffered to go in, though he longs to be browsing upon this plant, which to him is most delicate and nourishing food.

From these experiments we may almost be sure, by affinity and analogy, whether meadows or pastures are salutary or noxious to particular animals; for example, long experience has taught us, that our sheep take up poison in marshy grounds, though no one, till lately, knew what was the particular poison; yet the spiderwort, the mouse-ear scorpion-grass, the mercury, the sundew, the hairy wood-grass, the lesser spearwort, the butterwort, have evidently suspicious marks: So that there is great reason to think, that what makes low grounds so noxious to sheep is not the moisture, but the plants that grow there; for it is observed by

shepherds, that the great danger to sheep is immediately after a fresh spring of grass, which, I imagine, is owing to their licking up the young and tender shoots of poisonous plants along with their proper food, not being able to distinguish them.

I will therefore propose a new experiment: The andromeda is known to be a most rank poison to sheep in Virginia. The andromeda, called by the people of New York dwarf laurel, is very fatal to the sheep in New York. These two plants are of a different species, but of the same natural genus, and therefore have the same virtues. Amongst us, especially in the northern parts, the wild rosemary grows every-where, in marshy grounds; which being of the same natural genus with the foregoing, we may reasonably conclude that it destroys our sheep. It is particularly to be noted, upon this occasion, that the botany of America, a country so far disjoined from us, gives a hint for considering things of the greatest use, of which the ancients did not so much as dream.

From hence the œconomist may truly judge of his meadows, and know that some are vastly preferable to others for certain animals; for, although cattle, pressed by necessity and hunger, will feed upon vegetables less grateful to them, yet it is not to be doubted but that they are not equally well nourished by these as by others. We see that horses, in time of war, when pressed by extreme hunger, will eat dead hedges; but we cannot hence conclude, that wood is good food for them.

The industrious farmer may judge from hence, when he sows his meadows with hay seeds for pasture, that it is not indifferent what kind of seeds he chuses, as the vulgar think. For some are fit for horses, others for cows, &c. Horses are nicer in chusing than any of our cattle; filiquose plants, particularly, are not relished by them. Goats feed upon a greater variety of plants than any other cattle, but then they chiefly hunt after the extremities and flowers. Sheep, on the contrary, pass by the flowers and eat the leaves. Not to mention the different disposition in different animals as to grazing near the ground or not. The countryman who understands these things, and knows how in consequence to dispose of his grounds, and assign each kind of cattle to its properest food, must necessarily have them more healthy and fat, than he who is destitute of these principles. The good œconomist will observe the same of his hay; for although many herbs, when dry, are eat, which when green would be refused, it does not follow from hence that they yield good nourishment.

ment. Much might be added concerning the propension of cattle to this or that plant, which the compass of this small tract will not admit of; as, for example, that sheep above all things delight in the festuca, and grow fatter upon it than any other kind of grass; that goats prefer certain plants, but, being led by an instinct peculiar to themselves, they search more after variety, and do not long willingly stick to any one kind of food whatever; that geese are particularly fond of the seeds of the festuca; that swine are excessively greedy after the roots of the bull-rush while they are fresh, but will not touch them when dry; hence it appears, that it is in vain to contrive engines to extract the roots of the bull-rush out of the water, and dry them for the use of these animals in winter. That these animals spoil the meadows, where the scorzonera grows, in order to come at its root, which they delight in, and also the fields, to get at the roots of clowns-all-heal. The husbandman imagines they do good to his fields by ploughing the ground and eating the roots of couch-grass, whereas they never touch them, but when pressed by the utmost necessity.

It is also a notion that prevails commonly that cows eat the crow-foot that abounds in many meadows, and that this occasions the butter to be yellow, from whence I suppose it is generally known by the name of the butter-flower. But this I believe is all a mistake, for I never could observe that any part of that plant was touched by cows or any other cattle. Thus Linnæus observes, *Fl. Lapp.* p. 195, that it was believed by some people that the marsh marygold made the butter yellow, but he denies that cows ever touch that plant. Yet he thinks that all kinds of pasture will not give that yellowness, and then observes, that the best and yellowest butter he knows, and which is preferred by the dealers in those parts to all other butter, was made where the cow wheat grew in greater plenty than he ever saw any where

else. This shews how very incurious the country people are in relation to things they are every day conversant with, and which it concerns them so much to know.

The difficulty, however, of examining all plants, and getting animals proper for experiments, which ought all to be repeated, may be a great impediment to a complete work on this subject. The animals proper for experiments which ought to be taken from among cows, goats, sheep, horses, and swine, are difficult to be found, for these reasons; first, because some plants are eat by them in the spring, which they will not touch all the summer, when they are apt to grow rank in taste and smell, and become stalky and hard. Thus many people eat the nettle in the spring, but who could bear it afterwards? Again, because some kinds of animals eat the flower, and will not eat the stalks; others eat the leaves, and will not eat the stalks. When they eat the leaves, we say in general they eat the plant, otherwise there would be few grasses they could be said to eat. Next, the animals ought not to be over hungry when we make our experiments, if we intend to make them properly; for they will greedily devour most kinds of plants at such a time, which they will absolutely refuse at another. Thus, when they come immediately out of the house, they are not fit to make experiments upon; for then they are ravenous after every green thing that comes in their way. The best method is to make the experiments when their bellies are almost full, for they are hardly ever so intirely. Moreover the plants ought not to be handled by sweaty hands, some animals will refuse the most pleasing and tasteful in that case: We ought to throw them on the ground, and, if we find the animal refuses to eat them, we must mix them with others that we know they like; and, if they still refuse them, we have a sure proof, especially if the same be tried with many individuals.

A DISSERTATION on the Inoculation of the Small-Pox, by M. de la Condamine.

It was read to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, the 24th of April, 1754, and is divided into three Parts. In the first, are related the principal historical Facts concerning Inoculation. In the second, the Objections against its Use are examined. In the third, Consequences are drawn from the Facts of the preceding Parts, and the Advantages of Inoculation set in a proper Light.—We shall follow this Method in our Magazine, and shall here treat of the first Part, being

The HISTORY of the Inoculation of the Small-Pox.

THE artificial communication of the small-pox, an operation more generally known at present under the name of inoculation, has been practised time immemorial, in Circassia, Georgia, and the coun-

tries bordering upon the Caspian sea. Tho' unknown in the greatest part of Europe, it was in use in the principality of Wales in England. It was formerly known, and since neglected in Greece and Turkey, and was not

not revived again at Constantinople till towards the end of the last century, when a Theſſalian woman practiſed it there with great ſucceſs; but this was only among the lower claſs of people. This cuſtom is very ancient, and generally received in the iſland of Cephalonia, ſubject to the republic of Venice; it is common in the Morea, and the iſland of Candia. If we go out of Europe, we ſhall find it at Bengal, and ſo long practiſed on the coaſt, and in the interior of Africa, at Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, that its origin is unknown, but probably introduced in the time of the Arabs. In the beginning of the laſt century, the ſmall-pox was communicated at China, without incision, but through the noſe, by reſpiring the matter of ſome dried puſtules reduced to powder. All theſe facts were buried in oblivion, till Emanuel Timone, a Greek phyſician, and member of the univerſities of Padua and Oxford, having undertaken to bring inoculation into ſome vogue, gave an ample deſcription of it in a letter to Dr. Woodward, written from Constantinople in the month of December, 1713. During the eight years he had attended the operation in that capital, there were only two fatal events, whoſe cauſes were foreign to inoculation, one of the patients having died of a dysentery the 32d day, and the other of a maraſmus, the 40th after the operation.

James Pilarini, another Greek phyſician, who had long diſapproved the new method, at laſt, fully convinced of its utility from the evidence of facts, wrote an apology for the artificial ſmall-pox, in a ſmall Latin work, printed at Venice in 1715. The Theſſalian woman aſſures us ſhe had inoculated 6000 perſons in the year 1713. Of this number were the greater part of the Engliſh, Dutch, and French merchants ſettled at Constantinople. Anthony Le Duc, another Greek, who was alſo inoculated by this woman, receiving afterwards, in 1722, the Doctör's cap, at Leyden, maintained publicly the practice of inoculation.

Madam Wortley Montague, the Engliſh Ambaſſador's Lady at the Ottoman Porte, in 1717, had her only ſon, about ſix years old, inoculated there by her ſurgeon, and afterwards her daughter, on her return to England, where the example was followed by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction. It was by the deſire of the College of Phyſicians, at London, that the experiment was made on ſix criminals; it ſaved a life they deſerved to loſe by their crimes. The late Queen of England, then Princeſs of Wales, had two of her younger daughters, the late Queen of Denmark, and the Princeſs of Heſſe-Caſſel, inoculated in 1722: This operation, con-

ducted under the direction of Dr. Sloane, contributed greatly to inſhance the reputation of this new preſervative. Whilſt the moſt famous phyſicians of Great Britain, the Doctörs Sloane, Fuller, Arbuthnot, Jurin, Mead, &c. favoured the new method, or wrote in its favour; whilſt Dr. Shadwell, &c. practiſed it on their children, Blackmore and Wagſtaffe, two phyſicians little known, and Maſſey, an apothecary, ſeemed to endeavour to get a name by proſcribing it. Whilſt the Biſhop of Salisbury and other caſuiſts ſuffered their children to be inoculated, other divines pretended, that it brought down the wrath of Heaven on the nation: To prove this, ſome were ſo abſurd as to alledge the great numbers that died of the natural ſmall-pox, and one, in particular, boldly aſſerted in his ſermon, that the devil himſelf had given Job the ſmall-pox, by this infernal method.

However, beſides the experiments of Constantinople, where, in one year, upwards of 10,000 perſons had happily paſſed through this trial, a great number were inoculated in England without any accident. Dr. Jurin, Secretary to the Royal Society, published ſeveral pieces in 1723 and 1724, whereof ſome are inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, giving an account of the ſucceſſful experiments made in Great Britain and New England, with ſeveral letters by way of ſupplement and proofs, and exact liſts of the ſick, and thoſe that died of the natural and artificial ſmall-pox; together with compariſons of their effects. It appears from his calculations, confirmed by others more recent, that at London, and even in the country, where the diſtemper is reputed leſs dangerous, there died commonly a ſeventh, ſixth, and ſometimes a fifth of thoſe, who had been taken ill of the natural ſmall-pox, whilſt ſcarce one died in ninety-one, of ſuch as received it by inſertion, though it could not be proved that this death was occaſioned thereby, and though the method was not yet brought to perfection. In theſe beginnings, ſeveral experiments were hazarded upon inſirm and ill-prepared ſubjects; and it was in ſuch circumſtances, that, at Boſton in New England, of 300 perſons, young, old, women with child, inoculated indifferently, from one year to ſeventy, with few precautions, in a time of epidemic and hot weather, five died, that is, one in ſixty; though it is doubtful whether they died of the effects of the operation; however, it is pretended that one died in forty-nine, and this miſfortune, having fallen upon ſome perſons of diſtinction, gave weight to the clamours of ſuch as ſhewed themſelves prejudiced. The Magiſtracy interpoſed, the ſpirit of party interferred, and the operation

was not permitted but under certain restrictions that resembled a prohibition. It was given out that inoculation did not preserve from the natural small-pox, and yet no example could be produced to prove it. The wiser and more moderate concluded, that it was prudent to wait till time and repeated experiments had given more insight into the matter.

The success of the new method was first known in France, by a letter M. de la Cotte, a Doctor of physic, addressed to M. Dodard, the King's first physician, and published at Paris in 1723, with the approbation of M. Burette, a Doctor of the faculty of Paris. In this letter, followed by some others of M. Sloane, M. Amyand, &c. the advantages of inoculation are properly stated, the lists and calculations of M. Jurin are cited, and some new facts are advanced, with judicious arguments, and answers to objections. Mention is also made therein of a consultation of nine of the most famous Doctors of Sorbonne, whom the author had the satisfaction to see conclude at last, 'that it was licit, in the view of being serviceable to the public, to make experiments of that practice.' The same letter supposes, that M. Dodard, and several other famous physicians, as the late M. Chirac, M. Helvetius, &c. approved the new method. In the same work is quoted a letter of M. Astruc, wherein he expresses himself, 'that he did not judge that the operation could be attended with any danger, and that he was glad it was intended to be practised at Paris.'

The false reports that were industriously spread of the ill success of inoculation, at Boston, during the summer of 1723; the number carried off by the epidemy that same year at London, and falsely attributed to the operation; some misfortunes caused by the imprudence of young persons newly inoculated, who committed excesses; had diminished the public confidence. These reports reached Paris when the physicians had resolved upon making their experiments. After the success of those in England, and particularly on the Royal family, it was high time for making essays in France, at least in the hospitals. They were favoured by the Duke of Orleans, Regent of France; but his eyes were scarce closed, when a thesis was maintained in the schools of medicine, which, founding the alarm against the inoculators, treated their operation as criminal, those that practised as impostors and executioners, and the patients as dupes.

Repeated blows being immediately after given to the new method, it soon fell into a sort of oblivion till the year 1738. In that interval few were inoculated, even in Eng-

land, and since that time the history of that this practice became almost unknown in France.

Whilst it seemed to lose ground in Europe, it made new conquests in Asia. The epidemy of 1723, the plague of Europe and America, made perhaps the tour of the world. The Tartars, among whom the small-pox is not common, were infected, and the greater part of grown-up persons died of it. Father Dentrecolles, a Jesuit Missionary, in his very curious letter of the 11th of May, 1726, at Pekin, relates that, in 1724, the Emperor of China sent physicians from his palace into Tartary, to sow there the artificial small-pox; this is the name the Chinese give their method of infection, of which we shall speak in its place. Undoubtedly the success of the Chinese physicians was fortunate, having brought back with them a great number of horses, skins, and furs, which are the riches and money of the Tartars.

In other parts, the practice of inoculation, after the European manner, was perfected in silence during the time of its disgrace: Its progress was less divulged, but its salutary effects were not therefore less conspicuous, both in the ancient and new world. Much about the year 1728, a Carmelite Missionary, in the neighbourhood of the Portuguese colony of Grand Para, in South America, seeing all the Indians of his mission dying one after another of an epidemical small-pox, and that not one infected person recovered, he saved all those that remained, by hazarding on them the method of inoculation, of which he had but a very superficial knowledge, from an European gazette. His example was followed not less successfully by one of his brethren, a Missionary on the banks of Rio Negro, and by some Portuguese of Para. In a new epidemy that laid waste that province in 1750, the same preservative produced the same effect. A terrible epidemy ravaged Carolina in 1738; all those who were taken ill could not resist the violence of the distemper: Then it was that they called to mind how efficacious the remedy was, which they had neglected since the year 1724; they had again recourse to inoculation, which succeeded better than ever, because, in the hot sultry months of June, July, and August, a season very contrary to inflammatory diseases, and in a country where the method had not succeeded so well as in Europe, of a thousand persons inoculated, but eight died, which is only one to 125. It is very probable that in the experiments made in America, on a multitude of negro-slaves, less precautions were used in preparing the subjects, than in the operations made in Europe on free-men, whose

whose lives were more precious: Besides, the generality of the negroes are originally infected with a venereal virus, which they bring from their country, and therefore the choice of fit subjects for inoculation is thereby rendered more difficult.

The new success of this practice in Carolina, in 1738, was not equal to that of the same year in England, when it began again to take place. Of near 2000 inoculated within twelve years at Winchester, and the neighbouring parts of Hampshire and Sussex, none died, according to the account of Dr. Langrish, but two women with child, who were dissuaded by their physicians to expose themselves to inoculation.

The year 1746 was, at London, the epocha of the foundation of a house of charity, as well for inoculating the poor, and diminishing by this means the devastation, made by the small-pox, of mankind, as for succouring those who might be taken ill of it in the natural way. It was in the church of this hospital, and in the same pulpit where, 30 years before, inoculation had been treated as the work of devils, that Dr. Maddox, Bishop of Worcester, preached that famous sermon, several times reprinted, whereby he excites the charity of his fellow-citizens in favour of this practice, of which he demonstrates the advantages: The annexed notes to this sermon, and the work published by M. Kirkpatrick, inform us, that of 309 persons, the greater part adults, inoculated in the new hospital, and of 1500 inoculated by three different practitioners, that is, of 1809, but six died, which does not make one in 300; that M. Winchester, Surgeon to the Foundling hospital, lost but one child in 186; and that, of 370 other experiments made elsewhere, one only had proved unfortunate. M. Frevin assures us, that, of upwards of 300 inoculations at Rye, but one was unsuccessful. It is true, that at Salisbury four died out of 422, and three at Blandford out of 309.

In the month of November, 1747, M. Ranby, first Surgeon to his Britannic Majesty, had inoculated 827, and his experiments, all fortunate, amounted, at the end of 1752, to upwards of 1000. The difference of success may be partly attributed to the greater or less degree of malignity in the epidemic, partly to the greater or less share of precaution in preparing and tending the sick, and, lastly, to the different degrees of experience and abilities in the inoculators, but especially to the maxim of not hazarding inoculation on persons of a bad constitution, unwholesome, or suspected of other disorders. The Greek woman at Constantinople was exceeding scrupulous in all these

points, and it was to her exact observance of them, that she attributed the constancy of her success.

In resuming the foregoing facts, and several others of which I omit the detail, I find, that, in the whole, out of 316 inoculated, but one died.

In 1748, one Dr. Tronchin, a native of Geneva, and Inspector of the College of Physicians of Amsterdam, having been on the point of losing one of his sons by the natural small-pox, resolved to inoculate his eldest: This was the first inoculation in Holland. It was followed by nine others, which M. Tronchin took upon him the direction of. Two years after, he recommended this practice at Geneva, which being accordingly adopted, M. Calendrini, a famous Mathematician, and one of the chief Magistrates of the republic, set the example on his son; no fatal event has since occasioned there any regret. The same year, inoculation was introduced in Italy, by Dr. Peverini, then physician of Citerna, in the Ecclesiastical State, with very happy and singular circumstances. He was imitated by several of his confraternity, and upwards of 400 persons, of all ages, were successfully inoculated in those parts.

In 1753, inoculation began again at Amsterdam with the epidemy, and the most illustrious families at the Hague were the first to follow the example of M. Tronchin. The suffrage of M. Swenke, Professor of Anatomy, and a physician of great reputation in his profession, and the continuity of success, brought the method into request in several towns of Holland. Switzerland, as well as England, is indebted for it to the example of a tender mother, a lady of Lauzane, who, seeing that her son did not catch the small-pox from his two sisters, gave it to him by the way of insertion.

Such have been for upwards of 30 years the vicissitudes of fortune in the famous method of inoculation. The emetic and bark did not meet with less contradictions, till their virtues were generally known. But, before we proceed, it will not be amiss to give a distinct idea of inoculation, as being an essential part of its history, and of the different manner of practising it, by those who know it but imperfectly.

The artificial small-pox is probably more ancient at China than elsewhere. Father Dentrecolles observes, in his letter above-mentioned, that if this custom was introduced from Circassia, or the adjacent parts, into China, it would, in all probability, have first extended into the western provinces, and the nearest to the Caspian sea; whereas it is in the other extremity of that empire, towards

the East, and in the province of Kiangnan, on the sea of Japan, that the method of Tchong-teou, that is, of sowing the small-pox, is more anciently known. The Chinese thrust into the nose of children a tent of cotton impregnated with the matter of the dried pustules of the small-pox reduced into powder. This trial was made in England, in 1721, on a young woman under sentence of death: She was more sick than any inoculated in the usual way, and the Chinese practice, of which father Dentrecolles relates three different receipts, was judged dangerous.

Both in Greece and Turkey, the liquid matter, still hot, drawn, some moments before, from pustules of a natural and favourable small-pox, was introduced in seven or eight punctures made in different parts of the body, with several superstitious precautions, accompanied with offerings of wax candles, by the means of which Timone suspected that the Greek inoculatrix procured the good-will of the Grecian priests, who supplied her with a prodigious multitude of subjects for inoculation.

The same Timone describes the different operations of two Grecian old women: The one of Philippopolis, somewhat more simple in her process; the other of Thessalonica, who joined quackery to superstition, but who, more skilful than any of her sisterhood, had remarked, as the Chinese, that it was indifferent to use for inoculation matter taken from a natural or artificial small-pox. La Motraye relates the manner of his seeing the operation conducted in Circassia, by an old woman, much after the way at Constantinople. She only made punctures on different parts of the body with three pins tied together; the patient was brought, as is still practised in Barbary, to one sick of the natural small-pox. This custom is dangerous, the inoculated party being thereby exposed to receive the distemper by contagion, before the insertion produces its effect; but this conformity of practice between the Circassians and the people of Barbary might be an inducement to presume, that, among the great number of Circassian slaves, who compose the militia of Cairo, by the name of Mamelus, some of them had brought the custom from their country into Egypt, from whence it might have been propagated at Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and in the interior of Africa.

In the principality of Wales, less formality was used. School-boys gave one another the small-pox by pricking themselves with a needle, or by only rubbing the arm or the hand till the blood appeared, with

pustules of the small-pox that began to dry; he that was to get it, gave two or three pence to him from whom he borrowed the matter, and this custom had no other name among the Welch, than of buying the small-pox. Long experience has given in England the preference to the following method, which has been long practised by M. Ranby, and since attended at Geneva with the greatest success, both on children and adults to the age of thirty.

After preparing the subject during some days, by a regimen and proper remedies, such as a moderate diet, one or two gentle purges, a bleeding, if the case requires it, and sometimes bathing; an incision, not exceeding an inch in length, and so as scarce to cut through the skin, is made in the external and middle part of both arms, beneath the tendon of the muscle deltoïdes, that the liberty of motion might not be under any restraint; in the incision is inserted a thread of the same length, impregnated with the matter of a ripe pustule, and without redness at its base, of a pock, either natural or artificial, taken from a wholesome child. This matter has been found to preserve its virtue for several months together, and from Autumn to Spring: The Chinese have made the same observation. This apparel, after forty hours, is taken off, and the wounds are dressed once a day. However, this long delay may, in a great measure, be deemed an excess of precaution; five or six hours were thought sufficient by the Greek inoculators, who, after pricking in four or five places, were only careful to mix well the blood and variolous matter with their needle, and to cover the punctures with a walnut-shell.

Though the first days after the operation the patient is in a condition of going out, yet he is made to keep his chamber and to continue the regimen. He is put to bed the 6th or 7th day, when the fever begins, which is seldom accompanied by bad symptoms, as they usually cease by the eruption on the 7th or 8th day: Then the inflammation of the wounds diminishes; they yield more matter, and the greater part of the venom flows out by that way. The 10th day after the eruption they begin to fill, the 15th to be cicatrised, and the 20th they usually close of themselves; if they are perceived still to flow, they should not be closed too hastily. One incision has been found sufficient; and, if two are made, it is not only to be more certain that the insertion has taken well, but also to facilitate, by a double canal, the issue of the variolous matter, and in order thereby to render that which forms the pustules less abundant, less acrimonious, less corrosive, and

and the nature of the small-pox more benign. Theory agrees wonderfully in this point with experience.

Sometimes all, or almost all, the venom flows out through the two incisions, and the patient has but one or two pustules, sometimes even not one; he is not therefore less secure from contracting the small-pox, when inoculated anew. The more the matter comes out abundantly from the wounds of the arms, the more the number of pustules are few and distinct; whereas each parcel of the matter of the internal heat forms a particular pustule in the natural small-pox, which often makes it confluent, and therefore much more dangerous. Among the inoculations at Geneva, that kind was scarce observed; and not one retained the least mark. This was also observed, not only in England, but in Greece and Circassia, whereof the inhabitants adopted the custom with the view only of preserving the beauty of their daughters.

What occasions the greatest danger in the natural small-pox, is the secondary fever that happens when the suppuration begins; but, in the artificial small-pox, that fever is very rare, especially in children, who scarce sicken. Among 20 persons inoculated at Geneva, by M. Guyot, one only, a woman, and the mother of several children, had that second fever.

This method of inoculating by incision, adopted now upwards of 30 years, by all the English surgeons, and commonly practised at Geneva, was brought from Constantinople to England, by M. Maitland, surgeon to Lady Wortley Montague. Mait-

land received it from Timone, who had substituted it to the punctures of the Greek inoculators. In the first essays made in Italy, the lancet was sometimes used, and sometimes only the prick of a pin, in imitation of the simplicity of the Greek operation, especially in country places, where mothers, unknown to their husbands, inoculated their children, while they were asleep, and always with success. M. Tronchin was the first, for aught I know, that used vesicatories, as less painful and less terrible to children. He applied them to the legs preferably to the arms, with the view of procuring, for the bed-ridden patient, a greater liberty in his motions; but, as the essence of inoculation consists intirely in the mixture of the variolous matter with the blood of the person inoculated, it little signifies, provided the mixture operates, whether the wound from whence the blood is drawn, be made on one or several parts of the body; with a lancet as in England; with two or three needles as in Greece and Circassia; with one only as in Italy; by passing under the skin a thread imbued with matter, as in Barbary; by rubbing the hand till the blood appears, as in the principality of Wales; or, lastly, in breaking the texture of the epidermis with a vesicatory, according to the practice of M. Tronchin. All these routes conduct to the same end, and each may chuse that which seems most agreeable to him.

This exposition of facts might be sufficient to make all objections against inoculation vanish. We shall notwithstanding, for the greater satisfaction of our readers, examine every particular in this respect, in our next.

The LIFE of Mrs. ANNE OLDFIELD, a celebrated Actress: Extracted from the Bibliotheca Biographica, a Synopsis of universal Biography, ancient and modern. Just published, in 3 Vols. in Octavo, Price 18s.

MRS. Anne Oldfield, a memorable actress, was born in 1683. Her father rode in the guards, and had a commission under King James; but left his family in a condition that made it necessary for Miss Oldfield to be put to a sempstress, in King-street, Westminster. Her mother and she lived for some time with a relation who kept the Mitre tavern in St. James's Market. The talent, in which she so eminently shone, displayed itself very early in life; though it was owing to an odd circumstance that it was first properly discovered. Mr. Farquhar was accidentally at the tavern abovenamed, when he was struck with the voice of a person reading a comedy, in the room behind the bar, with so just a vivacity and humour, as gave him, at the same time, infinite surprise and satisfaction: He soon

acquainted Sir John Vanbrugh, who was a friend to the family, and had a share in the theatre, with the jewel thus fortunately found; but it was some time before she could be prevailed upon to appear on the stage, though she afterwards was apt to confess, that she only wanted a few decent intreaties. Sir John Vanbrugh, thoroughly satisfied with so promising a genius, recommended her to Mr. Rich, then patentee of the King's theatre, who engaged Miss Oldfield at the low salary of sixteen shillings a week. This was in the year 1699; and here she remained for a twelve-month, considered almost as a mute, and disregarded, till Sir John Vanbrugh gave her the part of Alinda, in the Pilgrim of Beaumont and Fletcher. This gentle character happily became that want of confidence which is inseparable.

separable from young beginners, who, without it, seldom arise to excellence : Indeed, so extraordinary a diffidence did she set out with, as to keep her despondingly down to a formal, flat manner of speaking : Nor did she get forward till the year 1703 ; when, in the character of Leonora, in *Sir Courtly Nice*, Miss Oldfield surprised the audience into the opinion of her having all the innate requisites of a good actress. Upon this unexpected sally of her powers, the Careless Husband, which had been thrown aside by the author, in despair of having justice done to the character of Lady Betty Modish, was now finished, and was brought upon the stage in the following season of 1704. The uncommon reception, this comedy met with, was owing, in a great measure, not only to the excellence of Mrs. Oldfield's action, but even to her personal manner of conversing. Many sentiments in this character may be said to be originally her own. Had her birth placed her in a higher rank, she had certainly appeared in reality what, in this play, she only excellently acted. All that nature had given her of the actress seemed now to have risen to its full perfection ; but the variety of her power could be known only by variety of character, which, as far as they fell to her, she equally excelled in. The last new character, in which she shone, was that of Lady Townly, and was a proof that she was still able to do more, if more could have been done for her. The Managers, sensible of their obligations to her, upon this occasion, made her a compliment of fifty guineas more than her agreement. In her full round of glory in comedy, she was rather inclined to slight tragedy, and would often say, ' I hate to have a page dragging my tail about.' When *Mithridates* was revived, it was with difficulty she was prevailed on to take her part ; but she performed it to the utmost length of perfection, and was afterwards much better reconciled to tragedy. In *Calista* she was inimitable ; in *Cleopatra*, majesty itself : So finished a figure, perhaps, never adorned the English stage. A less degree of praise must fall to her moral character. Soon after her first appearance on the stage, she contracted an intimacy with Mr. Maynwaring, which continued for nine or ten years, till the time of his death in 1712. After this Gentleman's death, she engaged the regard of Brigadier-general Charles Churchill. It has been said of her, that, even in her amours, she seemed to lose that glare which appears round the persons of the falling fair ; and that it was never known, that she troubled the repose of any Lady's lawful claim. In honour of her generosity

of mind, we mention in this place Mr. Savage, son of the Earl of Rivers, who, when persecuted by an unnatural mother, and reduced to great indigence, received from her a bounty of 50 l. a year, so long as she lived. She was once proposed to be one of the Managers of the theatre ; but her sex was thought to be an objection to that measure ; and, when she was requested to name her own terms, and to continue in her former station, she asked no more than two hundred a year and a benefit. Her salary, however, was soon raised to three hundred guineas, without her ever after desiring to have it increased. To the last scene she acted in, she continued to be the delight of her spectators ; and may be said, in conjunction with Mr. Wilks, by their so frequently playing against each other in our best comedies, to have been the support of that humour and vivacity which is so peculiar to the English stage. The last character she appeared in was *Lady Brute*, April 18, 1730. She had been long in a declining state of health, though the natural cheerfulness of her temper kept it out of sight, and she continued acting with universal applause ; but, in the midst of loud claps, the tears have often trickled down her cheeks. In the last two months of her illness, when no longer able to assist, she declined receiving her salary, though by agreement she was intitled to it. She died, Oct. 23, 1730, leaving generous legacies to her relations and friends, and very handsome fortunes to Mr. Maynwaring and Mr. Churchill, her two natural sons ; the latter of whom afterwards married Lady Anna Maria Walpole, natural daughter to the late Sir Robert Walpole, Earl of Orford. Her corpse lay in state at the Jerusalem chamber, and was, with great funeral pomp, interred in Westminster-abbey ; adorned, at her own request, with a head-dress of Brussels lace ; a holland shift, with tucker and double ruffles of the same lace ; and a pair of new kid gloves. To this latter Mr. Pope alludes, in the following lines :

Odious ! in woollen ! 'twould a faint provoke

(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke) ;

No, let a charming chintz, and Brussels lace,

Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face :

One would not, sure, be frightful, when one's dead—

And—Betty—give this cheek a little red.

Her pall was supported by Lord De la War, 'ord Harney, the Right Hon. George Bub

Bub Doddington, Charles Hedges, Esq; and the funeral service performed by the William Carey, Esq; and Capt. Elliot: Her son, Mr. Maynwaring, chief mourner; senior Prebendary in waiting.

Of MANURES for Land, particularly of the LIMING and BURNING of Land.

Concluded; from Page 175 of our last.

LIMING of land, says the author of the English Improver, is of most excellent use; many barren parts of this kingdom being thereby brought to a fertile condition for bearing most sorts of grain. He adds, that 12 or 14 quarters will lime an acre. Another writer says 160 bushels. The difference of the land may require a different proportion.

The most natural land for lime, says Mr. Worlidge, is the light and sandy; the next, mixt and gravelly: Wet and cold gravel is not good, and cold clay is the worst of all. A mixture of lime, earth, and dung together, adds he, is a very excellent compost for land. Mr. Evelyn advises, for lands that want heat, to mix lime with turf and swarth, laying them on alternatively, turf on lime, and lime on turf, in heaps, for six months, by which means it will become so mellow, and rich in nitrous salts, as to dissolve and run like ashes, and carry a much more cherishing vigour than if used alone in a greater quantity, and without danger of burning-out and exhausting the vegetative virtue which it should preserve. Lime, a little slacked, continues he, is excellent for cold wet grounds and stiff clays, but it over-burns drier soils: It is the very destroyer of moss and rushes, as quick-lime is of furzes, being first extirpated. Mr. Lisle thinks it is best, especially in lands that work mellow, to spread and plow the lime in as soon as it is slacked, rather than to let it lie long covered with the earth in heaps. Chalk-lime is not, in his opinion, so beneficial to land as stone-lime; because a greater virtue must be attributed to the stone-lime for its burning quality after it is laid on. Lime, being laid on meadows or pastures, slacks and cools by slow degrees, so as not to undergo such a heat and fermentation, as when it is covered with the hillocks of earth flung up in arable; therefore, says he, it cannot be of that great advantage to pasture. The lighter the land is, the more lime it will require; the stronger the less. In some places they lay 24 or thirty quarters on an acre. The nature of the soil must determine the proper quantity. In Leicestershire they sow or scatter the lime on wheat-land when they sow the wheat; but, on barley-land, the last earth but one, and so plow it in, lest, if they should sow it with the barley in the spring, it might burn it. They lay five quarters

to an acre of each, according to the measure as it comes from the kiln; for, after it is slacked, those five quarters will make near ten.

As the intent of liming land is to bind it, Mr. Lisle thinks it should not be limed late in the year; because, the land being then cold and moist, and but a weak sun to consolidate it, the design of liming is frustrated; for, if it does not consolidate at first liming, it will not afterwards.

In Shropshire they lay dung and lime together, viz. about 20 loads of dung, and only 20 bushels of lime on an acre.

Mr. Lisle gives it as a rule to all husbandmen, to be cautious of liming ground, and then plowing out the heart of it. I limed, says he, some years ago, in Wiltshire, seven acres for an experiment, and laid down one acre to its own natural grass in two years time, the grass of which is, to this day, 40 shillings an acre. The third year I laid down another acre, which is, to this day, worth 30 shillings per acre. The rest I plowed five or six years farther, which is not worth 15 groats per acre. The like experience, adds he, I have had in burn-beaking ground.

Burning, or, as some call it, burn-beaking of land, may be reckoned among manures, because it is a very great improvement, and only practised upon some old pasture, or heathy, rushy, broomy, and such-like barren grounds, which are considerably enriched by it; though, as the author of the New System of Agriculture justly remarks, lands so improved are, for want of one observation, generally ruined, in the common practice of plowing them three or four crops successively; by which means their whole fertility is most assuredly exhausted, and the soil becomes incapable of vegetation, though assisted by the richest dung, or other manure, in the world: Nothing but 10 or 15 years repose will restore the abused vigour of nature; whereas, were these grounds strengthened by a little marle, chalk, or dung, between their first harvest and their second seeding, the improvement would be made complete and lasting. No method would be more easy; nothing possibly more advantageous.

The manner of burning land is generally known to be a paring off the fibrous turf, to a considerable depth, in a hot season, which

which being made into little hills, raised hollow, and at equal distances, are set on fire, as soon as they are dry enough to kindle, and so burnt to a kind of red ashes, and those ashes scattered over the whole surface; the ground is then plowed up very shallow, and the seed immediately sown.

This burning of ground is very costly, and not a little tedious; because the turf is raised in a laborious manner, by the force of a man's arms and bosom, pushing against a thing they call a breast-plough.—I will present you, continues our author, with a much neater invention, and which saves, at least, two thirds of the charge.

Let some smith in your neighbourhood, who is a ready workman, make a hollow plough-share, of a double form, that is, one which rises with a sharp edge in the middle, from the point to the top, and has a fin both ways; which fins must also begin at the point, and so run back to the share end. The dimensions of this share will be two feet broad, from the extreme points of the fins behind; one foot long, and a foot high, somewhat like a three-edged sword, if it were cut off a little above the point. The three fins; or edges, must be very well steeled, and the whole made as thin and as smooth as you can get it done.—Into the hollow of this share must be fastened a light strong piece of ash, sharpened forward, to fit the bosom of the share, but, behind, as square and sturdy as may be. Into this last part must be fixed a strong piece of wood, like a lever, not perpendicular, but somewhat hanging backward. It must be about two feet high; and on the upper end should have a cross staff, or other contrivance, to which must be fastened the harness of such cattle as your team consists of. The handles of the plough, and the earth-boards, to turn the turf, are also fixed into this square head; and there is no other instruction necessary for the use of this plough, but that, when you begin upon the edge of a field, and turn one turf to the hedge and the other to the field, the last will cover one of the breadths you must take at your coming back; and the point of your share must therefore run close along the edge of this length of turf; by which means one side of your plough will raise two lengths, and, throwing back the highest, lay that the uppermost which had before lain under. By this one observation you cannot miss the manner of plowing.

But, as this would only raise a long unwieldy rope of turf, which it would be necessary to cut into many hundred pieces, be-

fore it would be fit for piling, you will find the following invention of admirable use and expedition:

Chuse the body of a short thick tree, the heavier and more solid the better; let it be neatly rounded, and worked into a roller, like those that are used for levelling barley lands. This roller must be hooped round in six several places, each two feet distant from another; the hoops must be of strong iron, and nailed very firmly on.—The middle part of every one of these hoops must rise into an edge, to about five or six inches above the level of the hoop itself; these edges must be very sharp, strong, and well steeled, that the weight of the roller, as it goes round, may not fail to press them all into the earth as deep as they can go, and yet not damage them, either by blunting, bending, or breaking.

One horse will very well draw this roller, with which you must go over the ground you intend to burn, the contrary or cross way to that which you design to take with your plough, before described; which will, by this means, turn up the turf in pieces of two feet long and one broad, the exact size they ought to be, to form the little hills above named.—I have nothing to add upon this head, but that those who practise it had need be careful how they overburn the turf, which would, in that case, be robbed of much of its fertility. A gentle fire, not flaming out, but mouldering inward, is the surest means of hitting the perfection of this work.

In like manner Mr. Worlidge cautions us against over-burning the turf; and the reason is, that, in the burning of any vegetable, a gentle, easy, and smothering fire does not waste the volatile nitrous spirit so much as a quick fire would do, and causes more of it to fix and remain behind.

Mossy grounds are peculiarly benefited by being burnt. Where much long moss grows thick, says Mr. Lisle, though the ground be never so sandy in its nature, yet the ground underneath must be of a most cold and sour nature, by being kept from the sun, and the wet more fogging in it than if it had been solid earth upon it; for nothing retains moisture longer than such a spongy body, nor breaks the rays of the sun more from penetrating. Therefore such ground ought to be burn-beaked, or the moss harrowed up before feeding, and burnt in heaps; but rather burn-beaked, to destroy the seeds of weeds.—If any do appear afterwards, the first year, it can be only some few that lay deeper in the earth than the fire went.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXVI, Page 189) continued.

The next day [May 10, 1685] Oates was tried upon the second indictment of perjury concerning father Ireland. Above forty witnesses were produced against him, nine of whom were Protestants, who swore, that Ireland was in Staffordshire, when Oates said he was in London; and he was also found guilty of this indictment. What is most strange, some pretend, there is not the least appearance of injustice or partiality in the verdict against Oates; but, on the contrary, the partiality is evident in the verdict against the five Jesuits. I leave it to the unbiassed reader to compare them and judge: But, at least, it cannot be denied, there was a great deal of passion in the sentence against Oates, and much more in the execution of the same. The sentence was as follows:

1. That he should pay for a fine one thousand marks upon each indictment.
2. That he should be stripped of all his canonical habits.
3. That he should stand in the pillory before Westminster-hall gate upon Monday next, for an hour's time, with a paper over his head (which he must first walk with round about to all the Courts in Westminster-hall) declaring his crime; and that upon the first indictment.
4. That, for the second indictment, he should, upon Tuesday, stand in the pillory at the Royal Exchange in London, for an hour, with the same inscription.
5. On Wednesday he should be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate.
6. On Friday he should be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn.
7. And, for annual commemorations, upon every 24th of April, as long as he should live, he was to stand in the pillory at Tyburn, just opposite to the gallows, for an hour.
8. That, upon every 9th of August, he was to stand in the pillory at Westminster-hall gate, because he had sworn, that Ireland was in town between the 8th and 12th of August; the like on every 10th of August at Charing-cross, and over-against the Temple-gate every 11th of August; and, upon every 2d of September, he was to do the same at the Royal Exchange. All this he was to do every year during his life; and be committed a close prisoner, as long as he lived.

After pronouncing this sentence, Jeffries added, that, if it had been in his power, Oates should have been condemned to die.

It must be observed, that standing in the

pillory, which in other countries only exposes to shame, is in England something more; for it is permitted to pelt those that stand there with dirt and all sorts of nastiness; and it often happens, that the mob abuse this liberty, and throw rotten eggs, and even stones, at the prisoner.

But what was thought most barbarous, in this sentence, was the ordering a man to be whipped twice in three days. Some charitable persons used their endeavours to beg off part of this wretched man's punishment, and made application to the Queen, intreating her to intercede for him, at least with regard to the second scourging. But all intercession was in vain; the sentence was executed with all imaginable rigour and barbarity: The first day he was tied to a cart; and, as the hangman, no doubt, was commanded not to spare him, he executed the order with such cruelty as was unknown to the English nation. Oates swooned away several times, the first day, with the extremity of the anguish. We may judge what he endured the second day, when his wounds were yet fresh. In a word, his sustaining such great torments, and escaping with life, was looked upon as something miraculous. Every one was sensible, that, both in the sentence and in the execution, revenge had a greater share than justice, and that he was made a sacrifice to the manes of the five Jesuits executed in the late reign.

The next victim to the Catholics, not long after Oates, was Thomas Dangerfield, who discovered the pretended Meal-tub plot, which he had laid to the charge of the Protestants; but afterwards, not being able to maintain before the Council what he had deposed, he confessed he was persuaded to invent it, by the Countess of Powis and the Popish Lords in the Tower. Moreover, he had published a narrative of all the secret practices used as well to corrupt him, as to render the plot probable. As he owned he had received money from the late King and the Duke of York, the last would never suffer such an offence to go unpunished, when he came to be King. Dangerfield, therefore, was committed to prison, and indicted for publishing a scandalous libel. He was tried and brought in guilty by the Jury; after which he received judgment at the King's-bench bar, 'That he should stand twice in the pillory; that he should be whipped from Aldgate to Newgate on one day, and from Newgate to Tyburn on another; and should pay a fine of five hundred pounds.' The scourging was executed with

rigour, though with less cruelty than on Oates. The second day, Dangerfield, after the whipping was over, being in a coach against Hatton-garden, Robert Frances, a barrister of Gray's-inn, came to the coach-side, and, using some insulting expressions, Dangerfield returned a reproachful answer. Frances, having a small cane in his hand, thrust it into his eye with all his force, which, in two hours, put an end to his life. Frances was condemned to be hanged, and was executed accordingly, the King, tho' strongly solicited for a pardon, not thinking proper to leave such a crime unpunished.

Richard Baxter, a Presbyterian minister, famous for his voluminous writings during the troubles; in favour of his religion against the Church of England, was the third instance of the mildness of the new government. As he could not be proceeded against, for his books published during the troubles, by reason of the act of indemnity, occasion was taken to prosecute him for a late book, intitled, 'A Paraphrase on the New Testament;' wherein, it was pretended, there were several seditious passages, and highly reflecting on the Bishops. Baxter being brought before Jefferies at the King's-bench bar, and moving that farther time might be allowed him for his trial, Jefferies, with his usual moderation, cried out, 'I will not give him a minute's time more to save his life: We have had to do with other sort of persons, but now we have a saint to deal with; and I know how to deal with saints as well as sinners. Yonder, says he, stands Oates in the pillory, and says he suffers for the truth, and so says Baxter; but, if Baxter did but stand on the other side of the pillory with him, I would say there stood two of the greatest rogues and rascals in the kingdom.' In this manner did the Judge prepare the Jury, before any evidence was heard. It would be needless to insert the particulars of the charge and Baxter's defence. The point was only to know, whether certain passages of his late book could be applied to the Prelates of the Church of England, or solely to those of the Church of Rome. Baxter's Council urged, that, without a forced construction, none of the passages could be applied to the Bishops of the Church of England. The whole process turned upon this point. But it will not be improper to shew the passion and partiality of Jefferies in this, as in all other affairs. Baxter alledged, in his defence, 'That he had been so moderate, with respect to the Church of England, and had spoken so honourably of the Bishops, that he had incurred the censure of many of the Dissenters, upon that ac-

count.' Jefferies, laying aside on this occasion the office of a Judge, to turn evidence, affirmed, 'That Baxter was an enemy to the name and thing, the office and persons of Bishops;' and severely reprimanded the Council, probably for defending their cause too well. Then, speaking to Baxter, he said, 'Richard, thou art an old fellow, an old knave, thou hast written books enough to load a cart, every one as full of sedition, I might say treason, as an egg is full of meat. Hadst thou been whipped out of thy writing trade, forty years ago, it had been happy. Thou pretendest to be a preacher of the gospel of peace, and thou hast one foot in the grave; it is time for thee to begin to think what account thou intendest to give. But leave thee to thyself, and I see thou'lt go on as thou hast begun; but, by the grace of God, I will look after thee. I know thou hast a mighty party, and I see a great many of the brotherhood in corners, waiting to see what will become of their mighty Don; and a Doctor of the party [Dr. Bates] at your elbow; but, by the grace of Almighty God, I will crush you all.'

The Chief Justice, in summing up the evidence, said: 'It is notoriously known, that there has been a design to ruin the King and the nation; and this has been the main incendiary: He is as modest now as can be; but time was, when no man was so ready at bind your Kings in chains, and your Nobles in fetters of iron; and to your tents, O Israel! Gentlemen, for God's sake, do not let us be gulled twice in an age.'

It manifestly appears, from these last words of Jefferies, that Baxter's book was only a pretence to punish him for what he had done during the troubles. However this be, such was the impartial manner in which this Judge directed the Jury. There is scarce a man who will deny, that, as well during this reign, as in the latter part of the former, all the Juries were packed, and had engaged beforehand to be guided by the Court. In conclusion, Baxter being found guilty, judgment was given against him, to be fined five-hundred marks; to lie in prison till he paid it; and to be bound to his good behaviour for seven years.

The Parliament met, the 19th of May; but the King was pleased, that the Commons should first chuse their Speaker, before he made his speech to both Houses. The choice fell upon Sir John Trevor, who was recommended by the Lord Middleton, one of the Secretaries of State; after which, the King came to the Parliament, the 22d of May, and made the following speech to both Houses. As he had, that morning, received

received advice of the Earl of Argyle's arrival in Scotland, it gave him occasion to add something to his speech.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ After it pleased Almighty God to take to his mercy the late King, my dearest brother, and to bring me to the peaceable possession of the throne of my ancestors, I immediately resolved to call a Parliament, as the best means to settle every thing upon those foundations as may make my reign both easy and happy to you ; towards which I am disposed to contribute all that is fit for me to do. What I said to my Privy-council, at my first coming there, I am desirous to renew to you ; wherein I fully declared my opinion concerning the principles of the Church of England, whose members have shewed themselves so eminently loyal in the worst of times, in defence of my father, and support of my brother, of blessed memory ; that I will always take care to defend and support it : I will make it my endeavour to preserve this Government, both in Church and State, as it is now by law established ; and, as I will never depart from the just rights and prerogative of the Crown, so I will never invade any man's property : And you may be sure, that, having heretofore ventured my life in the defence of this nation, I will still go as far as any man in preserving it in all its just rights and liberties.

‘ And, having given you this assurance concerning the care I will have of your religion and property, which I have chosen to do in the same words I used at my first coming to the Crown, the better to evidence to you that I spoke them not by chance, and, consequently, that you may the more firmly rely upon a promise so solemnly made ; I cannot doubt, that I shall fail of suitable returns from you, with all imaginable duty and kindness on your part ; and particularly in what relates to the settling of my revenue, and continuing it, during my life, as it was in the time of the King, my brother. I might use many arguments to enforce this demand, from the benefit of trade, the support of the navy, the necessity of the Crown, and the well-being of the Government itself ; which I must not suffer to be precarious : But, I am confident, your own consideration of what is just and reasonable will suggest to you whatsoever might be enlarged upon, on this occasion. There is one popular argument, which I foresee may be used against what I ask of you, from the inclination men may have for frequent Parliaments, which some may think will be the best secured, by feeding me from time to

time, by such proportions as they shall think convenient : And this argument, it being the first time I speak to you from the throne, I will answer once for all, that this would be a very improper method to take with me, and that the best way to engage me to meet you often is always to use me well. I expect, therefore, that you will comply with me in what I have desired, and that you will do it speedily ; that this may be a short session, and that we may meet again to all our satisfactions.

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen, I must acquaint you, that I have had news this morning from Scotland, that Argyle is landed in the West Highlands, with the men he brought with him from Holland ; and that there are two declarations published, one in the name of all those in arms there, the other in his own ; it would be too long for me to repeat the substance of them, it is sufficient to tell you I am charged with usurpation and tyranny : The shorter of them I have directed to be forthwith communicated to you. I will take the best care I can, that this declaration of their own treason and rebellion may meet with the reward it deserves : And I will not doubt, but that you will be the more zealous to support the Government, and give me my revenue, as I have desired it, without delay.’

I shall make upon this speech three remarks, the importance whereof will hereafter appear : The first is, that, when the King renewed to his Parliament the promise he had made to the Council, to preserve the Government, both in Church and State, as it is by law established, nothing was farther from his thoughts, than the performance of it. This will very clearly appear in the sequel ; wherefore this promise was only a lure, used by the King to engage the Parliament to enable him to proceed without them. This happened accordingly ; for this Parliament, which had but two short sessions, was the only one the King called in his reign.

The second remark is, That, when the King said he would not suffer the Government to be precarious (that is, to depend upon the supplies the Parliament should grant him from time to time) he plainly intimated he meant to govern in a different manner from his predecessors ; since, among all the Kings of England, there was never any whose Government was not supported by the aids of the Parliaments.

The third is, That the objection, which he foresaw would be made to his desire concerning his revenue, was so strong, that he

could find no other reason to answer it than a menace, which ought rather to induce the Parliament to guard against it: For, if the King, in case of refusal, thought himself powerful enough to make the Parliament repent; how much greater reason was there to fear, if he should be enabled to proceed without the Parliament, and to execute his threat!

This Parliament, according to some Historians, was better composed than any for many years past: All the Members were rich, zealous for their country, good Churchmen, averse to all republican or antimonarchical principles, faithful to the King, and of so wonderful harmony among themselves, that the like had never been seen. The meaning of all which, in short, is, that they were Tories, without any mixture of Republicans, Presbyterians, or Whigs. This Parliament consisted indeed of persons prepossessed in favour of the King, who, imagining that, according to his promises, he would never meddle with the laws or religion, believed it a signal service to the kingdom, to enable the King to oppose effectually the attempts of the Whigs. They were mistaken in their supposition; but it cannot be inferred from their conduct, that they intended to betray the nation's interests, as they plainly shewed afterwards.

Other Historians do not give the same idea of this Parliament. They pretend, the Members, for the most part, being elected by the intrigues of the Court, were Tories, and most violent for the doctrine of passive obedience, and for that reason surrendered the liberties of the people, and paved the way for the King to become absolute, by granting him such a revenue as enabled him to govern without a Parliament.

Though these two assertions, with respect to this Parliament, seem to be opposite, it is however easy to reconcile them, on supposition of a thing which is very true, namely, the Parliament was deceived by the King's promises. So the only difference between these two opinions is, that the Whigs accuse the Tories of betraying the interests of their country with premeditated design; and the Tories, without denying that they acted indeed against the interests of the kingdom, maintain, that they did so thro' a too great confidence in the King's word, given from the throne in the most solemn manner. It will hereafter be seen, that the Parliament had no such intention, as is imputed to them; but I cannot say their imprudence may be so easily vindicated.

However this be, both Houses, pleased with the King's speech, waited on him the same day with an address of thanks; to which the King answered, 'That he was very well pleased with their thanks, and could repeat no more than what he had said in the morning, and they should find, that he would be as good as his word.'

This confirmation was so agreeable to the Commons, that, when they returned to their House, they voted immediately, *nemine contradicente*, 'That all the revenue, enjoyed by the late King at his death, should be granted to his present Majesty, and settled upon him during life.' Thus the constant and ordinary revenue of the late King, which, according to the intent of the first Parliament held in his reign, was to be twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling, but which amounted to above double that sum; this revenue, I say, which two Parliaments had spent about two years in settling, was granted to James II. in the space of two hours. They, who speak most moderately of this revenue, compute it at more than two millions; but an Historian pretends, that, including the one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, enjoyed by the King, while Duke of York, and annexed to the Crown, the whole amounted to above two millions five hundred and fifty thousand pounds. This liberality was not founded upon the services the King, when Duke of York, had done the nation, but solely upon his promises to support the government of the Church and State. But, through extreme prejudice, the Parliament was not aware, that, by granting the King for life such an immense revenue, they enabled him to maintain an army and fleet without the assistance of Parliament, and, consequently, to subdue those that should dare to oppose his will; as he did accordingly.

The Commons having given the King so real a demonstration of their zeal and affection, the Lords were willing, likewise, to shew him how much they were devoted to him, in whatever lay in their power. To that end, the King having sent a warrant to the Attorney-general, to enter a *Noli prosequi* upon the indictments against the Popish Lords, who had been prisoners in the Tower for the plot, and against the Earl of Danby, the House of Peers annulled their order of the 19th of March, 1678-9, and intirely discharged those Lords who had been released only upon bail.

[To be continued.]

In our last Magazine having given an ample Account of Lord GEORGE SACKVILLE's Trial, we shall here for the further Satisfaction of our Readers give the Substance of his DEFENCE.

HIS Lordship (having premised that he was now come to that period, when the influence of prejudice could no longer affect his case, when the true state of it would at length be laid open, and every man might form his judgment, not from any partial representations, but from his own reason and conviction) proceeded to sum up his defence, the most material points of which are as follows :

That orders were given, the night before the battle, for the troops to be in readiness at one the next morning ; that these orders, having been frequently given for a fortnight before, were not alone sufficient to apprise his Lordship of an engagement next morning ; that the first notice Lord George, Lord Granby, and other General Officers had of an attack, was from the firing of cannon between five and six ; that Lord George immediately rose, being waked by the sound, and rode from the village where he was quartered to the head of the cavalry, which was then mounted, and was there before any other General Officer of the division ; that he marched them, though no orders to march had yet reached him, towards a windmill in front ; that, when he had advanced a considerable distance, he received an order to halt, and wait till he should receive farther orders ; that, while he remained on or near this ground, the artillery had also marched from its ground, though neither had at that time received any orders ; that, imagining the artillery had been forgotten, in the hurry usual upon a surprise, he ordered it to advance in front, where it was of signal service ; that Capt. Wintzingerode soon after brought him an order ' to form a line, as a third line, to support the infantry, and advance ; ' that he said nothing about going ' to the left, between trees, or coming out upon a heath, ' nor told him where the infantry to be sustained were to be found, but only repeated his orders twice in French, which his Lordship requested him to do, not from any difficulty he found in comprehending the general intention of them, but because they were at first expressed indistinctly, through hurry ; and that his Lordship, supposing that ' to advance ' was ' to go forward, ' immediately began to execute these orders, by sending an Officer to a Saxe-Gotha regiment of foot, that obstructed his way in front, to cause it to remove out of his way, thinking it better so to do than to cause the British artillery, which obstructed

the only other way he could have advanced, to halt ; dispatching, at the same time, a second Officer to see where the infantry he was to sustain was posted, and a third to reconnoitre the situation of the enemy.

His Lordship afterwards proceeded to shew, That, while he was intent upon executing Capt. Wintzingerode's orders, having ordered the removal of all the impediments that might obstruct his march, Capt. Ligonier came up with an order ' to advance with the cavalry, ' in order to profit of a ' disorder which appeared in the cavalry of the enemy ; ' and that he neither did mention, or at least was not heard to mention, any movement to ' the left ; ' that, the Saxe-Gotha regiment being by this time removed from the front, his Lordship, in obedience to the concurrent orders of Capt. Wintzingerode and Capt. Ligonier, as he understood them, and as they were understood by his witnesses, ordered the troops to advance straight forward ; ' that this could not be more than eight minutes after he had received the order that had been brought by Capt. Wintzingerode, because Capt. Wintzingerode, as he was riding back from his Lordship, met Col. Fitzroy riding to him very fast, and, when Col. Fitzroy arrived, the troops were in motion ; that it appeared from all the witnesses that they could not have been put in motion in much less than eight minutes, as five minutes were given, even by the witnesses for the prosecution, for the Saxe-Gotha regiment to remove out of his way ; that, almost immediately after the troops were in motion, Col. Fitzroy came up, and brought the first orders his Lordship heard for moving to the left, at the same time limiting the movement to the ' British cavalry ; ' that then, being in doubt what to do, he halted, the order that arrived last, by Col. Fitzroy, not superseding the former by Capt. Ligonier, as his Lordship and those about him understood, both from Fitzroy and Ligonier, that they brought the same order, having received it at the same time, and brought it at different times, by having taken different routes ; that, not being able to agree, each earnestly pressing the execution of his own order, his Lordship took a resolution to go to the Prince, who was not far distant ; that Capt. Ligonier went forward, and that, as Lord George was riding on with Col. Fitzroy, he perceived the wood on the left more open than he had thought it, which inclined him to think it possible

possible the Prince might have ordered him to the left, and Col. Fitzroy still vehemently pressing the execution of the orders he brought, he sent Capt. Smith, with orders for 'the British cavalry to move to the left,' the motion to the left, and the limitation of the movement to the British, being connected in the same order, and both peculiar to that brought by Col. Fitzroy; that by this means scarce any delay was made, even by the difference of the orders brought by the two *Aid de Camps*, Capt. Smith not having advanced above 200 yards beyond the left of the British cavalry; that the time therefore could be only what he took up in galloping twice that space; and that this period includes all the time in which his Lordship is supposed to have disobeyed orders by an unnecessary delay.—With regard to the halts made afterwards, his Lordship said, that it was clear, from the whole evidence, that there were but two halts after the cavalry came upon the heath, the first to form the line, the other when they halted in the rear of the infantry; and that what in other parts of the evidence might have been mistaken for halts, were only occasional ones, according to Col. Hotham's last deposition, for dressing the line, which every Officer knew the necessity of.

As to what was alledged, That the cavalry might have sustained the body of infantry that was engaged, his Lordship argued, that this was only the opinion of one or two cavalry Officers, founded upon no observation made by themselves, but raised merely by conjecture; and that he left it to the Court to form the conclusion, whether it was possible for the cavalry to have sustained that infantry, which not even the remainder of the first, nor any other part of the second line, ever came up to sustain, or to have shared with them the glory of the day.

His Lordship concluded with saying, 'I have now laid before the Court the whole facts regarding my conduct in the affair of Minden. After the action was over, when the last step of it had determined my zeal for the service, I little imagined, amidst the general congratulations that were given and received, when there was but one opinion prevailed, that the valour of a few battalions, under the immediate protection of Providence, had prevailed against numbers, preparation, and disposition, as all concurred in praising those whose good fortune had given them a greater share of the action; and no-body was heard to censure those who had less opportunity, though not less desire, to have gained equal honour: I little imagined that any dissatisfaction could have

been conceived against my conduct. The day passed without any reflections or reproaches upon myself, or any other Officer; that was then left, as the common consequences of defeat, to the vanquished army.

'Next day the orders came out—How astonished I was at receiving them, and what I felt, those before whom I speak will easily conceive: The instance was new to me; nor, I believe, can any of the Generals who compose this Court, in the course of their services, recollect that it ever was the practice of any General to punish by public orders, and, without trial or examination, impose such fatal censures upon Officers.

'In justice however to Prince Ferdinand, I must acknowledge, that I do not believe he intended to throw that reflection upon me which the order seems to import; if he had, I must think he would have avowed it. He might imagine that I was only envious of Lord Granby's praise, not jealous of my own honour, and perhaps did not comprehend the manner in which I felt that indirect censure: He was uninformed of our manners, ignorant of the effect the orders would produce here, and unacquainted, upon these articles, with the sensibility of Englishmen.

'What has been the effect of these orders I have never called to mind since I came upon this trial; I only feared them while it remained uncertain whether the objections to the legality of my trial could be overcome. I knew no answer could be made to an unknown accusation; and, while I saw myself at once deprived of all my military commands, of the favour of my Sovereign, and the esteem of my country, I could never learn of what crimes I was accused, but from news-papers or pamphlets. My hesitation, with regard to the orders of Col. Fitzroy and Capt. Ligonier, was for a long time the only topic mentioned as the cause of my disgrace; something there was likewise said about looks and appearances; but this was then confined to its proper sphere, the lowest of the rabble. This charge is the last that a man of spirit can suppose brought against him, and the only one he can ever be averse to answer in words. I should at any rate say very little about it, speaking to those I have the honour to address; I shall only, for the sake of other Officers, who may, like me, after years of service, be exposed to such attacks, make one observation upon the palpable absurdity of it: I should hardly think that man worthy of an answer, who should pretend to judge of another's mind from his complexion; but the witness founds his opinion upon a reason: The orders, as he

he understands, was to move to the left; in obeying it I ordered him to move forwards; I was therefore confused and alarmed.

‘ This movement he has certainly mistaken; but, had I ordered him to move to the left, as he thinks I ought, what opinion would the five Officers, who understood the order to mean going forwards, have been intled to form upon that occasion?

‘ This at once shews not only the malice, but the weakness of such evidence; and, as I am certain my case will not be an encouragement to their attacks hereafter, this is the last mention I shall ever make of them here.

‘ I told the Court my defence consisted not in argument, but in establishing a true state of the facts: That I think I have already done; and I am at a loss to conceive by what part of these facts a general charge of disobedience can be supported. I have tried to divest myself of every prejudice, and to discover, if I could, the strongest case that could be made against me: I don’t know any circumstance, in which, with the information I then had, I think upon reflection I could have acted differently from what I did; with the information I have since received, I own I think I could have done much more service, had I taken upon me to disregard the orders of Col. Fitzroy, and marched the cavalry upon my own idea towards the windmill: I should then have fallen upon the flank of the enemy, and I make no doubt but the British cavalry would have shared with the infantry the glory of the day; and, as mistakes were then fortunate, the victory might have been rendered more brilliant and complete.

‘ It is a common charge against me, of which I should have taken no notice here, if I had not found that it had some effect upon the minds of Officers who have appeared upon this occasion, that the cavalry, by my fault, did not engage the enemy.

‘ That it did not engage the enemy is certain; but why it should be at once determined that it ought to have engaged the enemy, I own I cannot comprehend. Had the action of Minden been regulated according to the common course of events in war, had not Providence interposed, in a particular manner, in favour of his Majesty’s arms, in all probability every part of the army would have had some share of the action; but is it not equally reasonable to inquire, why the greatest part of the infantry never discharged a shot? The glory of that day was reserved for the six brave regiments, who, it will scarcely be credited in future ages, by a single attack, put 40 battalions

and 60 squadrons to flight. But why, it may be said, did not the cavalry of the right join in the pursuit? What pursuit was ever ordered? If that had been his Serene Highness’s intentions, the cavalry on the left were at hand, yet they were never sent for. Pursuit might neither have been safe or practicable: The enemy were soon drove within the shelter of the cannon of Minden, and the ground near the town was full of inclosures, where the British infantry halted. I do not therefore blame his Serene Highness for not ordering a pursuit: I only beg not to be blamed for not pursuing, where pursuit never was intended. The question upon which my conduct is to be tried, is not, who deserves to be censured for the inaction of the British cavalry, no more than it is, who deserves to be praised for the extraordinary intrepidity of the British infantry. I have stated the facts so fully, that I will not enter into any observations on the particular matters of the present charge. I have shewn that, on the first part of the day, I was not deficient in diligence or activity; that I made every preparation for executing Capt. Wintzingerode’s order that a few minutes would permit; that I instantly obeyed Capt. Ligonier’s; that, upon Col. Fitzroy’s order, and the dispute between Capt. Ligonier and him, I was justified in going to the Prince. The orders I then received from his Serene Highness did not determine either of these to be right. The Prince’s orders I immediately put in execution.

‘ The movements for that effect I have already explained to the Court, and submitted the propriety of them to their experience and judgment; only I flatter myself, that, whatever opinion they shall entertain of my abilities, my ready obedience to the orders I did understand, my zeal for the service, taking upon myself to order up the British artillery, and my sending to the Prince, upon hearing that he was making a motion to the right with some infantry, to acquaint him that the cavalry, as then posted, could be of no service, and to receive his commands, will justify my motives, and shew that I was not wanting in my inclination to obey.

‘ These are the whole matters of the charge against me, for which I now stand at your bar, deprived of the rank I had the honour to hold among the Generals who sit here. Other Officers, before me, have suffered by misrepresentations in the opinion of their Sovereign and their country; my case is in this respect peculiar, that I was condemned upon insinuations only. If the implied censure of the orders of the second of August were to ruin the character of Officers,

cers, and deprive them of their employments and command, I should not have been the only sufferer that day.

‘ My military employments were always at his Majesty’s disposal : As marks of the approbation of my endeavours to know and to discharge my duty, I received them with the utmost satisfaction ; but, receiving them from the royal favour, I was always ready to resign them to his Majesty’s pleasure. I now quit them without regret, since, notwithstanding, I have been allowed an opportunity of justifying my conduct ; this was the only motive and purpose of my desiring to stand a prisoner at this bar. Under all the disadvantage of the prejudice of the public, then strong against me, I should not

have asked for a trial, but from the consciousness of my own innocence. The reception my defence has found from the public, and the favourable alteration of opinion it has already produced, justify my confidence in the candour of my country.

‘ Upon your judgment I have every reason to rely : What opinion you may form of my abilities, as an Officer, I do not presume to say ; that is an object now of little importance to me, and his Majesty is the best judge of the merit of his Officers ; but I am persuaded that you will with pleasure, on this occasion, exercise the amiable part of your jurisdiction, and acquit me of the present charge of disobedience.’

The MONITOR, NUMB. CCL.

Ye shall not respect Persons in Judgment.

DEUT. i. 17.

IN the character of a good Prince, his justice always shines with the greatest contentment, and applause of his subjects.—In this act of sovereignty, his power approaches nearest to that of the supreme disposer of all things—To this we flee for protection, reward, punishment, and satisfaction.—To this we are obliged for that order in society, which consists in the preservation of equality.—And to this is to be ascribed the prevalence of law over force : So that the property of one may not be exposed to the violence of another ; the interest of individuals shall not take place of the public good ; and that neither artifice nor fraud may triumph over innocence and simplicity.—If the laws be ever so good, they lose their force and intention, where the executive power is remiss in their distribution.

If we consult the wisest and most ancient Legislators, their precepts and maxims will instruct us in this great truth.—The book of nature taught the heathen world to represent Justice an heaven-born deity, with scales, weighing every person’s actions and pretensions ; and blindfold, paying no regard to their solicitations and particular connections : And Moses, who is acknowledged the first inspired writer of laws, confirms, by the motto, what nature had before impressed in the heart of man, that nothing can be more contrary both to justice, and the obligation of distributing it, than to make any distinction amongst men, to whom justice shall be due : Because that would destroy equality ; and is to pay more regard to the man, than to the law.

No mortal shall enforce subordination with greater sincerity than myself : For it is necessary, that, in society, there should be different ranks of men, and that one should

serve and obey another.—Let it not be apprehended, that any thing here advanced is intended to confound them : But all have not equal merit ; and, in regard to justice, they are all on an equal footing, whether they be poor, ignorant, and oppressed, to demand satisfaction and protection ; or they be rich, powerful, and crafty, to be punished for their offences. For, as there can be no law in a free nation, that does not equally exact obedience from the great, as from inferiors ; so there is no state nor condition of life, that can exempt a subject from the pains and penalties annexed to the breach of the law.

Where this equality in distributive justice is maintained, the Magistrate, to whom the executive power is committed, may lay a just claim to be numbered amongst the children of the Most High : A claim to which our most gracious Sovereign has, at all times, shewn his right ; but more especially at this juncture, when neither subtilty, high-birth, nor employments are able to evade the law, or to find protection from the punishment due to their crimes.

You have heard of the fate to which that Earl is sentenced by the unanimous voice of his Peers ; and is left without hope of a reprieve from death, to atone with his own life for the murder of his steward.—His peerage avails him nothing in excuse to his Sovereign, taking inquisition for the blood of a subject.—To him who shewed no pity, there is judgment without mercy.

You have also seen or heard of that public disgrace, which his Majesty has pronounced against a branch of another noble family, for his misconduct in the chief command, with which his King and country had intrusted him.

The

The Court-martial commissioned to enquire into the charge of disobedience of Lord George Sackville to the orders of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, Commander in chief of his Majesty's army, then serving on the Lower Rhine; 'Having given it as their opinion, upon a due consideration of the whole matter before them, that Lord George Sackville is guilty of having disobeyed the orders of the said Prince Ferdinand, whom he was, by his commission and instructions directed to obey, as Commander in chief, according to the rules of war;' and then pronounced the following sentence, 'That the said Lord George Sackville is, and he is hereby adjudged unfit to serve his Majesty in any military capacity whatsoever.' His Majesty has not only confirmed this sentence, but has also directed and commanded, that the above sentence be given out in public orders, 'that Officers being convinced, that neither high birth nor great employments can shelter offences of such a nature; and that seeing they are subject to censures, much worse than death, to a man who has any sense of honour; they may avoid the fatal consequences arising from disobedience of orders.'—After which, calling for the Council-book, his Majesty ordered the name of Lord George Sackville to be struck out of the list of Privy-counsellors.

This is an execution of justice that conveys the most sensible ideas of the royal care and protection, and of that equality, which is necessary to preserve order in the body politic. Behold, the King, sitting in the throne of judgment, scattereth away evil with his eyes!—his gracious condescension to grant the accused a fair and full trial is an encouragement to the brave, the virtuous, and the innocent; and this example, that no injustice, of whatever kind, or however powerfully supported, shall go unpunished, defeats all mischievous designs, and every artifice devised by the great, the crafty, and the abandoned criminal, to pervert, or to evade justice.

Never was there made so open an attempt to mislead the Ministers of justice, and to impose upon the seat of judgment. But this sentence, with its fatal consequences, should convince us, that neither cunning nor powerful connections are sufficient to support any person against the justice of his country.

No man could boast of a greater degree of favour with his Prince, than this very Lord: But this could not screen him from the punishment inflicted upon him for his guilt. This favour was rather an aggravation of his crime.—Distinctions are to be regarded in many circumstances of life; but this way of distributing of justice shews, that,

where justice is concerned, the greatest Lord and the meanest subject are put upon an equal footing.

Here his Majesty appears in the character of the guardian of equality; and his determination shews, that he is resolved to maintain it. He is father of his country; he rewards merit; but he loves none so far as to depart from virtue and his royal dignity, to gratify a favourite.—Nothing so much degrades a Prince, and exposes him to inquietude and distress, as to attach himself to the interest of a public delinquent: Nor is there any thing so becoming Majesty, as to divest himself of all connections and private regard for his friends, when their causes come before him, and he permits justice to take place; always preferring the good of the commonwealth to the interest of those who have abused his favour.

It may be, that the delinquent shall be intitled to commendation for his former services to his country. May it not be proper to ask, Whether he was not bountifully rewarded for them? And, if he has forfeited that merit and favour by his subsequent actions, it cannot be expected that the King ought to reward them farther, at the expence of justice, and the injury of his subjects, and of his crown and dignity.

Goodness and clemency are virtues, without which no Prince can be esteemed by his subjects: Yet, if they sway the sceptre too much towards the interest of a public criminal, and make him act contrary to justice, those qualities become dangerous.—They were created to soften rigour and severity:—Not to cover vice or to protect the guilty.

In this, as in all such-like cases, it is necessary for the Prince to be inspired with courage and fortitude of mind.—What can be expected from a Judge, that has not a heart to punish, nor resolution to resist importunity?—Injustice has frequently powerful protectors.—But they cannot succeed, unless they find means to spirit up a misplaced compassion, or to persuade a timorous policy to spare the wicked, to the ruin of the public.

Thus, the example before us gives the greatest assurance, that there is no want of firmness of mind, when the public demand justice; that no crimes which disclose cowardice, disobedience, and villainy of heart, can hope to escape punishment; that there is no pity and compassion for the objects of justice; and that greatness and privileges shall never be able, under this reign, to destroy justice and equality.

His Majesty had it in his power to dismiss him from all places under his government, and never more to employ him.—But, by

submitting the cause of complaint to the enquiry and decision of a Court-martial, he removes all imputation of partiality in himself; and shews that he will not employ authority, but when all other methods are ineffectual and vain; that he does not observe order through an excessive zeal to make it observed; that he leaves to Judges all the liberty and authority, which is necessary to enquire into, and to determine matters brought before them; that he will repeal no judgment but upon the most important and weighty reasons; that he will maintain order and the law, and preserve to every jurisdiction their just rights and privileges; being persuaded, that what is examined by many, and agreeable to the common forms, is less liable to be perverted, than what is left to the decision of a few, and in a way not so public and solemn.

It only remains to consider the nature of the punishment inflicted. From every part of the process against this military Gentleman, which was undertaken at his own request, and conducted with the strictest impartiality on the part of the Crown, there is not the least reason to suspect any acrimony, or desire to punish, if there was no just cause found of accusation.

The punishment deprives the guilty of the means to repeat his offence; secures the State from the bad effects of disobedience of a military Commander in chief; and fixes upon him a mark of infamy, 'worse than death, to a man who has any sense of honour.'

If it be asked, Why the disobedience of a military Officer is sufficiently punished as above, and the negligence of Admiral Byng was found capital by his Judges? They to whom their respective trials were committed, can best assign their reasons for the disparity of these sentences.—I must confess, that nothing can be a greater punishment than to live in disgrace. Death is terrible; and an ignominious death is much more terrible: But the situation, into which the sentence pronounced upon Lord George Sackville, and confirmed and enforced by his Majesty, has placed him, is worse than death, to one who reflects from whence he is fallen by his own fault, and knows himself despised and shunned, by the brave, the virtuous, and the friends of liberty and truth.

There is no doubt, but that extreme justice might have exacted a much severer punishment: But here wisdom and clemency triumph over passion and severity; ignominy, deprivation, and incapacity; revenge the nation of the dishonour done to it, and, as it were, place the criminal in such an attitude, as to deter others from incurring the fatal consequences arising from disobedience

of orders. As this may be supposed to be the real end of his punishment, nothing could be more effectual for promoting its intention.

On the part of the guilty, there can be no reason for those public means, which are industriously used, to propagate an opinion of partiality in his Lordship's Judges, and to induce a belief of his Lordship's innocence, after so fair and open a conviction; his own defence bearing witness: In which it is confessed,—that his very trial was a matter of favour towards him; that in it was laid open a true state of his case; that he was fully satisfied with the attention paid by the Court to his case; and that he had every reason to rely on their judgment. And then concludes:—'I shall trouble them (the Court) no longer, but express my acknowledgments, not only for their patience in hearing me, but for many instances of their indulgence. I can expect no better security for my cause, than their uninfluenced determination.'

Yet, neither the favour of his Majesty, nor the patience, indulgence, and impartial judgment of the Court, are now regarded. Every reflection is thrown out against the lenity of his Sovereign; and the veracity of his Judge, and integrity of the Court, are attacked, impeached, and denied.

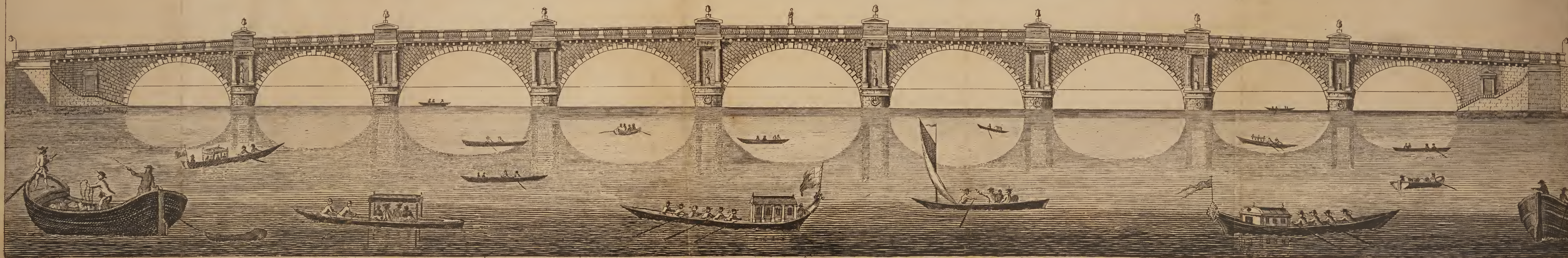
A trial, dressed up in his own way, and made to answer his particular purposes, is published with the utmost diligence, to prejudice the public in his favour, before that by authority of the Court could be printed.—An unprecedented attack upon the justice and authority of that Court, upon whose judgment he had so great reason to rely.

The veracity of the King's evidence is treated with the most opprobrious language; and the justice of the sentence, the result of an uninfluenced determination, is called in question, and referred to the decision of the multitude.

The spirit of disobedience, that worked so powerfully with his ambition, as to bring him to this disgrace, does still make him restless, dissatisfied, and daring, in opposition to that mild and equitable sentence, which has left him a life, that ought to be spent in a greater sense of his fault, and a more grateful opinion towards his King and country.

Such a proceeding, after sentence passed, to arraign the justice of a Court by private minutes of the trial, and by insinuations against the witnesses, if it be allowed, will introduce new forms, and may be adopted to the prejudice of the most solemn and public trials.—To restate a case, after judgment is passed, was never admitted: And to pass over this innovation, in the present case, on account of either the high birth or station of the

*A View of M^r Wylne's elegant Design of a NEW BRIDGE, to be built from Black Fryers to the opposite Shore,
approved by the Committee in Common Council, 1760.*



A Scale of Feet
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the condemned, would be a notorious breach of the precept in the front of this paper, and an high affront to Majesty itself, who has confirmed the sentence of the Court-martial, as published by authority.

To fly thus in the face of justice is an aggravation of guilt: And for one, who boasts of his knowledge in the laws; of his attachment to truth; of his capacity for great employments; of his noble extraction; and of

his love for his King and country, not to submit to authority, to the authority of his own seeking, and by whom he had been favoured with many instances of indulgence, it is the strongest proof of a refractory, disobedient, and ungovernable heart, and confirms the opinion, which the public had before conceived of his determination, never to obey a superior command: Which is the cause of his present disgrace.

Not having met with, for some Time, a Drawing, which could be deemed sufficiently accurate, of Mr. Mylne's Design for building a New Bridge at Black-Fryars, it was thought proper to defer the same till we could oblige our Readers with one deserving of their Attention, which we now present them with very elegantly and curiously engraved.

The ANSWERS of some eminent MATHEMATICIANS to THREE QUESTIONS proposed to them by the COMMITTEE for building a BRIDGE at BLACK-FRYARS, may serve to illustrate the annexed Engraving.

QUEST. I. If an elliptical arch should be built in the manner as Mr. Mylne proposes, will it be equally strong with a semicircular arch, constructed of like materials, and of equal span?

QUEST. II. If a bridge should be constructed of many such elliptical arches, will they be as equally independent of each other, as semicircular arches would be?

QUEST. III. On the whole, your opinion is requested on the principles and strength of Mr. Mylne's proposed elliptical arches?

From THOMAS PROWSE, Esq;

S I R, Biddeford, Jan. 18, 1760.

AT this distance I could not possibly answer your letter sooner, and take any reasonable time for considering a question of so much importance, as that which the Gentlemen of the Committee have done me the honour to consult me upon. I can by no means assume to myself the necessary qualifications for determining so nice a point, having but a very superficial knowledge in those sciences which are absolutely necessary to make me a proper judge.

However, as they are pleased to desire my opinion, I make no scruple to answer, to the first query, That the elliptical arch, in the manner proposed by Mr. Mylne, will be as strong as a semicircular arch, constructed of like materials, and of equal span.

As to the second query, I take it, though a semicircular arch has the least lateral pressure of any arch, yet it has some. If the segment of the circle (in the proposed ellipsis) described by the radius 56, should have some lateral pressure, the small semicircle in the pier with the adjoining rubble-work, contrived to strengthen the spring of that segment, will certainly throw great part of that lateral pressure downward, and render the arches, almost, as independent of one another, as if they were semicircular. And it should be remembered, that the piers, proposed in this scheme, will not have so much

weight on them, as those of the semicircular arches, and of course will be less liable to settle; and, whatever lateral pressure there may be, so much will be likewise taken from the weight on the piers.

On the whole, as far as I am able to judge, I very much approve of the principles and strength of the elliptical arch, and am satisfied, that in convenience and beauty it will be far preferable to the semicircular arch.

I beg you will make my excuse to the Gentlemen for this unavoidable delay, and assure them that I am, with great respect, their's, and, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
THOMAS PROWSE.

Peter Davall, Esq; Dr. Bradley, and Dr. Blair declined answering these Questions.

From Dr. PEMBERTON.

THE first question cannot be answered, unless it were known how the semicircular arches are proposed to be constructed; for the strength on the sides depends, in both, on the provision against their yielding laterally.

In regard to the second question, neither a number of semicircles, nor of semi-ellipses, can stand independent of one another, unless the piers are weighty enough, and so built, as to serve for buttresses, to prevent their flying out sidewise.

In regard to the third question, Dr. Pemberton

berton replies, that, as such great undertakings are subject to various accidents, and as he has never had any experience in works of this kind, he does not think himself qualified to take upon him to say any thing, which might determine the Committee in the choice of their plan; but if Mr. Mylne, or any other whom the Committee shall employ, should think it worth while to consult him upon any particulars, he shall very readily give the best advice he can.

From Mr. MULLER.

Answer to Query the First.

AN elliptical arch, as Mr. Mylne's, is, in all respects, as strong as a circular one of the same span. The inside figure of an arch does not alone determine the strength of an arch: It is the thickness of its several parts which does it.

Answer to Query the Second.

This depends on the work itself, whereby an elliptical arch may be made to stand by itself, independent of any other; and I apprehend that Mr. Mylne's method of construction will render the elliptical arches as independent of each other, as circular arches may be made.

Answer to Query the Third.

I have wrote upon bridges in my practical fortifications, and it appeared then to me, that an elliptical arch, well constructed, was the only one that ought to be used, on many accounts I mentioned there; but, as my other employments have prevented my reconsidering it since, I cannot give my opinion in a more positive manner than I have done here.

JOHN MULLER.

From Mr. SIMPSON.

PREVIOUS to a comparison between the strength of arches of a different construction, it may be requisite to shew wherein the strength of an arch consists, and from what principles it is to be computed, or estimated; since, by this means, Gentlemen will be better able to form a judgment of what shall be hereafter advanced, in answer to the queries proposed.

In order, then, to obtain a proper idea of the strength of any proposed arch, there are two things that ought to be principally attended to; the one respecting the arch itself, arising from the length and disposition of its voussoirs (or arch-stones) and the other, with regard to the thickness and strength of the piers, proper for the support of such an arch. For, with respect to the former of these considerations, it is manifest, that should the voussoirs happen to be so ill adapted to the nature of the curve and the span of the arch,

as to have a tendency to open and slip out of their places, with a force greater than can be balanced, or taken away by the roughness of the stone, assisted by the cement, &c. used on these occasions, (which is far from being impossible) such an arch, on striking the centers, must unavoidably fall, however strong its abutments may be.

On the other hand, however well an arch may be contrived and proportioned in itself, its ruin will be equally certain and inevitable, if the piers on which it is placed, should not have a sufficient degree of strength to resist the lateral pressure.

When the voussoirs are all supposed of the same length, it is well known that the catenarian arch is that, wherein all the arch-stones will stand in equilibrio among themselves, without any the least assistance from their roughness or adhesion. But arches of this kind (not to insist here on the difficulty of forming the centers necessary to their construction) are not altogether proper for bridges over navigable rivers, because their spring is not at right angles to the horizon, but considerably inclined, so as to diminish the quantity of the water-way, and to obstruct the passage of vessels under the bridge, especially near the time of high water.

Arches that take their spring from low-water mark, in a direction perpendicular to the horizon, are, beyond all doubt, the best adapted to the purposes of navigation; but, in arches of this sort (and such are the semi-circular and semi-elliptical) the arch-stones about the haunches have a strong tendency to quit their places, and force their way outwards, from the lateral pressure of the upper part of the arch. A part of this effort is indeed balanced, or taken off, by the weight of the materials laid upon the arch, in order to the forming of the road over the bridge; but, to have an exact equilibrium of the arch-stones in these cases, their lengths, from the key downwards, ought to be increased in a certain proportion, depending on the particular nature of the proposed intrados (or curve bounding the interior part of the arch) in such sort, that the extradoses of every two contiguous arches shall meet each other above the center of the piers, so as to render the spandrels intirely solid quite up to high-water mark: And it is certain that an arch so constructed, whether semi-circular or semi-elliptical, will not only be stronger in itself, but also act less forcibly against the piers than another arch of the same figure, span, and quantity of materials, whose voussoirs are every-where of an equal length, throughout the whole extent of the arch. Besides, the piers being by this means rendered of intire solid stone, up to high-water

water mark, they will be less liable to be damaged by the water forcing a way into them: A circumstance worth attending to.

But, though it is easy to demonstrate that this is the best kind of construction for arches that spring at right angles to the horizon, yet to know the exact proportion in which the voussoirs ought to be increased from the key downwards, and what breadth ought to be given to the piers necessary to support them, are matters of much difficulty, and can only be ascertained from calculations founded on mechanics, and the particular properties of the figure proposed.

In the subsequent calculations, the only principle in mechanics that I have had recourse to is, that a body acted on by different forces, in different parts, cannot remain in a state of rest, unless the forces whereby it is urged, in one direction, be equal to those whereby it is urged in the opposite direction; and unless the efforts of all the forces, to turn the body about its center of gravity, be also in equilibrio among themselves. From this principle, with the assistance of so much geometry as was necessary, I have computed and compared the strength of semi-circular and semi-elliptical arches, so as to be able to give proper solutions to the queries proposed; to which I now proceed.

The first query is, Whether an elliptical arch, built according to Mr. Mylne's design, will be equally strong with a semi-circular arch, constructed of like materials and equal span?

In answer to which it may be proper to observe again here, that there are two things to be attended to in forming a judgment of the goodness of an arch; the one respecting the strength of the arch itself, the other that of the piers intended to support it: In relation to the former of these it appears, that the elliptical arch of Mr. Mylne will be considerably stronger than the circular one; though, indeed, both the one and the other have a degree of strength more than sufficient to support much greater weights than they can possibly have occasion to bear, on supposition that the piers and the spandrels below the haunches are perfectly secured. The next inquiry therefore is, what proportion of thickness ought to be allowed to the piers, in order to render them equally secure, and sufficiently strong to resist the lateral pressure acting against them. And here the quantities are found to be so very near an equality, that the difference is altogether unworthy of notice, amounting only to about one 100th part of the whole, in favour of the elliptical construction.

In forming of this comparison I have con-

finied myself to the semi-circular arch delivered to me by order of the Committee, wherein the voussoirs are supposed to be every-where of the same length; which is not indeed (as has been already observed) the best construction that a semi-circular arch is capable of. Were an arch of this figure to be built after the manner of Mr. Mylne's elliptical arch, (agreeably to what is practised in Westminster bridge) so as to have the same proportional increase of its voussoirs, from the key to the haunches, the effort of such an arch to overturn the piers would be less, by one 8th part, than that of the elliptical arch. And the circular construction might be still farther improved; but this, I presume, ought not to be urged as an argument to the disadvantage of Mr. Mylne: For though the merit of his construction may not appear to be incontestably established, from a comparison between it and a semi-circular arch of his own proposing, yet, on the other hand, it would not, I think, be just to oppose it to the best construction that the semi-circular arch is capable of, or to any other designs than such as have actually been delivered in to the Committee.

The answer to the second query (Whether the elliptical arches, proposed by Mr. Mylne, are as independent of each other as circular ones?) is contained in that of the first; for, since it is there found that the pressure to overturn the piers is the same in both cases, the arches themselves must therefore be equally independent.

The third query (requiring an opinion to be given of the principles and strength of the proposed elliptical construction) is of an extensive nature, in which some things are necessary to be known that cannot be investigated from mathematical calculations.—What degree of hardness and density can be given to the rubble-work proposed to be put in the spandrels below the reversed arches (on which much depends) can only be known by those Gentlemen who have had proper experience in these matters: However, this I can venture to affirm, that a less degree of firmness, than that of solid Portland stone, will be sufficient here to resist the pressure of the incumbent weight.

As to the upper part of the arch, from the key-stone to the haunches, the strength thereof is exceeding great (as has been before signified) when the piers and every thing below the haunches are considered as immovable. But this excess of strength, arising from the length and disposition of the voussoirs, appears to be attended with a real disadvantage, when we come to consider how much the lateral pressure is by this means increased: Were the length of the arch-stones

at the key to be only five feet (or even four and a half) instead of six, and at the haunches seven feet instead of eight, the arch itself would even then have a greater strength than will be necessary to support much greater weights than can ever be brought over it: and the materials saved out of the arch, by this means, would be sufficient to render the piers, or spandrels, up to high-water mark, of intire solid stone. By this means also the lateral pressure would be diminished near one quarter part, and consequently a less breadth of piers would be necessary, which would not only considerably lessen the expence, but likewise be of advantage to the navigation.

But, though I conceive Mr. Mylne's construction to be capable of improvement, it ought not, by any means, to be inferred from thence, that it has not a considerable degree of merit; whether (with its imperfections) it be not upon an equal footing with the other designs delivered in to the Committee, I have not the means (nor does it rest upon me) to determine: My opinion was desired on the queries delivered to me by order of the Committee, which I have faithfully given, in a manner suitable to the importance of the subject, joined to a strict regard to justice and my own character. The calculations necessary in these determinations I have not given, as they are most of them of a very difficult nature, and will require some time to reduce them into proper order. When opportunity shall permit, I purpose to lay the whole of my thoughts and demonstrations on this subject before the Royal Society, and intend, at the same time, to do myself the honour to transmit them to the Committee.

THO. SIMPSON.

Woolwich Royal Academy,

Feb. 6, 1760.

From Mr. JOSEPH MARTYR.

Answer to Query the first.

I Think not.

Answer to Query the second.

I think not.

Answer to Query the third.

I think, though by the construction of the

large segment of the elliptical arch, in making the arch-stones at springing of the said segment eight feet, and in the middle or crown of the arch six feet, it adds much strength to that part of the arch, yet it does not take off the whole lateral pressure; what remains acts against the spandrels, between the arches, much higher than the top of the piers. This lateral pressure is proposed to be taken off by the counter arch, which acts equally against the great segment of the adjoining arch, so that the lateral pressure of one large segment acts in support of the other.

In this counter arch I apprehend great weakness; it bearing on weak materials above, the pier will sink into them, and be discharged of that lateral pressure it was intended to support; and, if the adjoining arch should be taken away, the assistance of the strutt of stone, L M, would likewise be near destroyed: I do not think it would be sufficient to keep the arch up, if the adjoining arch was taken down: But, suppose the adjoining arch to remain, if the counter arch be destroyed, by sinking into the rubble-work, the lateral pressure would be against the small segment of the arch, where the eight-foot arch-stones join the four-foot arch-stones; and, as the four-foot arch-stones are supported only by rubble, if it should give way (as I believe it will) all the arches so built would, by that means, be made imperfect.

The joggles proposed to be put in, to keep the arch-stones from sliding by each other, and by that means to take off three-fifths of the weakness of the elliptical arch, and said to be of a new invention, I believe have not been so well considered as they ought to be. I apprehend those joggles to be expensive, and to add no strength.

Though I think this arch, as proposed, is not so strong and independent as a semicircle, yet I do not mean that this arch, which comes within nine-fifths of a semicircle, cannot be constructed so as to be made sufficient to do its office.

Jan. 5, 1760.

JOS. MARTYR.

The Life of HENRY SAINT-JOHN, Lord Viscount BOLINGBROKE,
continued from Page 194 of this Volume.

The first point was absolutely to secure the Queen; that is, to fix her in a steady and determined resolution to pursue the measures suggested to her, notwithstanding all the arguments and applications of every kind, that, it might and must be foreseen, would be offered to discourage, dispirit, or divert her. Some have supposed that the whole scheme was not opened to her

at once, but that she was gradually drawn from one step to another; but the very contrary of this seems infinitely more probable, for, if she had not been promised a total deliverance, it is not to be conceived what could be propounded to balance the hazards she ran in a partial removing of those who were grown disagreeable to her. In order to effect this, she was continually put in mind of the

the

the victory gained over her in the affair of Mr. Hill's regiment, when, by the Duke of Marlborough's going out of town, and the menaces of an address from the House of Commons to remove Mrs. Masham, she was constrained, by a letter under her own hand, to let his Grace know that she gave up the dispute, and that he might dispose of the regiment as he thought fit. She was put in mind of her being carried to school every day, for that was the phrase given to her attendance on Sacheverel's trial, to hear things, that, considering the family from which she sprung, and the sentiments in which she was bred, must be extremely disagreeable to her; and the putting her in mind of these and many other instances of that strict discipline under which she was kept, brought that Princess to recollect many offensive and mortifying passages, particularly of the Duchess of Marlborough's conduct, to which even these private friends were strangers. The next thing was to secure the people, and, for this purpose, the most effectual measures were taken, both by discourse and writing. In the latter some of the greatest men among those who aimed at an alteration in the Ministry, condescended to employ their pains and pens, which distinguished them from other performances: And, in reference to the former, the bulk of the clergy throughout the kingdom served them with great industry and zeal, from the alarm taken at the affair of Dr. Sacheverel. As soon as their success in both these points was thoroughly known to themselves, it was judged for their interest that it should be no longer a secret to the world; they knew that the reputation of power is power; they knew that the Parliament, as it then stood, was against them; and therefore, to balance this, they thought it necessary to shew that they had the people. To do that effectually, and with éclat, they procured addresses penned in the fashionable stile of the preceding reigns of the Queen's father and uncle; and, under pretence of taking possession of a living, the late criminal, now looked on as a kind of Confessor, made a progress from Oxford to Wales, and was received and caressed wherever he came, in a manner that fed his own vanity, and answered their purpose. Such were the previous steps to this revolution, which were so dexterously managed, that they seemed to rise naturally from events, and, consequently, were asserted to be the spontaneous sense of the nation, manifested in the fulness of their hearts, and without any management at all, which was denied and disclaimed with the very

same warmth with which it was executed. Lord Dartmouth and Mr. St. John were made Secretaries of state, in the room of Lord Sunderland and Mr. Boyle; Lord Godolphin removed from the Treasurer's office, which was put into commission, including Mr. Harley, who was likewise made Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Earl of Rochester made President of the Council, in the room of Lord Somers; Sir Simon Harcourt, Attorney-general, instead of Sir James Montague; and the Great Seal taken from Lord Cowper, and put, for some time, into commission. The Parliament rose April the 5th, 1710, ten days after which the Marquis of Kent's white staff of Lord Chamberlain was given to the Duke of Shrewsbury, yet, at the same time, the Marquis was made a Duke. This, in those days, was looked on as an ambiguous measure; but those who were in the secret knew that it was the signal; accordingly the other projected alterations followed in due time, and the whole was completed by the dissolution of the Parliament, and calling a new one to meet in November. All possible methods had been tried to shake the Queen's resolution: The Governor and some of the Directors of the Bank acquainted her with their apprehensions as to public credit; the Ministers of the Emperor, and of the States-general, suggested the uneasinesses these changes must infallibly give to her Allies; and without doubt these made some impression, though not so great as was expected. On the other hand, great pains were taken to persuade the nation, that these hints to a crowned head were very high indignities, as they had a tendency to take from the Queen the free choice of her own servants. It is worth while to see this described in Mr. St. John's letter to the Examiner: 'Notwithstanding all the pains which have been taken, says he, to lessen her character in the world, by wits of the * Kit-Kat, and the sages of the * Cellar, mankind is convinced that a Queen possessed of all the virtues requisite to bless a nation, or to make a private family happy, sits on the throne. By an excess of goodness, she delighted to raise some of her servants to the highest degrees of riches, of power, and of honours, and in this only instance can be said to have grieved any of her subjects. The rules she had prescribed to these persons, as the measure of her conduct, were soon departed from; but so unable were they to associate with men of honest principles than themselves, that the sovereign authority was prostituted to support a faction, and made the

* * Two famous clubs, consisting of the ablest men in the old Ministry, and their friends.

purchase of indemnity for an offending Minister: Instead of the mild influence of a gracious Queen governing by law, we soon felt the miserable consequences of subjection to the will of an arbitrary jundo, and to the caprice of an insolent woman *. Unhappy nation! which, expecting to be governed by the best, fell under the tyranny of the worst of her sex. But now, thanks be to God, the fury which broke loose to execute the vengeance of Heaven upon a sinful nation, is restrained, and the royal hand is already reached out to chain up the plague.'

Upon the calling of the new Parliament on the 25th of November, Mr. St. John was chosen Knight of the Shire for the county of Berks, and also Burgess for Wotton-Basset, and made his election for the former. This large accession of power put him into a sphere of action that called forth all his abilities; the English annals produce not a more trying juncture, and Mr. St. John appeared equal to every occasion of trial, having sustained almost the whole weight of the difficulties in negotiating the peace of Utrecht.

It is not within the designed compass of these memoirs to discuss the conduct of our Secretary, during the long course of those perplexed negotiations; but we shall exhibit some of the most striking particulars, by which a judgment may be formed of the whole. In the session of Parliament which began December the 11th, 1711, the Queen acquainted the Houses, that, notwithstanding the arts of such as delighted in war, both time and place were appointed for the opening of a treaty. This was too much the language of party, and the Lords, in opposition to it, represented in their address, that, in their opinion, no peace could be safe or honourable to Great-Britain or Europe, if Spain and the West-Indies were to be allotted to any branch of the House of Bourbon: Upon which the Lords Compton and Bruce were called up to the House of Lords, and ten new Peers created before the end of the month. In the House of Commons, the Commissioners of Accounts charged the Duke of Marlborough with taking a considerable sum, annually, from those who made the bread contracts, and two and a half per cent. out of the pay of the foreign troops, which sums amounted in the whole, during his command, to upwards of half a million. Notwithstanding the defence, that the first was a perquisite never denied to the Commander in chief, and that the latter was a free gift from the foreign troops, intended and employed for intelligence, and less than

was granted for that purpose, during King William's war, yet it was voted to be public money, and to be accounted for. Accordingly, a prosecution was directed, and, under that colour, the Duke dismissed from all his employments. The great trust of managing the affairs of the administration in Parliament was committed to our Secretary, who, to influence the nation in their discontents at the long continuance of the war, and to excite the most earnest desire of peace, employed himself in drawing up accurate computations of the numbers of our own men, that of foreigners, and the sums paid by way of subsidies during the course of the war; which was observed to be such a piece of dexterous and efficacious management, as had perhaps at no time till then been attempted in Parliament; being a double-edged weapon that cut both ways. After much debate and the most mature deliberation, the House of Commons attended her Majesty with a representation, shewing the hardships the Allies had put upon England in carrying on this war, and, in consequence, how necessary it was to come in time at some relief. They set forth, first, 'That the expence of England, in the beginning of the war, amounted only to about three millions, but was now increased to nine millions or upwards, chiefly by being obliged to supply the deficiencies of her Allies; so that the States-general were frequently deficient two thirds of their quota of shipping, which not only increased the charge of the English, but was the occasion of great damage to the royal navy, and the destruction of the merchant-ships for want of convoys, the English men of war being employed in other services; and that the Dutch had also been deficient in the Netherlands above 20,000 men of their quota of troops. That almost the whole burden of the war in Spain and Portugal had of late been thrown upon the English, the Dutch having every year lessened their troops on that side, and the Emperor, who was most nearly concerned, had no troops at all in pay there till the last years of the war, and then but one single regiment. That, on the contrary, the English did not only maintain 60,000 men in the Spanish war, but the charges of the shipping alone, employed in that service, amounted to above eight millions sterling: And, in short, that England had expended in the war, beyond its quota, above nineteen millions of money: All which the late Ministry had not only connived at, but in many instances encouraged and contrived upon private views. That the greater our success had been, the

* The Duchess of Marlborough, . . .

heavier had been the burden on the part of England, and that new dominions were daily conquered for the Allies, while they abated their share of the expence; and it could not be expected they should be ever weary of enlarging their territories at the charge of England, especially when even the revenues of the conquered countries were not applied to carrying on the war. That, though Great Britain had borne as great a share of the war as the whole confederacy, no advantages had been stipulated to her; but, on the contrary, the late barrier treaty with the Dutch was destructive to our trade, and the putting Newport and other places into their hands made the trade of the English to the Spanish Netherlands precarious; and the strength of that country, which Britain had so largely contributed to reduce, might hereafter be employed against Britain itself. The primary design of this representation was to justify the new resolutions which had been taken, of obliging the States to compleat their quota of men and ships, by declaring that, otherwise, the Queen would lessen her own forces in a just proportion. Besides, it was calculated to persuade the nation, that the close connexion between the friends of the old Ministry and the Allies was founded on their reciprocal interests, to which that of Great Britain was sacrificed. It served likewise to justify the new manner in which they pretended to carry on the war, in case the Allies insisted on carrying it on at all events, by Great Britain's fulfilling her engagements without going beyond them, and exacting from the rest of the Allies, that they should also perform theirs. This scheme being very plausible in itself, and coming to the Queen and her subjects, backed with so high an authority as the representation of the House of Commons, gave great countenance and credit to their proceedings, as they carried the air of instructions to those by whom in reality they were dictated. It was some time before this long representation could reach the hands of the States, and it required some space to consider and frame an answer to it; during which the declarations were made, and the measures taken, that were advised therein, and the negotiations between Great Britain and France were carried so far, that the Queen, in a speech to both Houses, communicated the plan upon which a general peace might be made, at the very time this answer from the States-general arrived. It was certainly drawn up with much clearness and candor, and in terms which demonstrated to impartial people, that the States, considered as trustees for their own nation, were very little to

blame: Yet Mr. Secretary St. John drew up a short reply to it with such spirit and address, as intirely enervated its force. The States had alledged that, by the alliance, both powers had engaged to exert their utmost force; and that therefore they had fully complied with their engagements, in doing all that they could. They enlarged on the great superiority of Britain, in point of wealth and power, which made it reasonable for her to out-do her Allies. They disputed the truth, or rather the method of some calculations, insisting that the ships they employed in the North Sea, ought to be considered as a part of their quota. They asserted, that Great Britain had often exceeded, more especially in the Mediterranean service, in the course of a campaign, the proportions settled at the beginning of a campaign, but that this ought to throw no blame upon them, if their quota was agreeable to the original stipulations; and they insisted, that the revenue arising from the country in which their barrier lay, was very much below what it had been represented. The Secretary extracted, from this answer, such principles as fell in with those of the representation, as it is visible many of them do, and concluded from thence, that, if their High Mightinesses had acted with great prudence and frugality during the course of the war, it was high time for Great Britain to imitate their conduct at the close of it; and dwelt very strongly upon their pathetic remarks as to the weight of that burden which they had sustained, inferring that it was high time for the maritime powers, upon whom the whole expence of the war now lay, to think of getting out of it, as soon as they could, by a safe and advantageous peace. This may serve for a specimen of the Secretary's conduct, upon whom, at this juncture, the great weight of the business lay; and though it is allowed on all hands, that, even at this time, he gave a great loose to his pleasures, and availed himself very little of those helps to business that arise from method; yet, will very enemies then allowed, and events prove the truth of it to posterity, that he managed with singular dexterity, and executed the several high employments in which he then acted, with singular facility and capacity. As a Statesman and a Minister, he had prodigious difficulties to struggle with. Most of the foreign Courts, with which he had any transactions, and, of consequence, their Ministers, were continually prying into, and taking exceptions to his measures, and that with a certain fierceness, which sometimes drove him to extremity. The business of Count Gallas, the Imperial Minister, who printed, without ceremony, what-

ever was communicated to him, and was continually complaining if papers were printed by any body else, made a great noise, and he was at length forbid the Court. The Hanoverian Minister, Baron Bothmar's memorial, made still more noise, and put the Secretary under great inconveniencies. The letter of the States-general to the Queen, in support of their answer to the representation of the House of Commons, out-did both these, and was likewise published from the press. With all these embarrassments, the weight of a most intricate and important negotiation lay upon his shoulders; and, while his whole time might have been taken up in repelling those attacks upon his conduct at home, he was obliged to furnish instructions for the Queen's Ministers abroad, who could, and who would do nothing, but in pursuance of his directions. As an orator in the Senate, he exerted every different kind of eloquence; he stated all the great points that were brought before the House; he persuaded, he illustrated, he supported the resolutions that were taken upon them; he answered the objections that were made and maintained by the acutest men in the kingdom; and who, to their great abilities in speaking, joined a perfect acquaintance with business, which affords an almost inexpressible weight to an opposition. As a Courtier too, he had many and very nice affairs upon his hands, and was obliged to enter into and manage private intrigues of a very nice and delicate nature, in the midst of his application to public business: So that if we take into our view the whole circle of concerns that occupied his thoughts at this juncture, and remember, at the same time, that he was not without his foibles and his vices, we cannot but conceive of him a very high and extraordinary opinion; and, instead of being surprised at those irregularities and eccentrici-

ties, that, upon a very critical search, were discovered in his conduct, we will rather stand amazed at the success which attended his endeavours, and that, in spite of those imperfections, which even his friends must acknowledge in his character, he was able to do what he did, and to support himself and his party against such a spirit of opposing, such a weight of influence, and such a torrent of abuse, as, at this juncture, both they and he sustained. He was, if you please, a leader of a faction; but he was a very able leader. He was a man of pleasure and indiscretion, but he was, notwithstanding, a man of abilities. He was, in short, after all that the severest critics could suggest, and after all that envy and malice could invent, a very extraordinary genius, whom, whilst we blame, we must admire, and whom, if any respect be due to parts, to application, and to the power of achieving great things by dint of these, we must commend. His Lordship himself, we find, a few years after, declaring, that he never looked back on this great event [the peace of Utrecht] passed as it was, without a secret emotion of mind, when he compared the vastness of the undertaking, and the importance of the success, with the means employed to bring it about, and with those which were employed to traverse it.

In July 1712, he was created Baron St. John of Lediard-Tregoze, in Wiltshire, and Viscount Bolingbroke. He was also the same year appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Essex; but, these honours not answering his expectations, he formed a design of taking the lead, in public affairs, from his old friend Mr. Harley, then Earl of Oxford, which proved, in the issue, unfortunate to them both.

[To be finished in our next.]

An Account of the EXECUTION of the late EARL FERRERS, VISCOUNT TAMWORTH, &c.

ON Friday, the 2d day of May, 1760, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex received a writ, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the execution of Laurence Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, on the Monday following.

Mr. Sheriff Vaillant accompanied his Lordship in his landau from the Tower gate to the place of execution; and, upon his entering into it, addressing himself to his Lordship, he told him, 'That it gave him the highest concern to wait upon him upon so melancholy an occasion, but that he would do every thing in his power to render his situation as easy as possible; and ho-

ped that, whatever he did, his Lordship would impute to the necessary discharge of his duty.'—To which his Lordship answered, 'Sir, I am very much obliged to you, —I take it very kindly that you are pleased to accompany me.'—His Lordship, being dressed in a suit of light clothes embroidered with silver, said, 'You may perhaps, Sir, think it strange to see me in this dress, but I have my particular reasons for it.'

The civil and military powers attended the Sheriffs from thence to the place of execution, and the procession was as follows:

First, a very large body of the Constables for the county of Middlesex (the greatest probably

probably that had ever been assembled together upon any occasion) preceded by one of the High Constables.

Then a party of horse-grenadiers and a party of foot.

Then Mr. Sheriff Errington in his chariot, accompanied therein by his Under-sheriff Mr. Jackson.

Then followed the landau and six, escorted by two other parties of horse-grenadiers and foot.

Then Mr. Sheriff Vaillant's chariot, in which was his Under-sheriff Mr. Nicols.

Then a mourning coach and six, with some of his Lordship's friends in it.

And, lastly, a hearse and six, which was provided for the conveyance of his Lordship's corpse from the place of execution to Surgeons-hall.

The procession was conducted with the utmost solemnity; but moved so very slow, that it did not reach the place of execution till a quarter before twelve, so that his Lordship was two hours and three quarters in the landau; during the whole of which time he appeared to be perfectly easy and composed, and his decent deportment seemed greatly to affect the minds of all that beheld him; in so much that, although his Lordship thus passed through many hundred thousand spectators, yet so respectful was the behaviour of all towards him, that not the least affront or indignity was offered to him by any one; but, on the contrary, many persons saluted him with their prayers for his salvation.

His Lordship asked the Sheriff, 'If he had ever seen so great a concourse of people before?' And, upon his answering that he had not, 'I suppose,' said his Lordship, 'it is because they never saw a Lord hanged before.' He said, 'that he had wrote to the King, to beg that he might suffer where his ancestor the Earl of Essex had suffered; and that he was in the greater hopes of obtaining that favour, as he had the honour of quartering part of the same arms, and of being allied to his Majesty;—and that he thought it was hard that he must die at the place appointed for the execution of common felons.' — But, whatever his Lordship's thoughts were upon that account, those considerations will for ever throw an additional lustre on his Majesty's impartiality and justice.

Mr. Humphries, the Chaplain, who, it seems, had not attended his Lordship till this morning, took occasion to observe, that 'The world would naturally be very inquisitive concerning the religion his Lordship professed;' and asked him, 'If he chose to

say any thing upon that subject?' To which his Lordship answered, 'That he did not think himself at all accountable to the world for his sentiments on religion; but that he had always believed in and adored one God, the maker of all things;—that, whatever his notions were, he had never propagated them, or endeavoured to gain any persons over to his persuasion;—that all countries and nations had a form of religion, by which the people were governed, and that whoever disturbed them in it, he looked upon him as an enemy to society;—but that, if he himself was wrong in his way of thinking, he was very sorry for it.—That he very much blamed my Lord Bolingbroke, for permitting his sentiments on religion to be published to the world.—That the many sects and disputes which happen about religion have almost turned morality out of doors.—That he could never believe what some sectaries teach, that faith alone will save mankind; so that if a man, just before he dies, should say only, I believe, that that alone will save him.—Shew me thy faith.—Here his Lordship stopped;—but by which quotation he plainly meant, according to * the holy writer, whose words they are, that 'faith without works is a dead faith.'

Concerning the unfortunate and much-to-be-lamented Mr. Johnson, whose death occasioned the trouble of this day, his Lordship declared, 'That he was under particular circumstances, that he had met with so many crosses and vexations, he scarce knew what he did;' and most solemnly protested, 'That he had not the least malice towards him.'

The slowness of the procession made this journey appear so very tedious to his Lordship, that he often expressed his desire of being got to the end of it, saying, 'That the apparatus of death, and the passing through such crowds of people, were ten times worse than death itself;' but, upon the Sheriff's taking notice to his Lordship that he was glad to see that he supported himself so well, his Lordship replied, 'I thank you, Sir; I hope I shall continue so to the last.'

When his Lordship had got to that part of Holborn which is near Drury-lane, he said, 'he was thirsty, and should be glad of a glass of wine and water.—But, upon the Sheriff's remonstrating to him, that 'a stop for that purpose would necessarily draw a greater crowd about him, which might possibly disturb and incommode him, yet, if his Lordship still desired it, it should be done;' he most readily answered,—'That's true, I say no more; let us by no means stop.'

* St. James, chap. ii. ver. 18.

When they approached near the place of execution, his Lordship told the Sheriff, 'That there was a person waiting in a coach near there, for whom he had a very sincere regard, and of whom he should be glad to take his leave before he died.' To which the Sheriff answered, that, 'if his Lordship insisted upon it, it should be so; but that he wished his Lordship, for his own sake, would decline it, lest the sight of a person, for whom he had such a regard, should unman him, and disarm him of the fortitude he possessed.' — To which his Lordship, without the least hesitation, replied, 'Sir, if you think I am wrong, I submit.' And, upon the Sheriff's telling his Lordship, that, if he had any thing to deliver to that person, or any one else, he would faithfully do it, his Lordship thereupon delivered to the Sheriff a pocket-book, in which were a Bank note, and a ring, and a purse with some guineas, in order to be delivered to that person, and which has been done accordingly.

The landau being now advanced to the place of execution, his Lordship alighted from it, and ascended upon the scaffold, which was covered with black baize, with the same composure and fortitude of mind he had enjoyed from the time he left the Tower; where, after a short stay, Mr. Humphries asked his Lordship, if he chose to say prayers? which he declined; but, upon his asking him, 'If he did not chuse to join with him in the Lord's Prayer?' he readily answered, 'He would, for he always thought it a very fine prayer.' Upon which they kneeled down together upon two cushions, covered with black baize, and his Lordship, with an audible voice, very devoutly repeated the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards, with great energy, the following ejaculation: 'O God, forgive me all my errors,—pardon all my sins.'

His Lordship then, rising, took his leave of the Sheriffs and the Chaplain; and, after thanking them for their many civilities, he presented his watch to Mr. Sheriff Vaillant, which he desired his acceptance of; and signified his desire that his body might be buried at Breden, or Stanton, in Leicestershire.

His Lordship then called for the executioner, who immediately came to him, and asked him forgiveness; upon which his Lordship said, 'I freely forgive you, as I do all mankind, and hope myself to be for-

given.' — He then intended to give the executioner five guineas; but, by mistake, giving it into the hands of the executioner's assistant, an unseasonable dispute ensued between those unthinking wretches, which Mr. Sheriff Vaillant instantly silenced.

The executioner then proceeded to do his duty, to which his Lordship, with great resignation, submitted. — His neckcloth being taken off, a white cap, which his Lordship had brought in his pocket, being put upon his head, his arms secured by a black sash from incommoding himself, and the cord put round his neck, he advanced by three steps upon an elevation in the middle of the scaffold, where part of the floor had been raised about 18 inches higher than the rest; and, standing under the cross-beam which went over it, covered with black baize, he asked the executioner, 'Am I right?' — Then the cap was drawn over his face: — and then — upon a signal given by the Sheriff (for his Lordship, upon being before asked, declined to give one himself) that part, upon which he stood, instantly sunk down from beneath his feet, and left him intirely suspended; but, not * having sunk down so low as was designed, it was immediately pressed down, and levelled with the rest of the floor.

For a few seconds his Lordship made some struggles against the attempts of death, but was soon eased of all pain by the pressure of the executioner.

From the time of his Lordship's ascending upon the scaffold, until his execution, was about eight minutes; during which his countenance did not change, nor his tongue falter: — The prospect of death did not at all shake the composure of his mind.

Whatever were his Lordship's failings, his behaviour in these his last moments, which created a most awful and respectful silence amidst the numberless spectators, cannot but make a sensible impression upon every humane breast.

The accustomed time of one hour being passed, the coffin was raised up, with the greater decency to receive the body; and, being deposited in the hearse, was conveyed by the Sheriffs, with the same procession, to Surgeons-hall †, to undergo the remainder of the sentence. — Which being done, the body was on Thursday evening, May 2, delivered to his friends for interment.

* It having been reported, that, by means of this accident, his Lordship stood for some time on tip-toe; this is mentioned in so particular a manner, in order to obviate that mistaken report.

† The statute made in the 25th year of his present Majesty's reign, for preventing the crime of murder, enacts, 'That the body of every person convicted of murder shall, if such conviction and execution shall be in the county of Middlesex, or within the city of London, or the liberties thereof, be immediately conveyed, by the Sheriff or Sheriffs, his or their Deputy or Deputies, and his or their Officers, to the hall of the surgeons company, or such other place as the said company shall appoint

appoint for this purpose, and be delivered to such person as the said company shall depute or appoint, who shall give to the Sheriff or Sheriffs, his or their Deputy or Deputies, a receipt for the same; and the body, so delivered to the said company of surgeons, shall be dissected or anatomised by the said surgeons, or such persons as they shall appoint for that purpose; and that in no case the body shall be suffered to be buried, unless after such body shall have been dissected and anatomised.

Some Account of the late unfortunate Earl FERRERS's Family.

THIS family was descended from Sa-suvalo, (whose name shews him to have been of an old English stock) the founder and endower of Nether-Eatendon church in Warwickshire. That he was an eminent man is obvious from his possessions in Warwickshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Derbyshire, in the time of the Conqueror, few being allowed to enjoy more at that change than a part of their estate, and to hold the same by military or other services from their new Lords: Therefore, if we may guess at his authority by the extent of his estate, he must have been no less than a Thane in the time of the Saxons; when little more than five hides of land, as Selden observes, was an estate for some who were so dignified. He had issue two sons; Henry, who died without issue, and Fulcher, whose son Henry succeeded in the inheritance; and, though he had issue Fulcher, yet he appointed his younger brother Sewall his heir to the lands of his father and uncle, by fine levied in 4 Rich. I, as the record testifies.

The said Sewall was a Knight, and took the surname of Etendon, from the place of his abode. He was succeeded by Sewall, his son and heir, who was a Knight, and had issue James, his son and heir, who first assumed the surname of Shirley, and by that name had free warren granted to him in all his demesnes at Shirley in Derbyshire and Etendon. Ralph, his son and heir, enjoyed several posts of honour under Edward I. and II; and, in the 5th of the latter, served in two Parliaments, held that year, as a Representative for the county of Warwick. He left issue Ralph, his son and heir, who, in 14 Edward III, served as one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Warwick. To him succeeded his son and heir, Sir Thomas Shirley; and, he dying in 36 Ed. III, left issue Hugh Shirley, who was made chief Warden of Higham-Ferrers park, and Constable of Donnington-castle; he was killed in 4 Hen. IV, in the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting on the King's part.

He left issue Ralph, his son and heir, who, in 8 Hen. V, was Sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, and was then stiled a Knight: He married Joyce, daughter and sole heir to Thomas Baiset, of Brailsford, Esq; by whom he had issue Ralph, his son and heir; who died in 6 Ed. IV,

having had issue, by his second wife Elisabeth, sister to the Lord Montjoy, Ralph, from whom descended those of the name in Suffex; and, by his first wife Margaret, daughter and co-heir of John de Staunton, of Staunton-Harold, in the county of Leicester, John, his son and heir; whose son and heir Ralph, for his valour in the battle of Stoke, in 2 Hen. VII, was made a Banneret; to which battle he brought forces to the King's aid, when the Earl of Lincoln was slain. By his wife Jane, daughter to Sir Robert Sheffield, Knt. ancestor to the late Duke of Buckinghamshire, he had Francis, his son and heir, who was Sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester in 4 Phil. and Mary, and lived to an advanced age, famous for his charity and hospitality.

He was succeeded by his grandson, George Shirley, Esq; who was created a Baronet in 9 James I, on the first erection of that dignity, being the fourth in order of precedency: He married Frances, daughter to Henry Lord Berkely, ancestor to the present Earl of Berkely. Sir Henry Shirley, Bart. his eldest surviving son and heir by that virtuous Lady, was Sheriff of Leicester the last year of James I, and married, in 1615, Dorothy, youngest of the two daughters of the great but unfortunate favourite to Queen Elisabeth, Robert Earl of Essex, by whom he had two sons, Charles and Robert. Charles, dying unmarried, was succeeded in title and estate by Sir Robert Shirley, Bart. who, for his loyalty to King Charles I, was imprisoned in the Tower of London by Oliver Cromwell, where he died during his confinement, not without suspicion of poison, leaving issue Seymour, his successor, and Robert. Sir Seymour Shirley, Bart. left issue an only son, who surviving his father but a short time, the title of Baronet devolved on Robert, his uncle; who, on the 14th of December 1677, (29 Charles II.) was summoned to Parliament by the title of Lord Ferrers of Chartley, which honour, by the death of Robert Devereux, the last Earl of Essex of that family, was immersed in the issue of his two sisters and co-heirs, and so continued till King Charles II. was pleased to restore that title, with the precedency thereto belonging, to this Sir Robert Shirley, grandson and heir of Dorothy, the youngest of those two sisters; He was introduced into
the

the House of Peers on the 28th of January, 1677, and took his place according to the ancient writ of summons, Feb. 6, 1298, (27 Ed. I.) He was Master of the Horse and Steward of the Household to Queen Catharine, and was sworn of the Privy-council to King William, on the 25th of May, 1699. In the reign of Queen Anne he was again sworn of the Privy-council, according to the act for the union of the two kingdoms; and, on the 3d of September, 1711, was advanced to the titles of Viscount Tamworth and Earl Ferrers, by reason of his descent from the ancient and noble family of Ferrers. His Lordship was twice married, and had issue, by his first wife, ten sons and seven daughters, and by his second five sons and five daughters. Of the ten sons three only survived their father, and the second, the Hon. Washington Shirley, succeeded in the earldom of Ferrers.

He departed this life April 14, 1729, and, leaving no heir male, the title devolved on

Henry, his next brother and heir; who dying in August 1745, unmarried, the title devolved on his nephew Laurence, son and heir of Laurence, tenth son of Robert Earl Ferrers; which Laurence left issue Laurence, who succeeded his uncle, and was the late unfortunate Earl Ferrers.

He had four brothers, of which the eldest, the Hon. Washington Shirley, a Captain in the navy, is now Earl Ferrers.

The arms of this ancient and noble family.] Paly of six, Or and Azure, a canton, Ermin. Crest.] On a wreath, the bust of a Saracen, side-faced and couped, wreathed about the temples, Or and Azure.

Supporters.] On the dexter side a talbot, Ermin; his ear, Or; and his Ducal collar, Gules. On the sinister, a rein-deer, of the last attired, Argent, gorged with a Ducal coronet and fene of the third billet, Or.

Motto.] Honor virtutis præmium; and Malgré l'Envie.

The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

The SHIP and the WIND: A FABLE.

A Ship of war, a second rate,
Proud not a little of her state;
Her rigging new, unus'd to storms,
Nor knowing how the deep deforms;
Just out of dock had gone to sea,
And who, forsooth, so fine as she!
So beauties, strangers to temptation,
Quite unexperienc'd in vexation,
Imagine nothing is to cross 'em,
Nor cares to ruffle nor to tofs 'em,
Till, out upon the world's great ocean,
They come to have a diff'rent notion.
And now each breeze and prosp'rous gale
Seem'd emulous to fill her sail,
As men of gallantry will lye,
And court the fair with flattery,
Till, having won her deepest stake,
Too soon she sees the dire mistake.

Well, says our Mermaid, what a wonder
Am I, thus deck'd with Britain's thunder!
My main-mast, fore-mast, mizzen, all
So strong, so taper, and so tall!
The world could never do without me,
With all my hearts of oak about me:
See my broad pennant, how it flies!
Like any comet through the skies.
Finish'd, as any may discern,
A prodigy from stem to stern!
Self moving, how I cut the sea,
And through the billows mark my way!

Lo! the vicissitude of things;
Hark! how the howling tempest sings;
Too soon the breaking storm she feels,
Invading billows shock her keels!
Her sails are split—the second stroke
Attacks more fierce—her masts are broke;
'Finish'd, as any may discern,
'A very wreck from stem to stern.'

Alas! she cries, what sad disaster
Assails me thus? Can winds thus master?
Winds, which so very late before
Court'd and flatter'd me from shore?

Yes, pretty Mermaid, lo! they can,
And oh, ye women, so can man;
His only aim, when most he flatters,
First to seduce, then leave in tatters.

LADY TOWNLY is discovered in a melancholy Posture, with Hoyle's Book of Chances in her Hand, and a Card of Invitations to Lady Quiteright's Rout.

IT must be so—great Hoyle, thou counsell'st well;
Else whence this anxious hope, this thirst of gain,

This longing after pharao, whist, quadrille?—
But whence this secret dread, and inward horror
Of staking all I'm worth, why shrinks my soul?

Does reason's secret impulse strive to shake
My firm resolve of going to a drum?
No:—'Tis last night's ill run at which I start;
'Tis want of gold that dictates stay at home,
And intimates 'twere better not to play.
Must I not play, oh, serious hated thought!
From what variety of pleasing hopes,
From what gay scenes of joy would'st thou exclude me,

And tempt my steps to tread discretion's paths?
The wild, the dreary prospect lies before me,
And none but prudent fools can rest upon it.
Here I will hold, if there is chance at play,
(And that there is, Hoyle proves in every line,
'Thro' all his works). I yet may be successful;
And, if successful, then I must be happy—

But when, or where? — home has no charms
for me.—

I'm weary of conjectures.—bring me my jewels.
[To her Maid.

Thus am I doubly arm'd, jewels and gold,
My purse and casket, now are both before me :
This, in a moment, may perchance be lost ;
But this infuses me credit for a week.

My heart elate, depending on good fortune,
Smiles at fans prendre, and defiles Codill.

The stars shall fade away, the tapers waste,
Morning appear, my husband wake alone ;
But I shall flourish heroine at play,
Unhurt by fears of war with France or Spain,
Prussia's defeat, or Brunswic's overthrow.

THE CONFESSION.

Blithe Col—lin, a pret—ty young swain, To court me walks

ma—ny a mile, To court me walks ma—ny a mile:

I bid him return back a—gain, I bid him re—

turn back a—gain, Tho' I wish him to stay a great while, Tho' I

with him to stay a great while.

2.

With all by which love is express'd,
He studies my heart to beguile ;

I wish him success I protest,
Though I tell him he'll wait a great while.

3. He

3.
He brought me this nosegay so sweet,
And thought it more pleasure than toil;
I took it reserv'd and discreet,
But I let him not wait a great while.

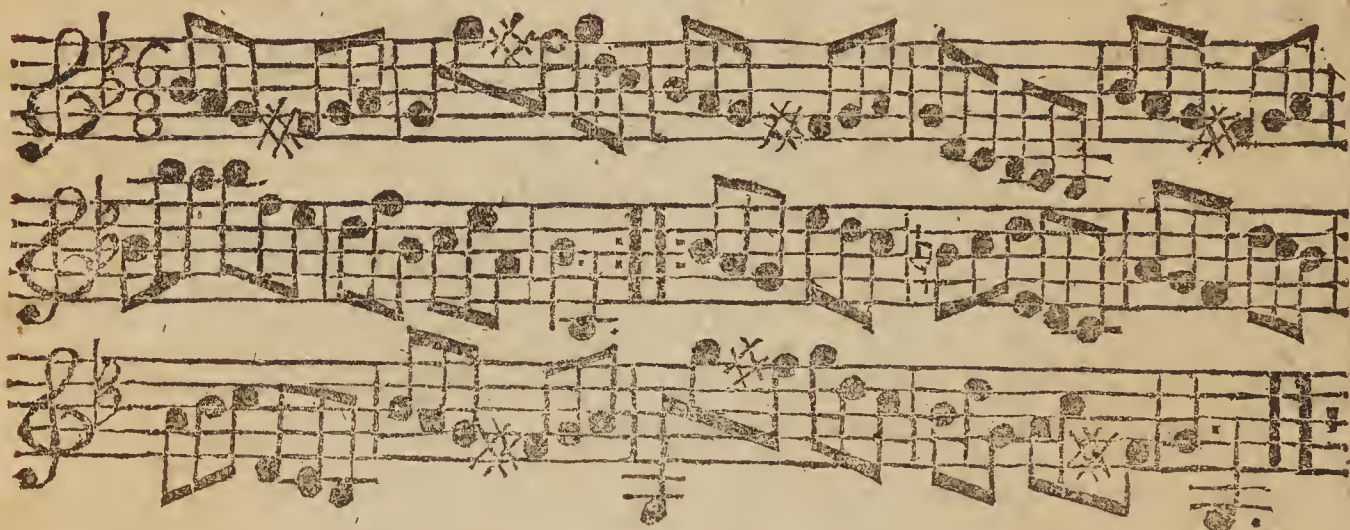
4.
He begg'd me to grant him a kiss,
So earnest it made me to smile;
Have done I cry'd fie! 'tis amiss,
Though I wish'd it to last a great while.

5.
He tells me I ought to be k'nd,
That time all my beauties will spoil;
I cross him tho' quite of his mind,
For I love he should talk a great while.

6.
I fancy by what he has said,
My husband he'll be by his side?
And, when he once asks me to wed,
Oh! I'll not live a maid a great while.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

Hey to the WAKE: Or, The MERRY CLOWN.



First couple cast off, the man turns the third woman single, whilst his partner turns the second —; turn left-hands partners, and then the other corners single —; set three and three and turn proper —; right and left at top —.

The HUMOURS of MAY FAIR.

IN Suffex county, once a year,
There comes a pleasant country fair;
Well known to all—a plain the place is
Fam'd much for mirth, and handsome lasses;
Here rakes and beaux and swagg'ring blades,
Resort with swords, and fierce cockades;
Here o'er the green the milk-maid trips,
Whilst country fellows snap their whips;
Here belles and smarts, bloods, bucks and keepers,
Promiscuous mixt with chimney sweepers,
Hoarse pedlars, ballad-mongers, ploughmen,
Rogues, whores and thieves, and noisy showmen.

Here rang'd in rows, to number twenty,
(Suppose there's more to make 'em plenty)
Replete the little standings are
With ribbons, fans, and Brumidge ware;
Strange gewgaw toys, both fine and little,
With jointed dolls, and master's fiddle:
With sugar-plums, white, green, and red,
Sweet oranges, and gingerbread;
With Spanish nuts, and figs the best,
That please the eye, and charm the taste.

See yonder whisker'd Jew unlocks
His little draw'rs, and wooden box;
The glitt'ring store he soon discloses
To please your eyes, and fit your noses;
There puckles, puttons, scissars, rings,
And fifty other pretty things,
He shews to captivate the fancy
Of Tom and Dick, and Doll and Nancy,

Who from their purse the money drains out
For him, who bites their shallow brains out.

Here serjeant Kite his fancy suits,
And gathers up a few recruits;
The rattling drum foretels him nigh,
In all the state of Majesty;
Around him wait the gazing mob
Compos'd of Coster, Tom, and Bob;
Who charm'd to hear his fyren speech,
Of coming home both fine and rich,
They heedless swallow down the bait,
Resolve at once to try their fate:
Drink off their glasses, take their fee,
And curse their fate the coming day.

In yonder walk about the middle,
Croudero scrapes his wretched fiddle;
To rustic swains and hoiden lasses,
Maids, prentices, and modern asses:
So ill the tune and motion suits,
You'd think of Orpheus, and his brutes;
Who, charm'd with music, felt love's flame,
Kiss'd, hugg'd, and squeez'd the very same;
The sight of these such wonder yields.
You'd think yourself within Moorfields,
Where mad-men skip, and phrensy reigns
O'er straw-crown'd Monarchs, bound in chains.

With hideous face, and tuneless no e,
A ballad-singer strains his throat;
Roars out the life of Betty Saunders,
With Turpin Dick, and Molly Planters;

Tells many woeful tragic stories,
Recorded of our British worthies;
Forgetting not bold Robin Hood,
And hardy Scarlet of the wood:
At naming these young Roger calls
For one to stick against the walls;
He grins and thinks it vastly pritty,
For he and Mall to sing the ditty,
Who smiles upon the simple swain,
And joins concordant in the strain;
But, ere he from these scenes must go,
His Mall and he must see the show;
Of Punch they must behold the sport,
And view the tincy wooden court;
Must elbow in, as 'tis the fashion,
To see the tempting conjuration,
And sweat and stare with admiration.
Well pleas'd they view the glittering sight,
And straddle back, with great delight.

Here Rosalind her form displays,
And strives to charm a thousand ways;
From head to foot new modes of dress
Her various arts to please express;
She shews her skin of snowy hue,
Her slender waist and bosom too:
The God of love his shaft employs,
Which tempts the mind to nameless joys;
Young Collin catch'd, within the snare,
Enjoys in am'rous bliss the fair;
Partakes of what his soul desires,
And in soft extacy expires.

Here Hodge aside takes country Nell,
And all his pain begins to tell;
First leans his elbow on her back,
Then swears his heart is like to crack:
He shakes her fist, begins his speech,
And hugs her as did Nick the witch!
Presents her with a scarlet knot,
Which he, that minute, for her bought;
Vows that her person (being stout)
Has turn'd his body inside out,
And every part, from head to foot,
Is burnt as black as any foot;
And, if her mind she does not alter,
His neck shall quickly stretch the halter:
Surpris'd at this the yielding maid
Now sighs, and downward hangs her head;
A blush o'er spreads her modest cheek,
Both stand aghast, and cannot speak;
For love, as learned sages say,
Like conqu'ring death, makes all obey;
Thus Nell, with various passions bent,
By mutual silence gives consent;
She follows Hodge thro' all the vale,
Who both themselves must now regale.

Now noisy clamours rend the air,
And drunken pedlars reel and swear;
Huge mastiff dogs begin the fray,
Whilst horses kick, and asses bray;
The gath'ring clowns together rise,
With noisy voices rend the skies:
A sad mischance proceeds from hence,
O'ersets a gamester, dice, and pence;
Hence noise proceeds to blows and thwacks,
And women tear each other's caps;

A sad catastrophe discloses
Of sable eyes and bloody noses;
At length the dismal storm subsides,
And reason thro' its channel glides;
The warlike combatants disperse,
And part by giving each a curse —
Here ends the song, in Thetis' lap,
The sun's emerg'd, to take his nap;
Both nymphs and swains forsake the woods,
And busy pedlars pack their goods.

A LYRIC EPISTLE

To the GROWN GENTLEMEN, the Students
of Divinity in ——— College, Oxford;
never before printed.

By TRISTRAM SHANDY, Gent.

Experientia docet.

GENTLEMEN, I am your friend and
adviser:
As a proof of which I send you this letter,
To make you all wiser,
And in the end perhaps a good living the better.
As you are design'd
For the service of the church,
I'll tell you my mind:
I would not have you enter
Into orders at a venture;
Lest in a twenty pound curacy you should be left
in the lurch.
You think, perhaps, by studying divinity
And acquiring a little classical latinity,
By being grave and sober,
And not drinking too much wine and october,
That you may rise in time to the mitre:
You may as well suppose,
Even tho' it stinks in your nose,
That a dirty shirt, at college,
Worn a week, in pursuit of useless knowledge,
May by Saturday night be grown whiter.

But as the dirt
Wears not off the shirt;
So, I'll tell you what:
Let not any one be so queer
An engineer
As to think of making his advances
By such fancies:
For that is not,
Whatever the novice believes,
The way to get his arms into a pair of lawn
sleeves.

I know my trade,
Which tho' it be made
By some a mighty serious occupation,
I have found that to laugh
Is better by half,
And more likely to get a presentation.
'Tis all a mere hum
To stand preaching hum-drum,
And telling old tales of repentance;
You had better burlesque
Both pulpit and desk,
And turn up your female acquaintance.

I do not mean in the way of carnality:
That would ill agree with a parson's formality;
M in But

But in the way of science,
That's privileg'd to set all decorum at defiance.
Thus to make your devotion
Assist your promotion,
Your way is, with luscious romances
To tickle your patron's fancies;
To whom you will never do well
To talk about Heaven or Hell;
Unless in the way of digression,
To vary the turn of expression.

There's ne'er a Lord or Squire,
Tho' senseless as King Log,
When once set a-gog
After a miss Tawdry,
By the help of your bawdry,
But will give you as good a living as you can desire.
And thus a Prebendary
By one bold vagary,
Tho', as I was a saying,
He would never get any thing by praying,
May sometimes a fortune acquire.
Believe me.—*Experto*
Crede Roberto.

Do you think it hard to get
A sufficient stock of wit,
A due portion of learning or fun?
Lord! be your tale as dull
As e'er enter'd barren skull,
Mix it well with that same—
(I mean **** without a name)
In the next a broad hint,
And, the world to a nut-shell, 'twill run.

Indeed, as to the subject-matter,
Of that you must learn the scientific smatter;
And, if you're to seek,
Consult—do ye see—
The Venus Physique
Of the sage Maupertuis;
Or rather
What my father,
Or, more precisely, my uncle and he,
Determin'd about the Homunculi,
With which the young Ladies are inflated,
When they are first matriculated.

But, as precept is inforc'd by example,
I shall here give you a little sample.
When you treat of those conflicts to be dreaded,
Wherein the maidens are beheaded,
Begin by advancing the notion,
(That is in your prolegomena)
That all natural phænomena
Are the effect of matter and motion,
So that the blow
May be either quick or slow,
If so be that the momentum
Of the rentum skentum
Be in both cases equal;
And that the attraction and repulsion
Occasion the same revulsion;
When the like is the sequel.

Or thus; by the doctrine of propagation,
As illustrated by electrification,
When by means even of a bit of wire
Two bodies are set on fire;

Say when, by virtue of due constriction
The tubes are right in friction,
Propria quæ maribus,
If the vibrations be but strong,
Whether they be short or long,
Cæteris paribus,
The effect is the same,
To light up a mutual flame.

A learned smattering
Thus setting you once chattering,
You run readily into a stile,
And at critics may venture to smile.
For what need there any skill
To say whate'er one will,
Or to write even the sons of Aristarchus dead?
When allowed by profession
Full power of digression,
And to set down whatever comes into one's head.
It may be done with as much ease
As a blackbird whistles,
Or as I write such epistles
As these.

TRISTRAM SHANDY,

*A Translation of On espere toujours, in our
Magazine for February last.*

Hope travels through — POPE.

THE sweet deceiver Hope destroys,
By airy visions, real joys;
Each future scene, by her array'd
In brightness, makes the present fade;
All the long day we wish for night,
Then sigh for the return of light;
Through gloomy winter's reign we mourn,
Till pleasure-pinion'd spring's return;
But here, with joyless feet, we tread
The verdant lawn, or painted mead,
Till summer comes—yet ev'n from this
Enjoyment's fled; the promis'd bliss
Is now postpon'd, till Autumn shews
Her golden fields and loaded boughs:
Hither we press—but vain the chase!
The phantom flies with equal pace:
Now winter charms—again it comes,
And her still-tasteless reign resumes;
The trav'ller thus thick mists inclose,
But seem to fly where'er he goes.

R. R.

A Translation of Connoissance de Dieu naturelle a l'Homme; or, The Knowledge of God natural to Man; in our Magazine for March last.

THAT gracious Pow'r, who, from his kindred clay,
Bids man arise to tread the realms of day,
Implants a guide, that tells what will fulfil
His word, or what's repugnant to his will;
And marks the author of our being so clear,
That none, but those who will be blind, can err;
Or wheresoe'er we turn th' attentive eyes,
Proofs of a God on ev'ry side arise:
Nature a faithful mirror stands, to shew
God, in his works, disclos'd to human view;
Whate'er

Whate'er exists beneath the crystal floods,
 Or cuts the liquid air, or haunts the woods;
 The various flow'rs that spread th' enamell'd
 mead,
 Each plant, each herb, or ev'n the grass we tread,
 Displays omnipotence:—None else could form
 The vilest weed, or animate a worm.
 Or view the livid wonders of the sky;—
 What hand suspends those pond'rous orbs on
 high!
 The comet's flight, the planet's mystic dance!—
 Are these the works of Providence, or chance?
 Themselves declare that universal cause,
 Who fram'd the system, and impos'd their laws.
 R. R.

GENTLEMEN,
 IF the above may authorise the liberty, I
 would beg of your poetical correspondents to fa-
 vour me with a translation of the following epi-
 taph, wrote by a celebrated genius on Saint-pa-
 vin, which I think contains, in very concise
 terms, the greatest encomiums on the deceased.
 April 24, 1760. R. R.

S O U S ce tombeau git Saint-pavin:
 Donne des larmes à sa fin.
 Tu fus de ses amis peut-être?
 Pleure ton fort et le sien:
 Tu n'en fus? Pleure le tien,
 Passant, d'avoir manqué d'en être.

GRANTS by Parliament for the Service of the Year 1760.

N A V Y.					Sums voted.			Total.		
November 22.	F	OR 70,000 seamen at 4l.			l.	s.	d.			
months		per man per month for 13			3,640,000	0	0			
Nov. 30.		For the ordinary of the navy, and half-pay to sea Officers			232,629	5	1			
		Towards building Hasler hospital			10,000	0	0			
		Towards building Plymouth hospital			10,000	0	0			
		Towards erecting wharfs, and other necessary buildings, at Halifax			8,000	0	0			
		Towards the support of Greenwich hospital			10,000	0	0			
Dec. 7.		Towards discharging the navy debt			1,000,000	0	0			
		For transport service, including victualling land forces			501,078	16	6	l.	s.	d.
		Towards buildings, &c. of ships, for 1760			200,000	0	0			
					<hr/>			5,611,708	1	7

O R D N A N C E.									
Nov. 30.	For the charge of that office	—	230,296	4	6				
	For the extra expence of that office in 1759, not								
	provided for by Parliament	—	280,563	16	11				
			<hr/>			510,860	1	5	

L A N D S E R V I C E.									
Nov. 27.	For maintaining a number of land forces, including those in Germany, and 4010 invalids, amounting to 57,294 men, for guards and garrisons	—	—	—	—	1,283,748	0	10	
	Ditto, the forces in the Plantations, &c.	—				846,168	19	0	
	Ditto, four Irish regiments in North America					35,744	8	4	
	For General and General Staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals	—	—	—		54,454	11	9	
	For the charge of embodied militia, the Argyleshire men, and Lord Sutherland's highlanders					102,006	4	8	
	For 38,730 of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Buckeburg	—				447,882	10	5½	
	For 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, Hessians, with artillery, &c.	—	—	—	—	268,874	16	8	
	For an additional corps of 920 Hessian horse, and 6072 foot, artillery, &c.	—	—	—	—	97,850	4	10	
Dec. 13.	For pensions to reduced Officers widows					2,042	0	0	
	For extraordinary expences of the land forces, and other services, incurred and not provided for	—				953,302	15	5½	
Jan. 17.	For a present supply of forage, &c. to the combined army	—	—	—	—	500,000	0	0	
	Carried over					4,692,074 12 0			
	M m 2					Brought			

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought over				4,692,074	12	0
Feb. 11. For an augmentation of 1001 cavalry to the Hanoverians for a year	34,333	8	0			
Ditto, of four squadrons to the Hessians for a year	20,776	5	5			
Ditto, of five battalions to the King's army in Germany	52,903	19	2			
Feb. 12. For half-pay to land forces and marines	35,651	9	0			
For allowances to reduced horse-guards, and regiment of horse	2,946	0	0			
March 31. For out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital	25,000	0	0			
For defraying the charge of several augmentations to his Majesty's forces	134,139	17	4			
April 28. For embodied militia to Dec. 24, 1760, 260,104 l. 16 s. 8 d. Cloathing for ditto, 30,722 l.	290,826	16	8			
April 29. For Brunswic troops, 66,926 l. 3 s. 0 d. $\frac{1}{4}$. Augmentation to ditto, 23,843 l. 5 s. 11 d.	90,769	8	11 $\frac{1}{4}$			
For augmentation to Hessians	101,096	3	2			
For extraordinary expences of the army, from November 24 to December 24	420,120	1	0			
May 6. Towards pay and cloathing of the embodied militia, for the year ending Lady-day 1761	80,000	0	0			
May 10. For a regiment of light dragoons, and addition to Col. Vaughan's corps, for 1760	12,874	15	10			
				1,301,438	4	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

SUNDRY SERVICES.

Dec. 13. To enable his Majesty to repay the supply of credit of last year	1,000,000	0	0			
Dec. 17. To the King of Prussia, pursuant to convention	670,000	0	0			
Dec. 18. Towards removing the powder magazine near Greenwich	15,000	0	0			
Dec. 20. To the Landgrave of Hesse, pursuant to treaty.	60,000	0	0			
To the Foundling Hospital	5,000	0	0			
Jan. 29. To London bridge	15,000	0	0			
Feb. 12. For Nova Scotia, for 1760	11,785	6	10			
For ditto, for 1758	5,851	4	9			
For Georgia, for 1760	4,057	10	0			
March 31. To the provinces in North America	200,000	0	0			
To the East-India Company, for defraying the expence of a military force in their settlements	20,000	0	0			
To the Foundling Hospital	44,157	10	0			
April 28. To reimburse the colony of New York's expences in 1756	2,977	7	8			
To the British forts and settlements in Africa	10,000	0	0			
To the Foundling Hospital, for maintaining children between February 8 and March 26	3,127	10	0			
May 6. To Mr. Hardinge's administratrix, for printing the journals	3,000	0	0			
To Mr. Dyson, towards printing the journals, &c.	2,000	0	0			
To pay interest of money to Sir John St. Aubin, and others	634	13	7			
May 12. To defray the extraordinary charge of the mint	11,940	13	10			
Carried over				2,084,531	16	8

Brought

	l.	s.	d.	l.	s.	d.
Brought over				2,084,531	16	8
To discharge the remaining debts on the Perth estate	2,500	0	0			
Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of the war in 1760	1,000,000	0	0			
				1,002,500	0	0

DEFICIENCIES.

Feb. 7. To make good to the Sinking Fund the deficiency on July 5, 1759, of the duties on Offices and pensions	124,736	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$			
The like of subsidy of poundage on goods imported, and the additional duty on coffee and chocolate	84,141	15	8			
The like, January 5, 1759, of duties on glass and spirituous liquors	8,752	6	10			
The like of additional stamp-duty on wine licences, &c. 30 George II.	7,651	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$			
May 6. The like of deficiency of last year's grants	75,170	0	3 $\frac{1}{4}$			
				300,451	19	7 $\frac{1}{4}$

Sum total of supplies granted by the last session of Parliament	15,503,564	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total of the grants in 1759	12,749,860	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
So that those of the year 1760 exceed those of 1759	2,753,703	16	4

Note, The grants in 1758 amounted to	10,475,007	0	1
in 1757 to	8,350,325	1	3
in 1756 to	7,229,117	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
And in 1755 to	4,073,779	11	6

WAYS and MEANS for raising the SUPPLY in 1760.

When voted.	l.	s.	d.
Nov. 22. By land-tax, at 4s. per pound	2,000,000	0	0
By malt-duties continued	750,000	0	0
Dec. 18. By annuities and a lottery	8,000,000	0	0
May 12. By loans and Exchequer bills, charged upon the next aids, if not discharged before Lady day, 1761, for payment of the million for the navy, and 500,000 l. in part of naval services	1,500,000	0	0
To be taken out of the Sinking Fund	2,602,706	9	9
By supply of credit, to be raised by Exchequer bills	1,000,000	0	0
	15,852,706	9	9

Note, December 18 was voted an additional duty on malt, for payment of the interest of 8,000,000 l. and the Sinking Fund to be a collateral security.
Note also, February 26 was voted an additional duty on spirituous liquors with a draw-back.

A SINGULAR ACCOUNT of a MISER.

AVARICE, of all other passions, is the least to be accounted for, as it precludes the miser from all pleasure, except that of hoarding; the prodigal, the gamester, the ambitious have something to plead by way of palliatives for their inordinate affections to their respective objects and pursuits; but the miser gratifies his passion at the expence of every conveniency, indulgence, or even necessary of life. He is apt-

ly compared to the magpye, who hides gold which he can make no use of.

M. Vandille, was the most remarkable man in Paris, both on account of his immense riches, and his extreme avarice. He lodged as high up as the roof would admit him, to avoid noise or visits; maintained one poor old woman to attend him in his garret, allowed her only seven sous per week, or a penny per diem. His usual diet was bread and

and milk, and, for indulgence, some poor four wine on Sunday, on which day, he constantly gave one farthing to the poor, being one shilling and a penny per annum, which he cast up, and, after his death, his extensive charity amounted to forty-three shillings and four pence. This prudent œconomist had been a Magistrate, or Officer, at Boulogne, from which obscurity he was promoted to Paris, for the reputation of his wealth, which he lent upon undeniable security to the public funds, not caring to trust individuals with his life and soul. While a Magistrate at Boulogne, he maintained himself by taking upon him to be milk-taster-general at the market, and from one to another filled his belly and washed down his bread, at no expence of his own, nor, doubtless, from any other principle than that of serving the public in regulating the goodness of milk. When he had a call to Paris, knowing that stage vehicles were expensive, he determined to go thither on foot; and, to avoid being robbed, he took care to export with himself neither more nor less than the considerable sum of three pence sterling to carry him one hundred and thirty miles. And, with the greater facility to execute his plan of operation, he went in the quality of a poor priest or mendicant, and, no doubt, gathered some few pence on the road from such pious and well-disposed persons of the country, who were strangers to him.

The great value a miser annexes to a farthing, will make us less surprised at the infinite attachment he must have to a guinea, of which it is the seed, growing, by gentle gradations, into pence, shillings, pounds, thousands, and ten thousands, which made this worthy connoisseur say, 'Take care of the

farthings, and the pence and shillings will take care of themselves; these semina of wealth may be compared to seconds of time, which generate years, centuries, and even eternity itself.

When he became extensively rich, being in the year 1735 worth seven or eight hundred thousand pounds, which he begot or multiplied on the body of a single shilling, from the age of sixteen to the age of seventy-two: One day he heard a woodman going by in summer, at which season they stock themselves with fuel for the winter; he agreed with him at the lowest rate possible, but stole from the poor man several logs, with which he loaded himself to his secret hiding-hole, and thus contracted, in that hot season, a fever; he then sent, for the first time, for a surgeon to bleed him, who, asking half a livre for the operation, was dismissed; he then sent for an apothecary, but he was as high in his demand; he then sent for a poor barber, who undertook to open a vein for three pence a time; but, says this worthy œconomist, Friend, how often will it be requisite to bleed? Three times, said he: And what quantity of blood do you intend to take? About eight ounces each time, answered the barber: That will be nine-pence.—Too much, too much, says the old miser, I have determined to go a cheaper way to work; take the whole quantity you design to take at three times, at one time, and that will save me six-pence; which being insisted on, he lost twenty-four ounces of blood, and died in a few days, leaving all his vast treasures to the King, whom he made his sole heir. Thus he contracted his disorder by pilfering, and his death by an unprecedented piece of parsimony.

The favourable Reception a late elegant Performance, intitled, Dialogues of the Dead, has met with from the Public, induced us to insert from it the following.

DIALOGUE XXVI. Between CADMUS and HERCULES.

HERCULES.

DO you pretend to sit as high on Olympus as Hercules; did you kill the Nemean lion, the Erymanthian boar, the Lernean serpent, and Stymphalian birds? Did you destroy tyrants and robbers? You value yourself greatly on subduing one serpent: I did as much as that while I lay in my cradle.

CADMUS.

It is not on account of the serpent I boast myself a greater benefactor to Greece than you. Actions should be valued by their utility, rather than their éclat: I taught Greece the art of writing, to which laws owe their precision and permanency. You

subdued monsters; I civilised men: It is from untamed passions, not from wild beasts, that the greatest evils arise to human society. By wisdom, by art, by the united strength of civil community, men have been enabled to subdue the whole race of lions, bears, and serpents, and, what is more, to bind in laws and wholesome regulations the ferocious violence and dangerous treachery of the human disposition. Had lions been destroyed only in single combat, men had but a bad time of it; and what but laws could awe the men who killed the lions? the genuine glory, the proper distinction of the rational species, arises from the perfection of the mental powers. Courage is apt

to be fierce, and strength is often exerted in acts of oppression. But Wisdom is the associate of Justice; it assists her to form equal laws, to pursue right measures, to correct power, protect weakness, and to unite individuals in a common interest and general welfare. Heroes may kill tyrants; but it is wisdom and laws that prevent tyranny and oppression. The operations of policy far surpass the labours of Hercules, preventing many evils which valour and might cannot even redress. You Heroes consider nothing but glory, and hardly regard whether the conquests which raise your fame are really beneficial to your country. Unhappy are the people who are governed by valour, not directed by prudence, and not mitigated by the gentle arts!

HERCULES.

I do not expect to find an admirer of my strenuous life in the man who taught his countrymen to sit still and read, and to lose the hours of youth and action in idle speculation and the sport of words.

CADMUS.

An ambition to have a place in the registers of fame is the Eurystheus which imposes heroic labours on mankind. The muses incite to action as well as entertain the hours of repose; and I think you should honour them for presenting to Heroes such a noble recreation, as may prevent their taking up the distaff, when they lay down the club.

HERCULES.

Wits as well as Heroes can take up the distaff. What think you of their thin-spun systems of philosophy, or lascivious poems, or Milesian fables? Nay, what is still worse, are there not panegyrics on tyrants, and books that blaspheme the Gods, and perplex the natural sense of right and wrong? I believe if Eurystheus was to set me to work again, he would find me a worse task than any he imposed; he would make me read through a great library; and I would serve it as I did the Hydra, I would burn as I went on, that one chimera might not rise from another, to plague mankind. I should have valued myself more on clearing the library, than on cleansing the Augean stables.

CADMUS.

It is in those libraries only that the memory of your labours exist. The Heroes of Marathon, the Patriots of Thermopylæ owe their immortality to me. All the wise institutions of lawgivers, and all the doctrines of sages, had perished in the ear, like a dream related, if letters had not preserved them. Oh Hercules! it is not for the man who preferred virtue to pleasure to be an

enemy to the muses. Let Sardanapalus and the silken sons of luxury, who have wasted life in inglorious ease, despise the records of action, which bear no honourable testimony to their lives. But true merit, heroic virtue, each genuine offspring of immortal Jove, should honour the sacred source of lasting fame.

HERCULES.

Indeed, if writers employed themselves only in recording the acts of great men, much might be said in their favour. But why do they trouble people with their meditations; can it signify to the world what an idle man has been thinking?

CADMUS.

Yes it may. The most important and extensive advantages mankind enjoy are greatly owing to men who have never quitted their closets. To them mankind is obliged for the facility and security of navigation. The invention of the compass has opened to them new worlds. The knowledge of the mechanical powers has enabled them to construct such wonderful machines as perform what the united labour of millions by the severest drudgery could not accomplish. Agriculture too, the most useful of arts, has received its share of improvement from the same source. Poetry likewise is of excellent use, to enable the memory to retain with more ease, and to imprint with more energy upon the heart, precepts of virtue and virtuous actions. Since we left the world, from the little root of a few letters science has spread its branches over all nature, and raised its head to the heavens. Some philosophers have entered so far into the councils of divine wisdom as to explain much of the great operations of nature. The dimensions, distances, and causes of the revolutions of the planets, the path of comets, and the nature of eclipses, are understood and explained. Can any thing raise the glory of the human species more, than to see a little creature, inhabiting a small spot, amidst innumerable worlds, taking a survey of the universe, comprehending its arrangement, and entering into the scheme of that wonderful connection and correspondence of things so remote, and which it seems the utmost exertion of omnipotence to have established? What a volume of wisdom, what a noble theology do these discoveries open to us! while some superior geniusses have soared to these sublime subjects, other sagacious and diligent minds have been inquiring into the most minute works of the infinite Artificer: The same care, the same providence is exerted thro' the whole, and we should learn from it that

to true wisdom utility and fitness appear perfection, and whatever is beneficial is noble.

HERCULES.

I approve of science as far as it is assistant to action. I like the improvement of navigation, and the discovery of the greater part of the globe, because it opens a wider field for the master spirits of the world to bustle in.

CADMUS.

There spoke the soul of Hercules. But, if learned men are to be esteemed for the assistance they give to active minds in their schemes, they are not less to be valued for their endeavours to give them a right direction, and moderate their too great ardor. The study of history will teach the warrior and the legislator by what means armies have been victorious, and states have become powerful; and in the private citizen they will inculcate the love of liberty and order. The writings of sages point out a private path of virtue, and shew that the best empire is self-government, and subduing our passions the noblest of conquests.

HERCULES.

The true spirit of heroism acts by a sort of inspiration, and wants neither the experience of history nor the doctrines of philosophers to direct it: But do not arts and sciences render men effeminate, luxurious, and inactive? And can you deny that wit and learning are often made subservient to very bad purposes?

An Account of the CEREMONY at the Installation of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, the Marquis of Rockingham, and Earl Temple, Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Windsor, Tuesday May 6.

HIS Majesty having granted a commission for installing his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic, by his Proxy, Sir Charles Cottrel Dormer, Knt. and for the personal installation of the Right Honourable the Marquis of Rockingham and Earl Temple Knights Companions of the most Noble order of the Garter, on this day; three of the Commissioners hereafter mentioned, with the Prince's Proxy and the two Knights elect, assembled for that purpose in the great chamber in the Dean's lodgings, from whence, about eleven o'clock, a procession was made to the chapter-room in the following order:—The Poor Knights in their cloaks—The Prebends in their mantles—The Officers of Arms in their tabarts—The two Knights elect in the under habit of silver tiffue, carrying their caps and feathers in their hands—The Deputy Register of the order, having on his right hand Garter, bearing the King's commission, and on his left Black Rod, with his rod, all in their mantles—The Earl of Northumberland, with the Duke of Devonshire, Commissioners, together, as being companions—The Earl of Cardigan, senior Commis-

CADMUS.

I will own that there are some natures so happily formed, they hardly want the assistance of a master and the rules of art to give them force or grace in every thing they do; but these heaven-inspired geniusses are few. As learning flourishes only where ease, plenty, and mild government subsist, in so rich a soil, and under so soft a climate, the weeds of luxury will spring up among the flowers of art; but the spontaneous weeds would grow more rank, if they were allowed the undisturbed possession of the field. Letters keep a frugal temperate nation from growing ferocious, a rich one from becoming intirely sensual and debauched. Every gift of the Gods is sometimes abused; but wit and fine talents, by a natural law, gravitate towards virtue; accidents may drive them out of their proper direction; but such accidents are a sort of prodigies, and, like other prodigies, it is an alarming omen, and of dire portent to the times. For, if virtue cannot keep to her allegiance those men who in their hearts confess her divine right, and know the value of her laws, on whose fidelity and obedience can she depend? May such geniusses never descend to flatter vice, encourage folly, or propagate irreligion; but exert all their powers in the service of virtue, and celebrate the noble choice of those, who, like you, preferred her to pleasure!

sioner; all in the full habit of the order. Entering the chapel, the Knights elect went to their chairs in the north isle, (as the Proxy had done before the procession) and the Officers of the order, with the Commissioners, into the chapter-room. The Commissioners being seated, Garter presented the commission, which was read by the Deputy Register, and Garter thereupon introduced the Prince's Proxy, who was received at the door by the two junior Commissioners, and conducted to his place. The Marquis of Rockingham was then introduced, in like manner, and invested with the surcoat of the order, the Deputy Register reading the admonition, and then invested with the belt and sword. Earl Temple was introduced and invested in the same manner.

A procession was then made to the choir by the Commissioners, preceded by the Poor Knights, Prebends, Officers of Arms, and Officers of the order, to offer the hatchments of the deceased Knights, viz. the Margrave of Anspach, Duke of Marlborough, and Earl of Carlisle, which were offered at the altar with the usual solemnities, each hatchment being presented by Garter, and carried by two Commissioners, conducted by two

two Officers of Arms. This being done, the Commissioners returned to the chapter-room, in the same order they came from thence.

The Proxy for his Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand was then conducted to his installation, preceded by the Poor Knights, Prebends, and Officers of Arms as before. Then Garter, bearing the mantle upon a crimson velvet cushion, having the Deputy Register on his right hand, and Black Rod, with his rod, on the left; then the junior Commissioner; and after him the Proxy, between the two senior Commissioners. Being thus conducted to the seat under the Prince's stall, the oath was administered to him by the Deputy Register; and then, the two Commissioners having conducted him into the stall, Garter presented the mantle, which they placed upon his left arm; and, having seated him in the stall, they retired under their banners, and returned in procession to the chapter-house.

The Marquis of Rockingham was then brought in procession to the choir in like manner, Garter bearing, upon the cushion, the mantle, hood, great collar, and book of statutes; and, having been sworn, and conducted into his stall, was there invested by the Commissioners with the mantle, hood, and collar, the Deputy Register reading the proper admonitions. The book of statutes was then delivered; and the Commissioners having placed the cap and feather upon his Lordship's head, they placed him in his stall, and, saluting him, retired under their banners; and a procession was made back again to the chapter-room.

Earl Temple was then conducted to the choir, and, being sworn, was invested and installed in like manner.

The Knights being thus installed, divine service began, and went on to the offertory sentence; when Garter, making his reverence in the middle of the choir, summoned the Knights and Proxy to come from their stalls. All being under their banners, the Prince's Proxy was conducted by two Officers of Arms to the altar, and, having offered gold and silver, returned into the stall. Then the Earl of Cardigan alone; the Duke of Devonshire with the Earl of Northumberland; and the new installed Knights, as Companions, made their offerings in the same manner together, and returned to their stalls.

Divine service then went on; and, being ended, Garter again summoned the Knights to come under their banners; and a procession was made to the castle, as follows.—Drums and trumpets—Poor Knights—Prebends—Officers of Arms—Officers of the order—The Knights according to their stalls, either single or with their companions; but the Proxy for Prince Ferdinand went no farther than the church door.

A splendid dinner was provided for the Knights and their company in the great guard chamber: And, before the second course, Garter, attended by the rest of the Officers of Arms, proclaimed the stiles of the Marquis of Rockingham and Earl Temple; the stile of Prince Ferdinand having been proclaimed at the time of his investiture. Other tables were provided for the Ladies, the Prebends, and the Officers of Arms: And at night there was a magnificent ball and supper.

Several foreign Ministers were present at the installation; and as great an appearance of Nobility and persons of rank, as ever known upon the like occasion.

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.

POLITICIANS talk variously of an approaching peace; but it is very probable that the present moment is neither proper nor expedient for making it. The French seem to have their eyes and hearts fixed in earnest on so desirable an object; but the friends of the house of Austria leave no stone unturned to induce them to try the fate of another campaign; and the Empress-queen of Hungary has explicitly declared, that, if the King of France should make a separate peace with his Britannic Majesty, she had already taken her measures for paying Russia the same subsidy which France was engaged to pay, by the secret articles of the treaty between the three powers.

That this declaration is well founded appears from the arrival of a courier at Vienna from Petersburg, on the 24th of April, with the plan of the Russians' operations, and the instructions given by the Czarina to her Generals. According to this plan the Russians are to act with such vigour, in concert with the Austrians, that it will be impossible (they think) for his Prussian Majesty to stand his ground.

With this plan the Empress-queen received a copy of the treaty which the Czarina had just

concluded with Denmark and Sweden; and orders have since been sent to Marshal Daun, to keep on the defensive, whilst the Russians, in concert with General Laudohn, advance to Breslau.

To defeat these measures the King of Prussia has assembled, and is to command in person, an army which will exceed 100,000 men, besides irregulars, with 400 pieces of cannon, and every thing necessary for making a brilliant campaign.

As for the motions and operations of the respective armies, they are still but few and inconsiderable. On the 17th of April, very early in the morning, about 2000 Austrian cavalry, supported by some infantry, advanced from Bobritzsch towards Weissenborn, a Prussian out-post on the right of the Mulda. This occasioned an alarm for some hours, and his Prussian Majesty went in person to reconnoitre; but the Austrians retired, and the Prussians occupied the post of Weissenborn.

Upon his Prussian Majesty's leaving Freyberg unexpectedly, on the 18th, a report was immediately spread, that the army was to march from thence; however, it was afterwards known, that he was only gone to Meissen, to confer with his

Royal Highness Prince Henry. His Majesty returned from thence on the 19th at night.

At the conference between the King and his brother Prince Henry, his Majesty told him, that, as soon as he had taken all his measures to guard against any unforeseen attack by the Austrians, he would send him a sufficient reinforcement to defeat all the enterprises of the Russians. His army against the Russians is actually assembling near Francfort upon the Oder; and Prince Henry arrived on the 21st at Berlin, in his way to Stargard, in order to take upon him the command of it. The Russians were then at Korlin, upon the frontiers of Prussian Pomerania.

On the 24th the King of Prussia left Freyberg very early in the morning, and lay that night at Meissen. The next day he went to Willsdruff, in order to withdraw that part of the chain of cantonment which extends from the forest of Tharandt, on the right, to the Elbe, which was happily performed without any loss whatever; and his Prussian Majesty arrived, in the morning of the 26th, at four o'clock, at Schlettau, a very small village, distant about half a league from Meissen; and there the headquarters are at present fixed. The troops that were at Freyberg, and in that neighbourhood, having first sent off their baggage, had orders to begin their march on the 25th, at three in the afternoon; which has likewise been effected without any interruption from the Austrians. To judge by his Majesty's dispositions, and the intrenchments made at this camp, he seems to aim only at deceiving Marshal Daun, and will remain on the defensive.

We continue without any very interesting news from the Allies and the French, who, it is thought,

will on neither side take the field so soon as was expected.

His Serene Highness Prince Ferdinand changed his head-quarters, on the 29th of April, from Paderborn to Newhaus, which is about the distance of half a league. The Hereditary Prince still continues there. The British troops are under orders to be ready to march on the 5th of May: The rest of the army, it is presumed, will soon be put in motion, and the whole will be assembled about the 19th or 20th. A skirmish happened, on the 28th of April, at Vacha, a town upon the frontiers of Hesse, which forms the head of the Allies chain of cantonments upon the Werra. A body of the enemy, consisting of the regiment of M. d'Apchon, together with some volunteers, made an attack upon that place, where Colonel Freytag commanded: And, though the Allies were at first obliged, on account of the superiority of the enemy, to abandon the town, yet Colonel Freytag took post on a rising ground near it, where he kept the French in play till two battalions of grenadiers, quartered in the neighbourhood, came to his assistance; upon whose approach the French retired, but were followed for three leagues, attacked, and drove from Geisa, where they intended taking up their quarters that night. There were only two companies of chasseur on foot, one on horseback, and a squadron of the black hussars, that had any share in this affair. The loss of the Allies, in killed and wounded, amounts to about 30 men; that of the enemy is four times as considerable. The French had brought a number of waggons from Fulda, which they designed loading with the plunder they might get from Vacha and Hirschfeldt, but were forced to make use of them for the purpose of carrying off their wounded men.

NEWS *Foreign and Domestic.*

Admiralty-office, May 16, 1760.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Stace, Master of his Majesty's Ship the Biddeford, to Mr. Cleveland, dated at Lisbon, April 7, 1760.

WHAT preceded the undermentioned action, Capt. Kennedy, who transmits this to their Lordships, can best explain: I shall only mention, that, when the Flamborough and we joined, a little before the engagement, though every-body was sensible of the superior force of the two ships standing towards us, besides that several other ships were in view, to whom the enemy seemed to make signals, we saluted each other with three cheers, and stood in a line for the enemy, who, upon seeing this, hauled up, and obliged us to make the attack, which the Flamborough began (by our glasses) a quarter before 7 P. M. and the Biddeford got close with the stern-most and Commodore's ship about 7, when the fight began with great fury and regularity on both sides. About half past seven, our brave Captain was unfortunately killed by a cannon ball.

Lieutenant Knellis then succeeded to the com-

mand, who with great presence of mind and steadiness directed the action till eight, when he dropped, after having received a second shot in the body: He was carried down seemingly dead. Besides these losses, we were now considerably damaged in our rigging; the main-top-mast shot away; several men killed, and many wounded. Our people however were in good spirits, and the guns well served; but the enemy's fire excessive hot.

The engagement was continued with obstinacy, and there appeared on each side a hard struggle for conquest. Our people were now more cool and steady; a principle of duty took place of rage, and they fought, if possible, better than before: One post vying with another, gun with gun, and platoon with platoon, who should send the quickest and surest destruction to their foe. Even numbers of the wounded men returned with cheerfulness to their quarters, as soon as the surgeon had dressed their wounds, which was indeed expeditiously performed. Our enemy going large, under an easy sail, kept very fair a-breast of us during the whole action, so we luckily had no occasion to touch a brace or bowline, which were all shot to pieces. About 10 their fire slackened apace,

one gun became silent after another, till at length they hardly made us any return, not discharging above four guns the last quarter of an hour, though very near, and receiving all our fire. We judged, by that, they were going to strike; but it seems they were preparing for flight; for at half past ten she made off, with every rag of sail they could set. We then poured a whole broadside into her, and a volley of small arms nearly all at the same instant, which were the last guns we could ever get to bear on her. We attempted to pursue her, but found we had no command of our ship, the running rigging being all cut, the masts and yards quite shattered and disabled; she therefore went a-head very fast, and about half an hour after disappeared. What we have chiefly suffered in, is the rigging, no part of which escaped. The hull is very little hurt, and we have only nine killed, including the Captain; 26 wounded, with the Lieutenant, the majority of whom, I am told, will soon recover.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Archibald Kennedy, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Flamborough, to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Lisbon River the 14th of April, 1760.

I sailed from hence the 18th ultimo, in company with the Biddeford, Captain Skinner, upon a cruise. Nothing material happened until the 4th instant, on which day I discovered four sail of ships in the N. E. quarter, steering S. by W. right before the wind. The rock of Lisbon at that time bore S. S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant 36 leagues. I stood for them, being to leeward, and they not making any alteration in their course, soon came near, within gun shot of the headmost, who brought to at five in the afternoon. I fired several shot to invite her to action, shewing my colours at the same time. About half an hour afterwards the sternmost brought to. I perceived them plainly speaking to each other, and to be large frigates of the enemy, and one of them making signals, which I judge was for the government of the other two ships, as they immediately made the best of their way. Soon after, the frigates hoisted French colours, and bore down upon me; but the Biddeford then being about three miles to leeward, (to whom I had made the signal before of discovering the enemy) I edged away, and at six joined her, when the enemy instantly hawled their wind, and stood to the eastward. We pursued them, and I soon came up with the sternmost ship, who poured a broadside into me, which I returned; and leaving her to the Biddeford, kept after the headmost, with whom I came up at half past six, and engaged, as near as it was possible, without being aboard each other, until nine at night, when we discovered our masts, rigging, and sails, to be very much shattered, and most of the running rigging cut to pieces, not having a brace or bowline left to govern the sails. The hull did not escape receiving several shot, some between wind and water, which were timely secured. Both parties ceased firing near half an hour, in which time we received new braces, and repaired all the damages we had sustained, in the best

manner it was possible, and then renewed the engagement, which continued till 11 at night, when the enemy made all the sail they possibly could, and used every effort to escape. I pursued her till noon the next day, but, to my great concern, she had the advantage of sailing so much better than the Flamborough, that she had almost run us out of sight, otherwise I flatter myself I should have been able to have given their Lordships a more distinct account of her. The Flamborough being much disabled, and every course and top-sail rendered useless, it was in vain to pursue the enemy any longer, and I therefore made the best of my way for Lisbon, where I arrived the 6th instant. I am confident by the latter behaviour of the ship which engaged me, that she must have received great damage, the fury of their fire being much abated.

I had only five men killed and ten wounded; amongst the former is Mr. Thomas Price, Lieutenant of marines, and the latter Mr. Edwards the boatswain. They behaved extremely well; and I should do great injustice to all my Officers and men, was I to omit acquainting their Lordships, that they behaved with conduct and undaunted courage. The Biddeford behaved gloriously, keeping a brisk and constant fire against her antagonist, until some time before ten at night, when I lost sight of her. Since I wrote the above, I have heard that the ships we engaged are King's frigates, and came lately from Brest, one of 36, and the other of 32 guns, 250 men each. The largest is called La Malicieuse, commanded by Mons. de Goimpy; the other L'Opale, commanded by Mons. Le Marquis D'Ars. On the 7th instant, I had the great satisfaction to see the Biddeford safely arrive here; but it is with the utmost regret I acquaint their Lordships, that Captain Skinner was slain at the beginning of the engagement, soon after Mr. Knollis, the Lieutenant, was dangerously wounded, and died the 10th instant. I refer their Lordships to the inclosed account sent me by the Master of the Biddeford of the action between her and the frigate she was engaged with.

May 17.

Boston, (New England) March 24. On the 20th instant a terrible fire happened in this town, supposed to be greater than any that has been known in these American colonies. It consumed near 400 dwelling-houses, stores, shops, shipping, &c. together with a great quantity of goods and merchandise; so that the loss sustained is computed at 100,000 l. sterling.

May 24.

Westminster, May 22. This day, the Lords being met, a message was sent to the Honourable House of Commons by Mr. Quarne, Deputy Gentleman-usher of the Black Rod, acquainting them, that the Lords, authorised by virtue of his Majesty's commission, for declaring his royal assent to several acts agreed upon by both Houses, do desire the immediate attendance of this Honourable House in the House of Peers, to hear the commission read; and the Commons being come thither, the said commission, empowering his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his

Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, and several other Lords, to declare and notify the royal assent to the said acts, was read accordingly, and the royal assent was given to the following, among several other public and private bills, by virtue of the said commission, viz.

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise a certain sum of money, towards paying off the debt of the navy.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money, out of the Sinking Fund.

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million.

An act for adding certain annuities granted in 1755, the joint stock of three per centum annuities, and for carrying the several duties therein mentioned, to the Sinking Fund, and for cancelling such lottery tickets, as in the 30th year of his Majesty's reign, were not disposed of.

An act towards defraying the charge of pay and cloathing of the unembodied militia.

An act for regulating the payment of the weekly allowances, for the maintenance of families unable to support themselves, during the absence of militia men embodied, and ordered out into actual service.

An act to enforce and render more effectual the laws relating to the qualification of Members to sit in the House of Commons.

An act for encouraging the exportation of rum and spirits, of the produce of the British sugar plantations.

An act for allowing further time for inrollment of deeds and wills, made by Papists, and for the relief of Protestant purchasers.

An act to indemnify persons, who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for giving further time for those purposes.

An act for the more effectual securing the payment of such prize and bounty monies, as were appropriated to the use of Greenwich hospital.

An act for rendering the exportation of culm, from the harbour of Milford, more easy to the proprietors and purchasers of the same, and for better securing the duties payable thereon.

An act for widening certain streets, lanes, and passages, within the city of London, and liberties thereof; and for opening certain new streets and ways within the same.

And afterwards a Speech of the Lords Commissioners was delivered to both Houses, by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, which is as followeth:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have received the King's commands to put an end to this session of Parliament; and, upon this occasion, to assure you, That his Majesty looks back with intire satisfaction on your proceedings during the course of it. The duty and affection which you have expressed for his person and government, and the zeal and unanimity

which you have shewed in maintaining the true interest of your country, can only be equalled by what his Majesty has formerly experienced from this Parliament.

His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, That it would have given him the most sensible pleasure to have been able to communicate to you, that his sincere endeavours to promote a general pacification had met with more suitable returns before this time. His Majesty, in conjunction with his good brother and ally the King of Prussia, chose to give their enemies proofs of this equitable disposition, in the midst of a series of glorious victories; an opportunity the most proper to do it with dignity, and to manifest to all Europe the purity and moderation of his views. After such a conduct, his Majesty has the comfort to reflect, that the further continuance of the calamities of war cannot be imputed to him, or his allies; and trusts, in the blessing of Heaven, upon the justice of his arms, and upon those ample means which your zeal, in so good a cause, has wisely put into his hands, that his future successes in carrying on the war will not fall short of the past; and that, in the event, the public tranquillity will be restored on solid and durable foundations.

We are further commanded to acquaint you, That his Majesty has taken the most effectual care to augment the combined army in Germany; and, at the same time, to keep up such a force at home as may frustrate any attempts of the enemy to invade these kingdoms, which have hitherto ended only in their own confusion.

The royal navy was never in a more flourishing and respectable condition; and the signal victory obtained last winter over the French fleet, on their own coasts, as it has added lustre to his Majesty's arms, has given fresh spirit to his maritime forces, and reduced the naval strength of France to a very low ebb.

His Majesty has disposed his squadrons in such a manner as may best conduce to the annoyance of his enemies; to the defence of his own dominions both in Europe and America; and to the preserving and pursuing his conquests, as well as to the protection of the trade of his subjects, which he has extremely at heart.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

Nothing could relieve his Majesty's royal mind, under the anxiety which he feels for the burdens of his faithful subjects, but the public-spirited cheerfulness with which you have granted him such large supplies, and his conviction that they are necessary for the security and essential interests of his kingdoms. The King has enjoined us to return you his hearty thanks for them; and to assure you of their due application to the purposes for which they have been given.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have nothing further in command from his Majesty, but to recommend to you the continuance and improvement of that union and good harmony which he has observed with so much pleasure, and from which he has derived such important effects. Make it your study to promote these desirable objects; to support the King's govern-

government, and the good order of your respective countries; and to consult your own real happiness and prosperity. This behaviour, his Majesty graciously assures you, will be the most acceptable demonstration of your duty to him.

After which the Lord Keeper said:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majesty's royal will and pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the seventeenth day of July next.

May 27.

Dublin, May 20. Saturday his Grace the Lord Lieutenant made the following speech to both Houses of Parliament:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The business of the session being now over, and the season of the year requiring your attendance in your respective counties, I trust your participating at home with your neighbours and constituents, the several good laws which have passed this session, will not only be agreeable to yourselves, but productive of the greatest good, as they will be carried into execution under your own inspection, and the people taught to honour and reverence them by your example.

The greatest happiness and prosperity a free nation can enjoy, is only attainable by a thorough submission to the laws, and a veneration for them, which this nation, jointly with Great Britain, ought most peculiarly to have, as the laws by which they are governed have been framed by the joint consent of the whole body of the kingdom. Let me then, in the most earnest manner, recommend to you this undoubted truth, that Ireland will ever flourish in proportion to the due execution of the laws, in every part of the kingdom. By this, trade will flourish, manufactures increase and rise to perfection, agriculture and plantation, and every kind of improvement, be carried to its full extent, and peace and plenty be established over the whole island. By this likewise, violence and oppression will cease every where, and riot and tumult be heard of no more.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The great zeal and readiness you have shewed, in strengthening his Majesty's hands, by the extraordinary supplies you have granted, for the necessary defence of this kingdom, is looked upon by his Majesty as a still farther instance of your attachment to his royal person and government, of which you had given so many former proofs; and I have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for this fresh instance of your zeal for his service, and that of your country.

The care you have taken for establishing public credit upon a firm and solid basis, will, I flatter myself, answer the end proposed, and effect that circulation so necessary for carrying on the commerce of this country.

The particular confidence you have placed in my frugality and oeconomy, in the expending the public money, demands my most grateful acknowledgements, and you may depend on my utmost care not to forfeit your good opinion of me.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The appearances in the beginning of the last

winter, very soon after my first meeting you here, of invasions in different parts of this kingdom, were so strong, that his Majesty was pleased in his great wisdom, to order me to communicate to his Parliament the intelligences he had received, not doubting to find that warmth and unanimity in his Parliament and subjects of Ireland, which they have since universally shewn, and which has been most grateful to his Majesty. And I have farther in command to add, that after, by the blessing of God on his Majesty's arms, and through the vigilance and bravery of his fleet, the great plan of invasion was defeated, and only a very small disembarkation of French troops was effected in the north of this kingdom; the spirit of his subjects in those parts was so effectually applied, as to prevent any considerable damage to be done by them, till the regular troops, which were at a distance, could be brought up, whereby the enemy was intimidated from advancing beyond the walls of Carrickfergus: This his Majesty sees with great pleasure, and approves the spirit exerted on that occasion.

It will be my duty, as well as a great satisfaction to me, to represent to the King, upon my return into his royal presence, the good affections of his subjects of this kingdom.

After which the Lord Chancellor, by his Grace's command, prorogued the Parliament to the 16th day of July next.

May 30.

On Wednesday evening the Captain of the Diligence packet arrived at the India-house, (which vessel is arrived at Limerick, in Ireland, from Madras) and brings advice of the Stormont, Fletcher, the Houghton, Newton, and the Ajax, Lindsey, being arrived at Madras, and the Calcutta, Wilson, at Bengal, all from London; the Duke of Dorset, Forrester, is likewise arrived at Bengal.

The India Company have received advice of an engagement last October between the fleet commanded by Admiral Pocock and the French fleet, which lasted three hours; the French lost a great number of men, and the English had 500 killed and wounded; night parted them, and Admiral Pocock lay by and repaired the damage he had received, expecting to renew the fight the next morning; but the French in the night took an opportunity to sheer off. Admiral Pocock had only eight ships engaged, and the enemy had eleven, two of our ships not being able to come up till the engagement was almost over. As soon as Admiral Pocock missed the French, he failed in pursuit of them, expecting to have found them in Pondicherry road; but when he came there not one sail was to be seen. A few hours after, the French appeared in sight, and Admiral Pocock prepared to renew the engagement; but they no sooner saw his fleet than they sheered off with all the sail they could make. Commodore Stevens was engaged with two of the French men of war, one of which he endeavoured to grapple, but in the attempt had his yard-arm carried away, and could not come near that ship afterwards.—This is the third engagement in eighteen months between the same fleets, and commanded by the same

same Officers, yet not one ship is taken or destroyed on either side.

May 31.

The new Spanish Ambassador has brought over with him his eldest son, and his Lady. This young Nobleman is but 14 years of age, and his Lady between 11 and 12.

BIRTHS.

A Son to the Hon. Lady Hobart, in Cleveland-court, St. James's.

A son and heir to Sir William Twisden, Bart. of Peckham.

MARRIAGES.

CHARLES Trubshaw Whithers, Esq; of Worcester, late High Sheriff for that county, to Mrs. Nash, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Nash.

Thomas Townshend jun. Esq; to Miss Powys, heiress of the late Richard Powys, Esq.

Paul Potenza, Esq; to Miss Elisabeth Trueby, of Lewisham in Kent.

— Wallis, Esq; to Miss Hutton, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of Canterbury.

George Fox Lane, Esq; only son of George Fox Lane, Esq; Member of Parliament for York, to Miss Bouchier, of Albemarle-street.

The Hon. Thomas Arundell, brother to the late Lord Arundell, of Wardour, to Miss Mary Porter, eldest daughter of John Porter, Esq; of Burlington-street.

DEATHS.

FRANCIS Sawyer Parris, D. D. Master of Sidney-college, and Principal Librarian to the university of Cambridge, and Vicar of Hants, Bedfordshire.

The Right Hon. Lord Charles Hay, Major-general of his Majesty's forces.

Dr. William Rait, physician at Dundee.

Mrs. Sainthill, wife of Edward Sainthill, of Bradnich, in the county of Devon, Esq; and sister to the late Sir William Yonge, of Escott, in the same county.

Maynard Guerin, Esq; in Brown-court, Westminster, Agent to several regiments.

PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. William Manning, to the rectory of Brome in Norfolk.

Rev. Dr. Nicolson, Fellow of St. John's college in Oxford, to the rectory of Kiddington, in the said county.

PROMOTIONS.

From the GAZETTE.

THE Right Honourable John Marquis of Granby, Lieutenant-general of the ordnance, to be a Member of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy-council.

The Right Honourable John Petty, Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Fitzmaurice, and Baron Dunkerron, in the kingdom of Ireland, to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chepping Wycombe, in the county of Buckingham.

The Honourable Mary Legge, wife of the Right Honourable Henry Bilson Legge, to the dignity of a Baroness of the kingdom of Great

Britain, by the name, stile, and title of Baroness Stawel, of Somerton, in the county of Somerset; and, to her heirs male, by the said Henry Bilson Legge, her present husband, the dignity of Baron Stawel, of Somerton, in the said county of Somerset.

B—K—TS. From the GAZETTE.

WILLIAM Winter, of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, salesman, taylor, and chapman.

Edward Maynard, of the parish of St. George, in the county of Middlesex, starch-maker, dealer, and chapman.

William Brumbly, late of Poole, in the county of Dorset, linen-draper, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Mountain, of Sutton Scotney, in the county of Southampton, dealer and chapman.

Martin Johnson, of Longstanton, in the county of Cambridge, farmer, mealman, and chapman.

William Johnson, of Over, in the county of Cambridge, farmer, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Grice, late of Bishopsgate-street, in the parish of St. Ethelburge, in the city of London, inn-holder, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Missing the younger, now or late of Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton, wine-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Samuel Coleby, of the city of Norwich, gardener, dealer, and chapman.

Dominick Palairat, of the town of Falmouth, in the county of Cornwall, merchant.

John Croffe and John Berrow, both of the city of Bristol, glassmen, merchants, and copartners.

Francis Mannock, of Throgmorton-street, London, merchant.

John Cox, late of Sweeting's-alley, London, haberdasher of hats, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Sawle, of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, in the county of Middlesex, woollen-draper.

Alexander Livingston, now or late of St. Dorments-hill, near the Broadway Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, currier, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Pennock, of Plaistow, in the county of Essex, carpenter, dealer, and chapman.

Edward Forbes, Henry Winstanley, James Appleton, and William Penkett, all late of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, merchants, dealers, chapmen, and partners.

Richard Knight the younger, of Brentwood, in the county of Essex, salesman, dealer, and chapman.

John Johnson, of Selbourn, in the county of Southampton, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

Nicholas James, of Cheriton, in the county of Southampton, dealer and chapman.

Robert Sedgwick, of Green Lettice-lane, London, broker, dealer, and chapman, and copartner with John Barnes and Dirk Van Mildert, of the same place.

Theophilus Boswell the younger, late of Leadenhall market, London, poulterer, dealer, and chapman.

John Kelly, otherwise Kelley, of Piccadilly, in the parish of St. James, in the liberty of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, innholder, dealer, and chapman.

BOOKS published in MAY, 1760.

Bibliotheca Biographica; or, A Synopsis of Universal Biography, antient and modern. Containing the Lives, Actions, Opinions, Writings, and Characters of the most celebrated Persons of both Sexes, of all Ranks, in all Countries, and in all Ages; alphabetically disposed. In Three Volumes Octavo; by Thomas Flloyd, Esq. Hinton, 18 s.

The Transmigrating Soul; or, An Epitome of human Nature, a moral Satire; by John Slade. Doddsley, 3 s.

The dramatic Works of John Home. Millar, 3 s.

The Life and heroic Actions of Balbe Berton, Chevalier de Grillon. Woodgate and Brooks, 2 Vols. 6 s.

Annual Register for 1759. Doddsley, 6 s.

The Adventures of a black Coat. Williams, 2 s. 6 d.

The Sermons of Mr. Yorick; by the Rev. Mr. Sterne. Doddsley, 2 Vols. 5 s.

Crysal; or, The Adventures of a Guinea. Becket, 2 Vols. 6 s.

The Pocket Conveyancer; or, The Attorney's useful Companion. Kearsly, 2 Vols. 6 s.

A Consolatory Letter to a noble Lord. Hooper, 1 s.

The Clockmaker's Outcry against Trifram Shandy, Burd, 1 s.

Dialogues of the Dead. Sandby, 4 s. sewed.

Select Tales of Count Hamilton. Burd, 2 Vols. 6 s.

The Voyages and Cruises of Commodore Walker, during the late Spanish and French Wars. Millar, 5 s. sewed.

The History of Tom Fool. Waller, 2 Vols. 5 s. sewed.

An Account of the late Earl Ferrers's Behaviour; by Authority of the Sheriffs. Cooper, 1 s.

The Principles and Practices of the Methodists considered. Bristow, 1 s.

A brief and impartial Survey of the Flour and Bread Trade. Owen, 1 s.

Sermons on practical Christianity; by Henry Stebbing, D. D. The 2d Vol. Davis, 5 s.

The Trial of Lawrence Earl Ferrers, for the Murder of John Johnson, before the Right Hon. the House of Peers. Billingsley, 3 s.

A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from April 24 to May 24, 1760, inclusive.

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, May 24, 1760.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
Apr.	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.83	46	51	N. E.	A cloudy day.
26	29.88	44	54	N. E.	A sunshiny day, with flying clouds.
27	30.05	51	57	N. E.	A sunshiny day.
28	29.98	48	55	N. E.	Ditto.
29	29.78	45	57	N. E.	Ditto. with flying clouds.
30	29.8	46	57	N. E.	Ditto.
May					
1	29.85	44	60	S. E.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
2	29.95	46	55	N. E.	A fair day, afternoon wind E.
3	29.6	44	52	N. E.	A cloudy day with rain, wind E. rain in the night.
4	29.48	46	50	N. E.	Ditto. with small rain.
5	29.52	48	56	N. E.	Ditto.
6	29.58	52	67	N. E.	Cloudy morn. fair till 4 o'clock, afterwards thunder and rain.
7	29.63	52	55	N. E.	A cloudy day, with small rain.
8	29.65	49	52	N. E.	A cloudy day.
9	29.73	49	60	N. E.	Ditto morning, a sunshiny afternoon, wind W.
10	29.9	49	53	N.	A sunshiny day with flying clouds, small rain in the evening.
11	30.05	50	57	N.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind N. E.
12	30.08	50	62	E.	Ditto.
13	30.12	50	67	S. E.	Ditto.
14	30.18	52	70	S. E.	Ditto. morning, Afternoon cloudy wind S.
15	30.1	62	71	S. W.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind W.
16	30.	58	72	S. W.	Ditto.
17	29.88	54	66	N.	Cloudy in the morning, afternoon sunshiny, wind N. W.
18	29.58	54	60	S. W.	A sunshiny day, with flying showers of hail and rain.
19	29.68	56	60	S. W.	Ditto.
20	29.7	44	56	S. W.	A rainy day, rain in the night.
21	29.5	44	53	N. E.	A cloudy day, with small rain.
22	29.75	46	57	W.	A sunshiny day, with flying clouds.
23	29.75	48	64	S.	Ditto. with high wind.
24	29.68	54	71	S. E.	A sunshiny day, afternoon wind E.

PRICES of STOCKS from April 25, to May 27, 1760, inclusive.

Days	BANK STOCK.	INDIA STOCK.	South Sea STOCK.	South Sea old Ann.	South Sea New Ann.	3 per Cent. reduced.	3 per Cent. consol.	3 per Cent. Bank 1751.	India Ann.	India Bonds prem.	B. Chr. pr. l. s. d.
26	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	83	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 s prem.	2 0 0
28	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 s	2 0 0
29	110	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	83	83	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		81 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
30	110	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	83	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		81	2 s	2 0 0
1	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	137	93	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	83 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		81	2 s	2 0 0
2	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	137	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		81	3 s	2 0 0
3	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 s	2 0 0
5	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
6	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
7	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
8	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
9	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
10	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
12	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
13	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
14	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
15	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
16	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
17	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
19	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
20	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
21	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
22	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
23	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
24	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
26	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0
27	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	136 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$	82 $\frac{1}{2}$	82 $\frac{3}{4}$		80 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 s	2 0 0

Bear-Key.	Basingstoke.	Reading.	Oxford.	Gloucester.
Wheat 25 s. to 29 s. od.	7 l. 0 s. to 7 l. 15 s. od.	7 l. 0 s. to 8 l. 8 s. load.	7 l. to 8 l. 10 s.	3 s. 8 d. to 4 s. 6 d.
Barley 13 s. to 18 s. od.	16 s. to 17 s. qr.	14 s. to 17 s. 9 d. qr.	16 s. to 18 s. 6 d. qr.	2 s. 3 d. to 2 s. 5 d.
Oats 11 s. to 13 s. 6 d.	14 s. to 16 s.	14 s. to 16 s. 6 d.	12 s. to 13 s. 9 d.	2 s. to 2 s. 1 d.
Beans 15 s. to 18 s. 6 d.	22 s. to 24 s.	20 s. to 23 s.	3 s. to 4 s. bush.	2 s. 4 d. to 2 s. 9 d.

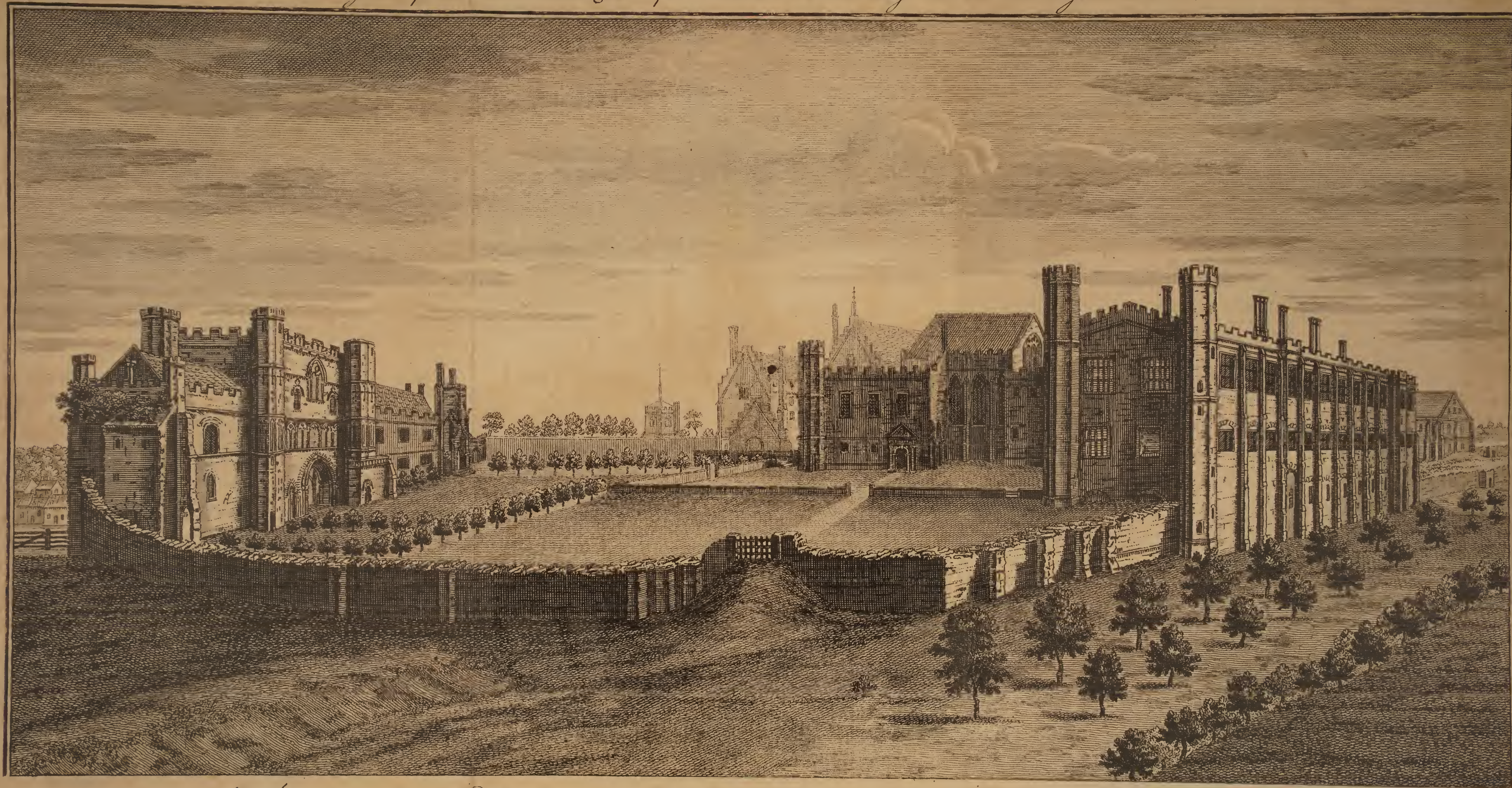
B I L L s of Mortality from
 April 22, to May 20, 1760.
 Chrif. { Males 599 } 1105
 { Femal. 506 }
 Buried { Males 796 } 1563
 { Femal. 767 }
 Died under 2 Years old 520
 Between 2 and 5 — 139
 5 and 10 — 63
 10 and 20 — 35
 20 and 30 — 144
 30 and 40 — 141
 40 and 50 — 165
 50 and 60 — 117
 60 and 70 — 114
 70 and 80 — 77
 80 and 90 — 42
 90 and 100 — 6

Burial
 Within the walls — 132
 Without the walls 373
 In Mid. and Surry 766
 City & Sub. Weft. 292

Weekly, April 29. — 1563
 May 6. — 388
 13. — 390
 20. — 360
 — 425

Wheat peck loaf 1 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1563
 Bags from 160 to 175 s.
 Pockets from 168 to 189 s.
 Subscription 1760, 94 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Lottery Tickets 5 l. 6 s. od.
 Coals, per Chald. 1 l. 18 s.

Engraved for the Universal Magazine for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.



A Perspective View of BATTLE ABBY in Sussex.

A PERSPECTIVE VIEW of BATTLE-ABBEY, in SUSSEX, with its History, extracted from Dugdale's Monasticon.

IN the year 1067, King William the Conqueror built this abbey, in the same place where he fought and overcame King Harold and his army. His intention in founding it was, that perpetual praise and thanks might be given to God for his victory, and prayers made for the souls of those who were here slain. He dedicated it to St. Martin, and largely endowed it with lands and privileges.

In this battle, it is said, that above ten thousand men lost their lives, on the conquering side; so that the number of the conquered may be guessed at with astonishment.

King William designed to have endowed this abbey with lands sufficient for the constant maintenance of seven score monks, but death prevented him. However, he granted to it to be free from the Bishop's jurisdiction, to have sanctuary, to have treasure trouv  , or found in the lands belonging to the monastery, with many other royal liberties and exemptions. He translated, from an abbey in Normandy called Major Monasterium, several monks, among whom one Gauzbertus was appointed by him the first abbot of Battail, or Battle. He also gave to this abbey the manor of Wye in Kent, with other manors in Suffex, Surry, Essex, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Devonshire, with free warren in all their lands.

Yet King William gave this caution or restriction to the abbot, that he should not waste the alms belonging to this abbey upon his secular kindred or others, but take care to bestow them upon poor people and travellers.

All these particulars appear in a Latin charter in King William's own hand-writing, signed by him, and the two Archbishops, four Bishops, three Earls, and others. This charter was, in 1640, in the custody of the then Earl of Winchelsea. We shall translate the two first paragraphs of it, which, together with what is abovementioned, will give our readers an exact idea of the design and institution of this abbey:

' In the name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity, I William, by the Grace of God, King of the English, do make known to all future, as well as present Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, and all faithful Franks and English, That when I came into England, and arrived near Hastings with my army, against my enemies, who unjustly endeavoured to deprive me of my kingdom of England:

NUMB. CLXXXII. VOL. XXVI.

Being ready armed for battle, in the presence of my Barons and soldiers with the approbation of all, to fortify their hearts, I made a vow to build a church in honour of God for the salvation of us all, if, by the Grace of God, we should obtain the victory. Having obtained the victory, to acquit myself of my vow to God, in honour of the Most Holy Trinity, and of St. Martin, the Confessor of Christ, I built a church for the salvation of my soul, and for the salvation of my predecessor King Edward, and of my wife, Queen Maud, and of my successors in the kingdom, and for the salvation of all, by whose endeavours and assistance I have obtained the kingdom, and especially of those who fell in battle on my account. And, because in the very place where the church is built, God gave me victory in battle, in memorial of this victory, it is my will and pleasure that the place should be called Battle.

To this, therefore, the church of St. Martin of Battle, I first grant this dignity with royal authority, that it have its Court, and royal liberty, and privilege of treating and deciding its own affairs, and administering justice by itself: That it be free and perpetually exempt from all subjection of Bishops, and the authority of all persons whatsoever, as the church of Christ at Canterbury. And if any robber or manslayer, or guilty of any crime, should be a fugitive, through the fear of death, and should come to this church, he must in no respect be hurt, but must be dismissed in perfect safety and freedom. The abbot also of this church is allowed, wherever he should be, to save a robber or thief from being hanged, if he should happen, at the same time, to be present.'

According to the chronicles of this abbey, it contained twenty-two hundreds, and it still maintains its exemption from episcopal jurisdiction, with all the other privileges not taken away by act of Parliament. It was a large and noble structure, as may be judged from the gateway (still intire) and the other remains. At the dissolution it was much defaced: Soon after that Sir Anthony Browne and his son Anthony Lord Viscount Montacute built the stately pile on the south side now become ruinous. It continued in that noble family till purchased by Sir Thomas Webster, Bart. It had the honour of the mitre, and was valued at

880 l. 14 s. 7   d. Dugdale
987 l. 0 s. 11   d. Speed

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The

The Description of the County of SUSSEX, continued from Page 230 of our last.

9. Arundel, which gives name to its rape, seems to have its own from the river Arun, by which it is watered, and supplied with the excellent mullets before-mentioned. It is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill, with a stately wooden bridge over the river, at a convenient distance from the sea. It is a borough town by prescription, (mentioned so long ago as in King Alfred's will) the manor of which has constantly gone along with the castle, to which it is inseparably annexed, as are also the title and honour of Earl. The castle, which, under the Saxon government, was in a flourishing condition, and said to be a mile in compass, was repaired by Roger de Montgomery, to whom it was given by William the Conqueror, who created him at the same time Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury; but he took his title from the former, where he resided, as was then the custom, though he was really under that title Earl of Suffex. His successors continued to enjoy the title, as a local dignity, with the castle; which being sometimes however disputed, it was, in the reign of King Henry VI, declared by act of Parliament, that all who had been, or should be possessed of the castle and honour of Arundel, were and should be, by virtue of the said possession, Earls thereof without any other creation; and, the then Earl having a dispute with the Earl of Devon about precedence in Parliament, it was adjudged by the same King and his Council to the Earls of Arundel, then and for ever thereafter. The title was formerly in the family of Fitz-Alan, but now in that of Howard, and gives title of Earl to the Duke of Norfolk, who is therefore Lord of the manor. This town has sent Members to Parliament ever since the 30th of Edward I, and had anciently a collegiate church, founded by Richard, Earl of Arundel, and a priory of Benedictines. In the civil wars Arundel Castle, being possessed by the Parliament's forces, was taken for the King, after three days siege, by Lord Hopton, and retaken by Sir William Waller, when the great divine Chillingworth, who was also an excellent engineer, served here in the latter capacity. By the charter of this place, ratified and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, it is governed by a Mayor, 12 Burgesses, a Steward, and the other usual Officers in corporations. The Mayor is chosen yearly, at the Lord of the manor's Court-leet, by the majority of the inhabitants, paying scot and lot. Within the jurisdiction of the castle is a prison called the East-gate. The first of its

fairs was procured from Edward I. by Richard, Earl of Arundel.

The situation of this town near the mouth of its river (which heretofore had a good harbour, called Little Hampton, capable of admitting ships of a considerable burden, even up to its bridge, where ships of 100 tons might ride) rendered its trade so considerable, that several ships were built there to carry it on, till a beach, being thrown up by the sea, ruined the harbour and the navigation of the river. In 1733, an act passed for repairing the harbour, by cutting a channel through the beach and old piers, and for erecting new piers, locks, &c. There are several monuments of the ancient Earls in the church, which, though once collegiate, is now made parochial. A Court-leet of the Lord of the manor is held here every three weeks, at which the Mayor is Judge: He appoints the Officers for collecting package, stallage, &c. as also ale-conners, flesh-tasters, &c. and no Sheriff or Bailiff can execute a writ within the borough without his leave; for he has the authority of a Justice of peace, though he seldom acts.

The other Parliamentary boroughs in this county are 4 of the cinque-ports, which are,

1. Hastings, the chief town of the rape, to which it gives name, and which it is supposed to have taken from Hastings, the famous Danish pirate, who used to build fortresses where he went ashore for his prey, to cover his men, and secure his retreat. In the reign of King Athelstan there was a mint here. It being the chief of the cinque-ports, we shall give an account of their institution, as Camden exhibits it from the record in the Exchequer.

They were at first but five, viz. Hastings, Dover, Hithe, Romney, and Sandwich, to which Winchelsea and Rye were afterwards annexed as principals, and some other little towns as members only. Because they are obliged to serve in the wars by sea, they enjoy many large immunities; as exemption from payment of subsidies, from wardship of their children as to body, from being sued in any Courts without their boroughs; and such of their inhabitants as have the name of Barons support the canopy at the coronation of our Monarchs, and for that day have their tables furnished at the King's right-hand; and the Lord Warden, who is always of the Nobility, has, within his jurisdiction, in several cases, the authority of Admiral, Chancellor, and other privileges.

The Members sent to Parliament from these towns, who are 16, have the title of Barons.

Hastings,

Hastings, with its members, ought to find 21 ships, at the King's summons; and there ought to be in every ship 21 able men, well furnished and well armed for the King's service; this summons must be made in the King's name 40 days before. And, when the said ships and men are come to the appointed place of rendezvous, they shall there abide in the King's service 15 days at their own charges; but, if the King's service requires their longer stay, they shall then be defrayed at the King's expence. The master of each ship and the constable shall have 6 d. a day, and every one of the rest 3 d.

It was at this town that William the Conqueror mustered his army, after he had burnt the ships which brought it over to England, being determined to conquer or die; though it is not improbable he did so, that he might not be obliged to divide the army, which must have been the case, if he had kept the ships.

This town had its charters from Edward the Confessor, William I. and II, Henry II, Richard I, Henry III, Edward I, and Charles II, by which they are exempted from toll, and have power to hold Courts of judicature on life and death. It is incorporated by the title of Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty; and has these towns belonging to it as members, Pevensey, Seaforth, Bulliver, Heath, Hidney, Beaksburn, and Granger. Here are some Custom-house Officers, but the harbour has suffered so much by storms, that it is but indifferent, though a vast sum of money has been laid out at times to make it a good one. London is supplied from hence with store of fish, of which abundance are caught on the coast. The town lies between a cliff seaward, and as high a hill to the landward, having two streets, and in each a parish church; and gives name to the noble family of the Earls of Huntingdon, as well as the title of Baron. About the year 1377, it was burnt by the French. After it was rebuilt, it was divided into two parishes, as it now remains. Here are two charity-schools erected for the teaching of 2 or 300 children. There was a castle on the hill, which overlooked and commanded the town, but it is now in ruins.

2. Rye or Rhie, on the frontier of Kent, is a pretty populous town on the side of a hill, in the rape of Hastings, with a delightful prospect of the sea. It was walled in the reign of Edward III, and was well fortified by William d'Ypres, Earl of Kent, of whose name there is a tower still standing, which is the prison of the town. It has one of the largest parish churches in England; it enjoys the same privileges as the other cinque-ports, and has sent Members

to Parliament ever since the 42d of Edward III; but the port is so choaked up with the sands, that, notwithstanding several acts of Parliament, and expensive efforts to restore it, there is scarce entrance left for the smallest vessels. The town is encompassed about two thirds by the tides, which, with the river Rocher that washes it on the east side, before its influx into the sea, form a sort of peninsula. The south side is washed by a branch of the tide called Tillingham water, over which was formerly a ferry, but now a bridge. The mackarel and herrings, taken here in their seasons, are reckoned the best of their kind; all the rest of the year they trowl for soles, plaice, rates, turbot, brills, &c. which are carried up every day by the Rippiers, that is, fishermen, so called from ripa, the bank it stands on, to London market, which they perform by three stages. The corporation, which is only by prescription, consists of a Mayor, Jurats, and Freemen. The Mayor is chosen out of the Jurats, on the Monday after Bartholomew-tide, by a majority of the Freemen. The Jurats, who must be but 12, are, in case of a vacancy, chosen by the Mayor with consent of the Jurats, on his election day, or at the general yearly session, which is on the Monday after the feast of St. Andrew. Here is a free grammar-school erected, in 1644, by Mr. Peacock, one of the Jurats, who also endowed it with 32 l. a year, for teaching all the children of the town; besides which there is a charity-school for teaching 30 poor children, who are maintained, with an addition of their own work, by the money collected at the sacraments, and some private charities. The place is every-where well supplied with good water, by leaden pipes laid under ground to two conduits from the hills on the land side. In the reign of King Richard II, when the nation was in some confusion, the French, then hovering about in the channel for prey, landed and burnt this town, as they did afterwards others in the isle of Wight, &c. but the people of Rye soon fitted out some ships, and, in conjunction with those from other ports, took seven of their ships richly laden. There are some remains of its old walls still to be seen, but the ditches are almost filled up. The trade of the town is in hops, wool, timber, kettles, cannon, chimney-backs, &c. which are cast at the iron-works at Bakely, four miles from Rye, to the north-west, and at Breed, five miles to the south-west. The houses are well enough built, and of brick, though generally old-fashioned; but there are some very neat ones of a modern taste. There is a small settlement of French refugees here, who are for the most part fishermen;

ermen ; and a good number of Presbyterians and Quakers. Here is a storehouse for planks, hops, and other merchandise, which was formerly a church that belonged to a monastery. King George I, being obliged to put into this port after a very tempestuous passage from Holland in January 1725-6, when he could not make Dover, was under great difficulties to land here, and the larger ships were unable to follow him. This was a proof of what a benefit it would have been

to have had this, which was formerly the only considerable haven between Portsmouth and Dover, brought to its once flourishing state, especially as it is the more frequented by being the most ready passage to Dieppe in Normandy, whereas a considerable part of the harbour has been gained from the sea, and turned into arable land. Tenterden belongs to it as its member.

[To be finished in our next.]

PART II.

Of the Inoculation of the Small-Pox, containing Answers to the Objections against it ; continued from Page 237 of our last.

PHYSICAL OBJECTIONS.

First Objection.] Is it the small-pox that is communicated by inoculation? And may not the distemper communicated be more dangerous than that which is intended to be prevented?

Answer.] If it was ever doubted that the inflammatory disease which follows inoculation, was a real small-pox, none now make the least doubt about it ; it would be therefore unnecessary to answer the first part of the objection. As to the second part, it may be said, that the natural small-pox is not dangerous in itself, but only becomes so by a complication of disorders with it, or by the malignity of the epidemy. Such a person, cut off in the flower of his age, might still have been living, were it not for being attacked by the small-pox in critical circumstances : That young woman would not have died, if the accidents of a laborious pregnancy had not exhausted her strength : That young man would have been out of danger, had not his blood been inflamed by all manner of excesses : That sick person might have escaped, if a malignant fever and the purples had not aggravated his illness. This is what we daily hear of the circumstances that make this distemper mortal. Inoculation will prevent them all. The greatest art of the preparation consists in preventing foreign accidents, a complication of disorders, and the epidemy ; a proper choice may be made of the season, time, place, and the dispositions of the subject's mind and body ; the small-pox thus prevented is brought slowly from the circumference to the center, in a wholesome body prepared for receiving it : Fermentation begins in the external parts ; the artificial wounds facilitate the eruption, by giving the virus an easy issue. Thus the inoculated small-pox is always simple, and therefore without any danger.

What comparison can be made between a premeditated disease and one contracted by chance, on a journey, in the army, in critical circumstances, and especially for women in a time of epidemy, which multiplies accidents, which transports the seat of the inflammation in the internal parts of a body, perhaps exhausted by watching or fatigue? How great is the difference between a disease which is expected, and one that surprises, dismays, and fear alone may make mortal, or, appearing with equivocal symptoms, may lead into an error the ablest physicians? Such are the dictates of good sense, and the most simple reasoning, but experience is still more decisive ; it proves that the matter of inoculation, though taken from a complicated small-pox, confluent, even mortal, communicates, notwithstanding, a simple, discrete, benign small-pox, exempt from the fever of suppuration, so frequently fatal ; in short, a small-pox which leaves no marks. Hence, it is evident that the inoculated small-pox is not more dangerous than the natural.

Second Objection.] Does the inoculated small-pox save from the natural?

Answer.] This objection cannot be better answered, than by a history of facts, whereby it appears, that not one inoculated person had contracted the small-pox a second time. The enemies of this method have endeavoured by all manner of ways to elude this truth, even by that of imposture. Dr. Middleton was obliged to declare publicly against a report, that one of those he had inoculated was again infected with the small-pox, of which he had been very ill. Mention was made of another, with the letter of one Jones, who asserted the same thing of his son ; Dr. Jurin examined carefully into the fact ; the father refused to shew the child's marks, but offered afterwards to tell the truth, provided he was well paid for so doing ; At last, he confessed, in a letter to

Dr.

Dr. Jurin, that he knew nothing of inoculation. Dr. Kirkpatrick has inserted this letter in his work.

But what does it signify to know whether a complete small-pox may be had twice naturally? Though this fact, which several physicians deny, and which Dr. Mead, in the course of a long life, says he had never seen, should be well attested, it would not necessarily follow that a person, after being inoculated, should be subject to have it again. Granting that it is possible to have the small-pox twice in the natural way, might not it be maintained, with some shew of probability, that the natural causes of the contagion do not shoot forth perhaps but imperfectly in a body the bud of the distemper, so that sometimes a sufficiency remains for a new fermentation; whereas the ferment of the small-pox, set in motion by a virus of the same nature introduced directly into the blood by the means of several incisions, flows out in so complete a manner, that no more matter remains to form a second eruption. A more powerful cause ought to produce a greater effect: Milk turns and coagulates more surely and effectually by the direct mixture of an acid, than by the natural action of air and heat: The artificial small-pox may therefore exhaust the leaven which the natural may not. But, setting aside these reasons, will it not be sufficient to say, in order to avert the dread of a second small-pox after inoculation, that now, upwards of 30 years since it became frequent in England, no example can be produced of any inoculated person, who had been again infected, either naturally or artificially? Those, on whom inoculation might have been attempted without effect, are improperly ranked in the number of the inoculated; the operation well or ill conducted, when it produces neither pustule nor suppuration, leaves the subject in the same state he was in; if therefore he is afterwards attacked by the natural small-pox, it cannot be said that he has had it twice.

Some inoculated children have been made to cohabit and lie with others ill of the spontaneous small-pox, and none of them took it a second time. Elisabeth Harris, one of the six criminals inoculated on the first trial, after recovery, nursed upwards of twenty persons sick of the small-pox, and the contagion had no effect upon her. Inoculation has been repeated several times on different subjects; but, the effects of the first being over, the incisions, notwithstanding the thread imbued with virus, healed as slight cuts: It is therefore evident that the variolic virus, though mixed directly with the blood, is incapable of renewing the small-pox;

from whence it may be concluded with good reason, that the natural contagion, introduced by the air, will have no effect on a body purged of this leaven by inoculation.

Third Objection.] The small parcel of venom, transmitted into the blood by the way of inoculation, may be the bud or seed of other distempers, which may be communicated the same way, such as the scurvy, King's evil, &c.

Answer.] The risque of catching these diseases, at the same time with the small-pox, would not be less great, when it is contracted naturally, than when it is received by inoculation. However, as no instance has been seen of scurvy, King's evil, &c. contracted in this manner by the contagion of the natural small-pox; why should the danger be greater in this respect by the way of inoculation? This is not all: There are positive proofs that this danger is chimerical, and it is now known by experience, that the variolic matter, though taken from a body infected also with a venereal virus, communicated only a simple and benign small-pox: This fact, decisive and not admitting a reply, is attested in Dr. Maty's British Journal, for April, 1754, pag. 403; yet, as the choice of matter for inoculation may be discretionally made, nothing hinders the taking of it from a wholesome subject, and especially from a child who has no other distemper than the small-pox itself.

Fourth Objection.] Inoculation is sometimes attended with troublesome consequences, as wounds, tumors, &c.

Answer.] Nothing is more unjust than this objection: These accidents are but too frequent after the natural small-pox, but very rare after inoculation; they are prevented by purgatives.

MORAL OBJECTIONS.

Fifth Objection.] It would be an usurpation of the rights of the Divinity to afflict with a disease one who has it not, or to endeavour to withdraw him from it, who, in the order of Providence, was naturally destined for having it.

Answer.] This objection, if it can be called so, is that of Fatalists and rigid Predestinarians. They might be answered that the inoculated was predestined for inoculation, and that by inoculating him the decrees of Providence were accomplished; but, without retorting against them this singular argument, they may be asked, Whether confidence in Providence exempts and dispenses us from preventing the ills we foresee, and which we may secure ourselves from by a prudent attention. Those of this principle, if they act consequently to it, ought to proscribe

scribe the use of all remedies of precaution, and of all preservatives; they ought to imitate the example of the Turks, who, thro' fear of acting contrary to the views of Providence, perish by thousands in times of pestilence so frequent at Constantinople, whilst they see the Franks, settled among them, secure themselves from the fatal effects of the contagion, both in town and country, by shutting themselves up carefully in their houses, to avoid all exterior communication; those who here plead the rights of Divine Providence, may therefore be asked, Whether, when Providence permits the discovery of a sure method of preservation from the ravages of the small-pox, we are forbid to make use of it? It is Providence that presents us with the remedy, and it would be an offence to reject its gifts with contempt.

Sixth Objection.] It is not allowable to infect with a cruel and dangerous disease one who perhaps may never have it.

Answer.] It cannot be said, with any shew of truth, that the inoculated small-pox is either cruel or dangerous. An incision which only cuts through the surface of the skin, a simple puncture, or the application of a vesicatory, a slight fever attended with some symptoms which scarce last 24 hours, cannot be said to constitute a cruel disease; and a disease, by which not above one may die in 300, or perhaps not one in a thousand, cannot be called dangerous. It may even be doubtful, whether this death of one, out of so many, can be justly attributed to inoculation.

But if, out of 320 persons taken at chance, one commonly dies, how comes it to pass that M. Ranby did not lose one in 1200? The reason is, his choice was confined to young subjects of sound constitutions. When persons of all ages are inoculated without choice or precaution, as was done at Boston in the first trials, the greater part suspected of corrupt blood and humours, and in a time of epidemy, when several, before undergoing the operation, had already probably received the disease by natural contagion, there will be no room for being surpris'd that one died in 49 or 50.

It may therefore be granted, that the inoculated small pox is neither dangerous, nor cruel, as the objection supposes it. 'But it will be said, it cannot be denied to be a disease; why therefore should it be given gratis to one who perhaps might never have it?' This is the most specious of all the arguments that can be made against this practice, and yet the easiest to be refuted.

I answer, first, that this disease is not given to one who might never have it naturally. For, either all men, without excep-

tion, are subject to the small-pox, or some are free from it: In the first case, it cannot be said that the disease is given to one who might never have it: The same will hold good in the second, it being proved by experience, that some could not get the small-pox by inoculation, though the operation had been several times repeated; no doubt they were no way disposed to receive the distemper. He who has not the principle of it in his blood, will be free from it by an operation less painful than a bleeding; the incisions will dry up as a slight cut: Thus he will see himself for ever delivered from the continual uneasiness those are under, who have not yet paid the tribute; this proof will be a security to him that he is for ever safe from the contagion. It is even the only way of banishing the fears of those, who, by not having the small-pox in a decisive manner, or not knowing that they had it in their infancy, spend their days so as to make life a punishment. Therefore a disease, as the objection supposes, is not given to one who might never have it.

I answer, in the second place, that the small-pox is a disease which may be called general, and to which Providence is willing mankind should be subject; that the number of those who arrive at old-age without having it, is so small, that it scarce forms exceptions to the common law. But what is done by inoculating the small-pox? The very same thing whereby a fit of the gout is excited, when the particles of that painful disorder are dispersed throughout the mass of the blood; in both cases a distemper is not so much given to a body free from contracting it, as the most favourable time is chosen to give vent to the ferment that occasions it, and which we all have in our blood; the venting of which ferment is almost inevitable in regard to the small-pox, and much more dangerous when it comes of itself, and especially in a time of epidemy.

Seventh Objection.] It is not allowable to do a less evil, to procure a greater good.

Answer.] This objection is founded on an equivocation. Let us suppose that this principle is in rigour and generally true, and that it admits no exception, no restriction, as to moral evil; but it is very false in the application made of it to physical evil. Certainly it is allowable to pull down a house to preserve a town or city from a conflagration, though the proprietor of this house, with his family, might be reduced to beggary by so doing; a whole province may be laid under water, or ruined for several years, in the view of preventing the further ravages of an enemy; a ship, if suspected to have the plague on board, though perhaps ready

ready to perish, is refused admittance into a port: And thus the inconsiderable physical evil of inoculation is nothing, if compared with the evils of all sorts which are tolerated, permitted, and authorised by the laws of most nations.

Eighth Objection.] Inoculation is a moral evil; as a proof of which, it cannot be denied but some inoculated persons have died; the success of the method is therefore not infallible; one cannot therefore subject himself to it without exposing his life, which he is not allowed to dispose of: Therefore inoculation runs counter to the principles of morality.

Answer.] First, the objection may be cut short by maintaining, that none die of the inoculated small-pox, and that the accidents, attributed to inoculation, are owing to no other cause than the imprudence of the sick, or of the physician: Several able physicians have been of this opinion: M. Tronchin was so thoroughly persuaded of it, that he declared openly, if he lost one single patient by the artificial small-pox, he would inoculate no more while he lived.

Secondly, the argument, here advanced against inoculation, may be retorted against bleeding in the arm: How many have died by the pricking of arteries? It is then certain that life is endangered by bleeding in the arm, which cannot with the same evidence be ascertained in regard to inoculation; yet no casuist has hitherto been so scrupulous; as to forbid letting blood in the arm.

Thirdly, it may be observed that the supposed singularity of inoculation, that is, of giving a distemper one has not, is common to this preservative and all other remedies of medicine, no natural disorder being cured but by artificial evils, which are not even exempt from danger, such as bleedings, purgatives, cauteries, vesicatories, vomitives, &c.

It is granted that it is the duty of every one to avoid the dangers life may be threatened with; but what becomes of this obligation when the danger is inevitable? It is evidently converted into that of lessening the danger as much as possible; but the risque of having some time or other the small-pox, and perhaps dying of it, is inevitable in regard to him who never had it; therefore inoculation is a sure means of diminishing, in a great degree, this danger.

It is evident, that, when the small-pox is expected from the hands of nature, the parties expose themselves to die some time or other; but this risque is beheld as far distant, because it seems it should not begin but when the attacks are felt, which are not yet, and perhaps, as they flatter themselves, may

never be. To determine exactly the risque of death incurred by him who never had the natural small-pox, it would be necessary to know what part of mankind is not subject to the disease; but it may be said with good reason, that the instances of those who pass through life, after having arrived at manhood, and having been within the reach of infection, without undergoing this direful disease, are so extremely few, as scarce to form an exception; learned calculations have made it as one to many hundreds.

The risque of dying one time or other of the small-pox, which seems so far distant in time of health, is almost as great as if one was already infected. In a word, of 70 sick of the small-pox, 10 die; of 70 who expect it, 9 will probably die: Could it be believed that between these two risques there was so little difference?

The risque of dying of the small-pox gradually increases from the moment of birth. This risque is of a fourteenth for a new-born child; of an eighth for one of a year old; of a seventh for the usual age of inoculation; later, it is of a sixth, fifth, fourth, and perhaps there are only two to one, which upon a wager could be laid for the life of him, who arrives at the age of thirty without having paid the fatal tribute.

The risque of death one is exposed to by waiting from nature for the fatal present of the small-pox, is therefore of 9 to 70, that is, of more than an eighth: The risque of dying by inoculation is computed at 1 to 376, by more than 6000 experiments. Hence it may be said, that a father, in regard to his son, has only the option, either to inoculate him or not; here are two hazards to run, of which one is inevitable: By inoculating his son, against 375 fortunate events, one is to be dreaded; by not inoculating him there is more than one to be laid against seven that he will lose him; for, if out of 70 nine die, the bett will be of nine against 61, which is more than one against seven; so that, this last risque being 50 times greater than the other, he cannot with reason hesitate in his choice.

This calculation is not exaggerated. Dr. Jurin, having judged from his first enumerations, that, one year with another, there died a seventh of those taken ill of the small-pox, found on further and more exact information, first in 14,500, and afterwards in upwards of 17,000 persons, that often one in five died, and commonly two in eleven; so that the peril of the natural small-pox has not been exaggerated by supposing one in seven. As to inoculation, instead of the risque of one against 375, as supposed, it is proved by the constant success of this operation in
the

the London small-pox hospital, on persons of all ages, that the peril of this method has rather by the calculation been augmented than diminished.

Whatever might be the advantage of the artificial small-pox, even though one should not die in 10,000, I would not advise a father to subject his son to it, if he could be sure that the natural small-pox would spare him; but since, instead of a like revelation, which we want, the father has only the certainty of danger by far greater to which he exposes his son, in letting nature act, it is evident that reason counsels him, and that paternal tenderness requires, he should diminish, as much as he possibly can, a risk he cannot make void.

Such is the fate of humanity: Upwards of a third of those who are born, are destined to die, in the first year of their life, by incurable

diseases, or at least unknown: Escaped from this first danger, the risk of dying of the small-pox becomes inevitable to them; it sheds its influence on the whole course of life, and in every instant of time increases; it is a forced lottery wherein we find ourselves concerned, in spite of us; each of us has a ticket in it, and the longer it delays coming out of the wheel, the more the danger augments. What is done by the practice of inoculation? The conditions of this lottery are changed; the number of fatal tickets is diminished: One in seven, and in more favourable climates, one in ten was fatal, by the natural small-pox: By inoculation, one in 300, one in 500, one in 1000, of which we have examples. All future ages will envy ours this discovery: Nature decimated, but art millefimes us.

[To be concluded in our Supplement.]

OCCASIONAL LETTERS. LETTER LXXIII.

Of CONVERSATION and STUDY.

Inter cuncta leges, et percunctabere doctos;
Quâ ratione queas traducere leniter ævum.

HOR.

SIR,

YOU now find me as good as my word, in complying with your request, of giving you my thoughts on conversation and study. I confess that it is not a little difficult to make a just estimate of the matter; but, such as it is, I am satisfied it will meet with a favourable reception.

Without any farther apology, be assured that conversation is an advantage peculiar to man, as well as reason; it is the bond of society, and by it the commerce of civil life is kept up; the mind communicates its thoughts, and the heart expresses its inclinations; in short, friendship is contracted and kept up by the same means.

The conversation of two friends renders their happiness and their misfortunes common; it augments their pleasures, and lessens their afflictions: Nothing alleviates grief so much, as the liberty of complaining; nothing makes one more sensible of joy, than the delight of expressing it. In a word, man is so far born to be sociable, that this quality is very essential to make and keep him happy.

To fly from company is to act against the intention of nature; to live always in solitude one must be something more than man, or less than brute. There is a sort of communication even between beasts: Many philosophers have affirmed that they have a peculiar language, and several experiments induce us to believe it.

However, it is certain, that there are no

beasts upon earth so wild as some men, that solemnly profess a contempt and aversion for all those of their own species; like that extravagant citizen of Athens, who never spoke to any one but he advised him to hang himself, and took care to contrive his epitaph so as to curse mankind after his death.

A man must have his mind strangely overrun with melancholy, to be able to lead a savage life, and always to remain in obscurity; those however ought not to be censured, whose silence and retirement have been consecrated to religion: But, as very few persevere in that condition to the end with the same zeal, the state of a solitary person may be said to be a state of violence; natural instinct, which makes him love society, at last gets the mastery, and everlastingly possesses him with a regret for having forsaken it. After all, can it be called living to be concealed all one's life? What distinction is there between death and retirement, between solitude and the grave?

To live then as man, it is necessary to converse with men. It is fit conversation should be the most agreeable pleasure of life; but it is also fit that it should be regulated; we ought to enjoy it with choice, and moderate the use of it with discretion. There is nothing more advantageous, and nothing more dangerous: As too long a retirement weakens the mind, so too much company dissipates it: It is good sometimes to recollect one's self; nay, it is even necessary to give an exact account

of one's words; of one's thoughts to one's self, and of the progress one hath made in wisdom. A man that would reap the fruits of reading and conversation, and improve by what he has seen, must be no stranger to silence, repose, and meditation.

There must be a time for study, and a time for those affairs that are inseparable from our profession. Conversation cannot take up our whole life; these two other duties deserve to be preferred before it: Ignorance sits always scandalous upon a Gentleman; his quality does not excuse, and the world does not sufficiently instruct him. When a man knows how to make an equal mixture of these things, he cannot fail to distinguish himself exceedingly from those that apply themselves but to one of them.

Study is the most solid nourishment of the mind; it is the source of its most noble acquisitions: It is study that increases our natural talent; but it is conversation that sets it to work and refines it: It is the great book of the world that teaches us the good use of other books, and can improve a learned man into a complete Gentleman.

In a word, study makes a greater difference between a learned and ignorant man, than is between an ignorant man and a brute: But the air of the world makes a greater distinction still between a polite and a learned person. Knowledge begins the Gentleman, and the correspondence of the world gives him the finishing stroke.

However, it has been observed, that some extraordinary geniuses have passed on the sudden from the meditations of the closet to the most difficult employments; but these men ought not to be produced for examples. When a man, intoxicated with reading, makes his first step into the world, it is generally a false one: If he only advises himself by his books, he runs the hazard of being always an ungenteel man: Immoderate study begets a grossness in his mind; the conversation of friends must assist and refine him.

It is no common blessing to meet with a faithful, sensible, and discreet friend: Faithful to conceal nothing from us; sensible to remark our faults; and discreet to reprehend us for them: But to be able to believe and follow his advice is the perfection of happiness. It frequently happens, that we take a pride in following our own conceits; like those travellers that lose their way for want of taking a guide, or enquiring for the road.

I must confess, indeed, that a man who is sensible of his own abilities, and knows the advantages of his mind; that a man, I say, who aspires to glory, and intends to

raise his reputation, ought to dread even the suspicion of being governed.

Dependence is insupportable to a man of spirit, especially that of the mind: When any one pretends to exercise a tyranny upon the freest part of our soul, it is a hard matter not to revolt against reason, out of mere contradiction to the person that reasons.

There needs as much discretion to give advice, as compliance to follow it. Nothing is so dreadful as a friend that takes the advantage of his own experience, that proposes all his counsels as laws, and, with the air of a master, that takes from us the privilege of examining what he says, and would force the mind by authority, rather than win it by argument. Such a man never fails to set himself for an example; he cites his observations upon all occasions; he brings his own adventures for proofs, and he has seen all that he advances; every thing that he says is extravagant, and the fear he is under of not saying enough to persuade, makes him always say too much to be believed.

Yet to receive advice implicitly, and without consideration, is no less to be blamed, than to give it in a rude, imperious manner. It is our interest to overcome the one, and to soften the other; sometimes we should assist the liberty of him that informs us, by accepting his counsels with readiness.

Good advice loses its force in the mouth of a friend who is too complaisant; when he expresses himself earnestly, he stirs up our hearts the more, he incites our attention the better. Wholesome remedies seldom have an agreeable taste; and the best-humoured physicians are not always those who do us the most good.

We ought to look upon ourselves as infirm, so long as we have need of advice. But, alas! who has not need of it? If the advice is good, why should we reject it, because it is not delivered with a good grace? We ought to consider whether we cannot draw some advantage from it before we throw it aside: Nay, we ought not, in interest, to reject all bad advice, lest, by so doing, we discourage those persons who may sometimes advise us well.

At the worst, though we should reap no other benefit from it than barely to learn how to overcome our nicety, and to cure ourselves of what displeases us in another; is not this enough to oblige us to give ear to them, and to thank them for their pains?

A bad example may serve to deter us from evil, as a good one to excite us to what is good. Let us reap the advantage of it from whatever part it comes, and after whatever manner it is given us.

It is our business to distinguish gold from earth: We find it seldom pure, but it is never the less gold; it is the fault of the workman, not the metal.

We meet sometimes with men of exquisite sense, who have not the gift of explaining themselves: We ought to dispense with the defect of their expression, and take the benefit of their good sense. Others have an easiness of speech, and go no farther than the outside of things: Let us imitate what is good in their language, and penetrate farther into the truth than they do.

There are others likewise who have drudged all their life to make themselves learned, but were never able to make themselves agreeable men: We esteem their knowledge, but their manner is little taking with us; we should be glad of improving ourselves by their learning, but are not able to endure their ill humour.

Our unwillingness to bear with this hinders us from reaping the advantages we might otherwise receive from their conversation. We prefer the discourse of an ignorant flatterer before the conversation of a learned man, when he is morose and severe: The authority which he usurps over us, is indeed troublesome; but is not this a privilege acquired by superior talents? If he lets us partake of what he knows, is it too great an acknowledgment to pay a seeming submission to his sentiments?

Yet I would not have this submission blind.

It is just we should reserve to ourselves the liberty of reflecting upon what he says; but we must answer him with a great deal of deference; we ought not to contradict him but with a design to instruct ourselves better; we should comply with reason as soon as it appears, and give our assent to it, though it comes out of the mouth of a pedant.

However, let us not receive his doctrine as infallible; let us not establish our opinion upon that of another; for it is in matters of faith alone, that a man ought to follow his master implicitly.

To be able to pass a true judgment upon things, we ought always to be upon our guard against the reputation of him that speaks them; the air of the face, the manner of speaking, the quality, the time, the place, all help to impose upon you. Admiration is the mark of a little genius, and your great admirers are for the most part very shallow people; they want to be informed, when it is proper to laugh: The upper gallery, which has no other knowledge than what nature gave them, judge perhaps better of a play, than our fine sparks that crowd about the stage.

The greatest secret then to succeed in conversation, is, to admire little, to hear much; always to distrust our own reason, and sometimes that of our friends, but to make that of others appear as much as we can; to hearken to what is said, and to answer to the purpose.

The Life of HENRY SAINT-JOHN, Lord Viscount BOLINGBROKE, concluded from Page 258 of this Volume.

It must be observed, that Paulet St. John, the last Earl of Bolingbroke, died the 5th of October preceding this creation. That by his decease, though the barony of Bletsho devolved upon Sir Andrew St. John, Bart. yet the earldom became extinct, and the honour was promised to our Secretary; but, his presence in the House of Commons being so necessary at that time, the Lord Treasurer prevailed upon him to remain there during that session, upon a promise that his rank should be preserved to him; but, when he expected the old title should have been renewed in his favour; which, considering his services, particularly in that session, seemed reasonable enough, he was put off with this of Viscount: This he resented as an affront, and looked on it as so intended by the Treasurer, who had got an earldom for himself. It is not a little entertaining to see how his Lordship expresses it: 'I continued, says he, in the House of Commons, during that important session which preceded the peace, and which, by

the spirit shewn through the whole course of it, and by the resolutions taken in it, rendered the conclusion of the treaties practicable. After this, I was dragged into the House of Lords, in such a manner as to make my promotion a punishment, not a reward; and was there left to defend the treaties alone. It would not have been hard, continues he, to have forced the Earl of Oxford to have used me better. His good intentions began to be very much doubted of; the truth is, no opinion of his sincerity had ever taken root in the party; and, which was worse perhaps for a man in his station, the opinion of his capacity began to fall apace. He was so hard pushed in the House of Lords, in the beginning of 1712, that he had been forced, in the middle of the session, to persuade the Queen to make a promotion of twelve Peers at once; which was an unprecedented and invidious measure, to be excused by nothing but the necessity, and hardly by that. In the House of Commons his credit was low, and my reputation very high.

high. You know the nature of that Assembly; they grow, like hounds, fond of the man who shews them game, and by whose halloo they are used to be encouraged. The thread of the negotiations, which could not stand still a moment, without going back, was in my hands; and, before another man could have made himself master of the business, much time would have been lost, and great inconveniencies would have followed. Some, who opposed the Court soon after, began to waver then; and, if I had not wanted the inclination, I should have wanted no help, to do mischief. I knew the way of quitting my employments, and of retiring from Court, when the service of my party required it; but I could not bring myself up to that resolution, when the consequence of it must have been the breaking of my party, and the distress of the public affairs. I thought my Mistress treated me ill; but the sense of that duty which I owed her, came in aid of other considerations, and prevailed over my resentment. These sentiments, indeed, are so much out of fashion, that a man who avows them is in danger of passing for a bubble in the world: Yet they were, in the conjuncture I speak of, the true motives of my conduct; and you saw me go on as cheerfully in the troublesome and dangerous work assigned me, as if I had been under the utmost satisfaction. I began, indeed, in my heart to renounce the friendship, which till that time I had preserved inviolable for Oxford. I was not aware of all his treachery, nor of the base and little means which he employed then, and continued to employ afterwards, to ruin me in the opinion of the Queen, and everywhere else. I saw, however, that he had no friendship for any body, and that, with respect to me, instead of having the ability to render that merit, which I endeavoured to acquire, an addition of strength to himself, it became the object of his jealousy, and a reason for undermining me.

Presently after the accession of King George I. to the throne, in 1714, the seals were taken from him, and all the papers in his office secured. However, during the short session of Parliament at this juncture, he applied himself, with his usual industry and vigour, to keep up the spirit of the friends to the late Administration, without omitting any proper occasion of testifying his respect and duty to his Majesty; in which spirit he assisted in settling the civil list and other necessary points. But, soon after the meeting of the new Parliament, he withdrew, and crossed the water privately to France, in the latter end of March, 1715. The next day after it was publicly known

that he was gone to France, the following letter, said to have been written to the late Lord Landſdowne, was handed about, in print; which, being very consistent with his Lordship's conduct and sentiments, is probably genuine; at least, it was neither disowned then, nor denied since.

‘ My Lord, Dover, March 27, 1715.

‘ I left the town so abruptly, that I had no time to take leave of you, or any of my friends. You will excuse me, when you know, that I had certain and repeated informations, from some who were in the secret of affairs, that a resolution was taken, by those who have power to execute it, to pursue me to the scaffold. My blood was to have been the cement of a new alliance; nor could my innocence be any security, after it had been once demanded from abroad, and resolved on at home, that it was necessary to cut me off. Had there been the least reason to hope for a fair and open trial, after having been already prejudged, unheard, by two Houses of Parliament, I should not have declined the strictest examination. I challenge the most inveterate of my enemies to produce any one instance of a criminal correspondence, or the least corruption in any part of the administration where I was concerned. If my zeal for the honour and dignity of my Royal Mistress, and the true interest of my country, has any-where transported me to let slip a warm or unguarded expression, I hope the most favourable interpretation will be put upon it. It is a comfort that will remain with me in all my misfortunes, that I served her Majesty faithfully and dutifully, in that, especially, which she had most at heart, relieving her people from a bloody and expensive war; and that I have also been too much an Englishman to sacrifice the interest of my country to any foreign Ally, and it is for this crime only that I am now driven from thence. You shall hear more at large from me shortly.

‘ Your's, &c.

Upon his arrival at Paris, he received an invitation from the Pretender, then at Barr, to engage in his service; which he absolutely refused, and made the best application that his present circumstances would admit, to prevent the extremity of his prosecution in England. After a short stay at Paris, he retired into Dauphiné, where he continued till the beginning of July; when, upon receiving a message from some of his party in England, he complied with a second invitation from the Pretender; and, taking the seals of the Secretary's office under him at Commercy, he set out with them for Paris;

in which city he arrived in the latter end of the same month, in order to procure from that Court the necessary succours for his new Master's intended invasion of England. The vote for impeaching him of high treason had passed in the House of Commons on the 10th of June preceding, and six articles were sent up by them to the Lords, on the 6th of August following; in consequence of which he stood attainted of high treason, September the 10th, the same year.

It is remarkable, that his new engagements had the same issue, as far as could be effected in the different circumstances of the two Courts; and that the year 1715 was scarcely expired, when the seals and papers of his new Secretary's office were demanded and given up, which was soon followed by an accusation branched into seven articles, wherein he was impeached of treachery, incapacity, and neglect.

We have an account of this whole proceeding, painted by his own inimitable pencil, and in a manner which distinguishes all his political writings, and strikes with fresh admiration every time we view them. As soon as the Chevalier had set sail from Dunkirk for Scotland, Lord Bolingbroke assures us, that he neglected no means, forgot no argument, which his understanding could suggest, in applying to the Court of France: 'I doubt very much, says he, whether Lord Mar, if he had been in my place, would have been able to employ more effectual measures than those I made use of. I may, without any imputation of arrogance, compare myself on this occasion with his Lordship; since there was nothing in the management of this affair above my degree of capacity, nothing equal, either in extent or difficulty, to the business which he was a spectator of, and which I carried on, when we were Secretaries of State together under the late Queen.' He then enters into a detail of these services, as follows:

'The King of France, not able to furnish the Pretender with money himself, had written, some time before his death, to his grandson, and had obtained a promise of 40,000 crowns from the King of Spain: A small part of this sum had been received by the Queen's Treasurer at St. Germain's, and had been sent to Scotland, or employed to defray the expences which were daily making on the coast. I pressed the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, I solicited by Lawless and Alberoni at Madrid, and I found another more private and more promising way of applying to him. I took care to have a number of Officers picked out of the Irish troops which serve in that country; their routs were given them, and I sent a ship to receive

and transport them. The money came in so slowly, and in such trifling sums, that it turned to little account; and the Officers were on their way when the Chevalier returned from Scotland. The reasons for which the King of Sweden, in the summer preceding, excused himself from transporting any troops to Scotland being removed, chiefly by the Elector of Hanover's having declared war against him, I took up this negotiation again. The Regent appeared to come into it; he spoke fair to the Baron de Spar, who pressed him on his side, and promised, besides the arrears of the subsidy due to the Swedes, an immediate advance of 50,000 crowns for the enterprise on Britain. He kept the Officer who was to be dispatched I know not how long booted; sometimes on pretence that, in the low state of his credit, he could not find bills of exchange for the sum, and sometimes on other pretences; and by these delays he evaded his promise. The French frankly declared they could give us no money nor troops; arms, ammunition, and connivance they made us hope for. The latter in some degree we might have had perhaps; but to what purpose was connivance, when, by a multitude of little tricks, they avoided furnishing the former, and when they knew we were utterly unable to furnish them ourselves? I had formed the design of engaging French privateers in the Pretender's service: They were to have carried whatever we should have had to send to any part of Britain in their first voyage, and after that to have cruised under his commission. I had actually agreed for some, and had it in my power to have made the same bargain with others. Sweden on one side, and Scotland on the other, could have afforded them retreats; and, if the war had been kept up in any part of the mountains, I conceive the execution of this design would have been of the greatest advantage to the cause; it failed, because no other part went on. The Chevalier was not above six weeks in his Scotch expedition, and these were the things I endeavoured to bring to bear in his absence. I had no great opinion of my success before he went; but, when he had made the last step which it was in his power to make, I resolved to suffer neither him nor the Scotch to be any longer bubbles of their own credulity, and of the scandalous artifice of this Court.'

His Lordship, well satisfied with his integrity in the Chevalier's service, was little concerned at his being thus discarded abroad. Intending never more to have to do with him or his cause, he resolved to make his peace, if possible, at home. He set himself immediately in earnest to this work; and in a short

a short time, by that activity which was characteristic of his nature, and with which he constantly prosecuted all his designs, he procured, through the mediation of the Earl of Stair, then the British Ambassador at the French Court, a promise of pardon, upon certain conditions, from his Majesty King George I, who, on the 2d of July, 1716, created his father Baron of Battersea, in the county of Surrey, and Viscount St. John.

Such an extraordinary variety of distressful events had thrown him into a state of reflection, and this produced, by way of relief, a *Consolatio Philosophica*, which he wrote the same year, under the title of 'Reflections upon Exile.' He had also this year wrote several letters in answer to the charge laid upon him by the Pretender and his adherents; and the following year he drew up a vindication of his whole conduct with respect to the Tories, in the form of a letter to Sir William Wyndam. He also took a more substantial method of supporting his spirits; his first Lady being dead, he espoused, about this time, a Lady of great merit, who was niece to the famous Madam de Maintenon, and widow of the Marquis de Villette; with whom he had a very large fortune, which was, however, incumbered with a long and troublesome law-suit. In the company and conversation of this Lady he passed his time in France, sometimes in the country and sometimes at the capital, till 1723; in which year, after the breaking up of the Parliament, his Majesty was pleased to grant him a full and free pardon. Upon the first notice of this favour, the expectation of which had been the governing principle of his political conduct for several years, he returned to his native country: And, two years afterwards, having obtained an act of Parliament to restore him to his family inheritance, and enabling him likewise to possess any purchase he should make of any other real or personal estates in the kingdom; he pitched upon a seat of Lord Tankerville's, at Dawley, near Uxbridge, in Middlesex, where he settled with his Lady, and indulged the pleasure of gratifying the politeness of his taste by improving it into a most elegant villa, finely picturesque of the present state of his fortune, and there amused himself with rural employments.

Thus the tree was replanted, took root, and flourished; but still it bore not the fruit that was most desired, and for want of which the owner looked upon it as little better than a barren trunk; he was, in effect, yet no more than a mere titular Lord, and still stood excluded from a seat in the House of Peers. Inflamed with this taint that yet remained in his blood, he entered again, in

1726, upon the public stage, and, disavowing all obligations to the Minister, he embarked in the opposition; and, taking that share in it for which he was best suited by his circumstances, he soon distinguished himself by a multitude of pieces, wrote during the short remainder of that reign, and likewise for several years under the present, with great freedom and boldness, against the measures that were then pursued. In the height of these political disputes he found some spare hours for the meditations of Philosophy, and drew up several essays upon the subject of Metaphysics.

Having carried on his part of the siege against the Minister, with inimitable spirit, for ten years, he laid down his pen, upon a disagreement with his principal coadjutors; and, in 1735, he retired to France, in a full resolution never more to engage in public business. He had now seen through the 60th year of his age, and had passed through as great a variety of scenes, both of pleasure and business, in active life, as any of his contemporaries. He had gone as far towards reinstating himself in the full possession of his former honours as the mere dint of parts and application could go, and was at length experimentally convinced, that the decree was absolutely irreversible, and the door finally shut against him. If in the decline of his life he became less conspicuous, he became more amiable; and he was far from suffering the hours to slide away unusefully. He had not been long at his retreat near Fontainebleau, when he began a course of 'Letters on the study and use of history.' In the mean time it was evident, that a person of so active an ambition, as he was tempered with, must lie greatly open to ridicule, in assuming a resigned philosophical air of study and contemplation. He saw it, and, to obviate the censure, he addressed a letter to Lord Bathurst, upon the 'True use of retirement and study;' where we see he had no intention, by shifting the scene, to drop the opposition to the Minister, but only to change a little the method of the attack. This he carried on in several pieces, executed with a spirit no ways unequal to that of his former productions.

Upon the death of his father, in 1724, he settled at Battersea, the ancient seat of the family, where he passed the remainder of his life in such a dignity as was the natural result of the elevation of his genius, perfected by long experience, many disappointments, and much reflection; resolving, since he could not obtain his seat again in the House of Peers, never more to meddle in public affairs.

After the conclusion of the last inauspicious

cious war, in 1747, the measures taken in the Administration seem not to be repugnant to his notions of political prudence for that juncture; and what these were is seen, in part, in some reflections written by him, in 1749, 'On the present state of the nation, principally with regard to her taxes and debts, and on the causes and consequences of them.' This undertaking was left unfinished, nor did he survive it long. He had often wished to fetch his last breath at Battersea, a circumstance which happened to him on the 15th of November, 1751, on the verge of fourscore years of age. His corpse was interred, with those of his ancestors, in that church. He survived all his brothers, so that the estate and honour descended to his nephew, the present Lord Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John, whom he constituted likewise his testamentary heir. And, as his Lady died many years before him, so, the disputes in law about her fortune happening to be finally determined about the time of his decease, by that lucky event the nephew reaped the whole benefit of his uncle's kindness immediately.

His Lordship left the care and advantage of his manuscripts to Mr. Mallet, who published three tracts, in one volume octavo, in 1753, and four volumes more the following year; in which the trustee, it seems, consulted his own profit more than his noble benefactor's fame, as appears from a presentment of the Grand Jury of Westminster, made on the 16th of October the same year, 1754, of these posthumous works in four volumes, 'As tending, in the general scope of several pieces therein contained, as well as many particular expressions which had been laid before them, to the subversion of religion, government, and morality, and being against his Majesty's peace.' Indeed it is almost needless to tell the world now; that, in respect to his religion, he was undoubtedly what is sometimes understood by the denomination of a Theist. But, however this part of his conduct may be censured, yet, with all his passions and faults, he will perhaps, as the writer of his life observes, be acknowledged, by posterity in general, to have been, in many respects, one of the most extraordinary persons who adorned it. In his exterior, he was wonderfully agreeable: He had a dignity mixed with sweetness in his looks, and a manner that would have captivated the heart, if his person had been ever so indifferent. He was remarkable for his vivacity, and had a prodigious memory: He was a Statesman, an Orator, a Leader of a party; was brought into business early, pursued it through the most vigorous part of his life; enjoyed the smiles, endured the

frowns of fortune; and was besides a man of learning, reflection, and wit. With all these qualities, he could scarce write any thing that did not deserve to be read and to be studied. When this is said, we must confine ourselves to the subjects to which these characters belong; for he sometimes, as we see, made excursions into others, of which he neither was nor could be expected to be a perfect master, and upon them he wrote like other men. In reality, there is not much danger of being misled by him in these matters; the same wisdom that directs us not to take our politics from Priests, exclaims against receiving our religion from a Politician; it is in that character that he excels. We generally, and indeed justly, prefer such writers as have an opportunity of being practically as well as speculatively acquainted with the subjects on which they write. Demosthenes and Cicero were Statesmen as well as Orators. Cæsar was conspicuous for his learning, as well as his abilities, in the camp and in the cabinet; his Commentaries are a proof of it, and the critic spoke truly who said, that he wrote with the same spirit with which he fought. Machiavel was alike versed in business and in books; and that is the true reason why his merit is confessed even by those who abhor his maxims. In our country, the writings of Sir Walter Raleigh and the noble historian are justly esteemed at a higher rate, than those of men who had not the like opportunities of penetrating to the very bottom of the springs and causes of those transactions which they undertook to examine, and to criticise as well as to record. From the very same motives the works of this ingenious writer have merited, and in all probability will continue to merit, attention and applause. He lived to see the opening of that glorious prospect which he speaks of, at the winding up of his idea of a patriot King, in these rapturous terms: 'Those who live to see such happy days, and to act in so glorious a scene, will perhaps call to mind, with some tenderness of sentiment, when he is no more, a man who contributed his mite to carry on so good a work, and who desired life for nothing so much as to see a King of Great Britain the most popular man in his country, and a patriot King at the head of an united people.' It seems he delighted to the last in regarding distant prospects, and shut out the idea of dissolution, by contemplating the effects of his political doctrines in ages beyond his own. These were products of his cooler hours, and shew us the noble efforts of a great genius, when conducted and supported by experience. They open to us all the secret springs and hidden

hidden mechanism, not of our constitution, or that is nobly plain and gracefully simple, but of the executive powers; and the administration of government; how these may be disordered, spoiled, and broken; how they may be discerned from the motions of the machine; and how these errors may be repaired or prevented. While he lived,

his testimony was ever impeached, by a suggestion that his aim was to have the direction of the pendulum: That can be said no more. All his skill, all his acuteness, all his sagacity, are now useless to the artist; but we are consoled for this, by the consideration that they may be so much the more useful to us and our country.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXVI, Page 244) continued.

These proceedings, in favour of the Popish Lords, made way for a bill to reverse the attainder of the Lord Viscount Stafford, in 1680. The sole reason, alledged in the bill for this reversal, was in these words:

Whereas it is now manifest, that the said William, late Viscount Stafford, was innocent of the treason laid to his charge; and the testimony whereupon he was found guilty was false: Be it enacted, &c. Thus the preparers of the bill founded the Lord Stafford's innocence upon Oates's being condemned for perjury, though in Oates's trial there was not a word of his testimony against Stafford. Nevertheless, the bill was passed by a majority of voices. But such of the Lords as opposed it entered their dissents for the following reasons:

1. Because the assertion in the bill, of its being now manifest, that the late Viscount Stafford died innocent, and that the testimony by which he was convicted was false, which are the sole grounds and reasons given to support the bill, are destitute of all proof, warrant, or testimony, or matter of record before us.

2. That the record of the King's-bench read at the Committee, concerning the conviction, last term, of one of the witnesses for perjury, in collateral points of proofs, of no affinity to the Lord Stafford's trial, and given several years before, it is conceived, can be no ground to invalidate the testimony upon which the said Viscount was convicted, which could never legally be by one witness, and was in fact by the judgment of six Peers, on the evidence of at least three.

3. It is conceived, the said judgment in the King's-bench was unprecedented, illegal, and highly derogatory to the honour, jurisdiction, and authority of this Court, who have power to question and punish perjuries of witnesses before them, and ought not to be imposed upon by the judgments of inferior Courts, or their attainder of a Peer invalidated by implication; and the Popish party, so condemned, pursued, and punished by his late Majesty and four Parliaments, after public solemn devotion through the whole kingdom, by authority of Church and State, to be eluded, to the arraignment

and scandal of the Government; and only for restoring the family of one Popish Lord; and all this being without any matter judicially appearing before us to introduce the same; and the records of the trial not suffered to be read, for the information of the truth, before the passing of the bill.

4. For many other weighty reasons, offered and given by divers Peers in the two days debate of this bill, both at the Committee and in the House.

These reasons plainly shew, in my opinion, that the Lords, in passing this bill, designed rather to oblige the King, than to do justice to the memory of the Lord Stafford. But the Commons had not the same complaisance, since it was dropped after the second reading, and never heard of more, they having no intention to strengthen or encourage the Popish party.

The Parliament of Scotland was still extremely zealous for the King's interest. Besides the acts beforementioned, they passed one for granting the King, during life, the yearly sum of two hundred and sixty thousand pounds; and another declaring, That the giving or taking the national covenant, or the Solemn League and Covenant, or owning them as lawful or obligatory, should incur the crime of high treason.

Since the Earl of Argyle's escape, after his condemnation in 1681, he had kept himself concealed at Amsterdam, very few persons in Scotland knowing where he was. He waited there for a favourable opportunity, either to make his peace with the King, or to raise in Scotland, where he thought he had many friends, an insurrection, which should put him again in possession of his estate. He believed a fair occasion offered for an insurrection after the death of Charles II, knowing that the Duke of York, who was to succeed, was beloved neither in Scotland nor England: For though, in both kingdoms, the government and all the public offices were in the hands of the Tories, the Earl of Argyle imagined, that if, by his credit, he could raise an army in Scotland, all the Presbyterians would lift under his banner, and then his party would be much superior to the King's.

Whilst

Whilst he was full of these thoughts, the Prince of Orange, foreseeing the King, his father-in-law, would soon desire the States to deliver up the Duke of Monmouth, advised him to retire elsewhere. The Duke followed his advice, and withdrew to Brussels; but, fearing he was not safe there, and that the Court of Spain would think proper to sacrifice him to King James, he repaired privately to Amsterdam, where he had frequent conferences with Argyle. They had nothing ready to make an attempt, which might have the least appearance of success. They were both without money, and not sure of friends in England or Scotland to second their projects. Mean while, the Earl of Argyle meeting at Amsterdam with a rich widow, who lent him ten thousand pounds, this unexpected supply so encouraged him, that he resolved to make a descent in Scotland; where he hoped, that his name, his credit, and the cause he intended to support, would procure him friends enough. But the Duke of Monmouth was not in so favourable a situation. He flattered himself, that the enmity of the Whigs against the Duke of York would revive, when they should see one at the head of their party; but he had yet no private correspondence with such of the Nobility and Gentry, whose credit would be able to support him; and, moreover, he wanted money. However, the Earl of Argyle, perceiving how advantageous it would be to him, that the Duke of Monmouth should make an invasion in England, whilst he should himself do the like in Scotland, so managed, that at length he persuaded him to try the same fortune, though not till after the Duke had long resisted his solicitations. Indeed, as the Duke's affairs then stood, it was a rash undertaking, especially as it was to be executed, when the Parliament was sitting. But some of his friends, very unfit to manage such a design, and who were tired with living in exile, did all they could to encourage him. He therefore promised Argyle, that, as soon as he should hear of his landing in Scotland, he would not fail to make a descent in England.

Upon this positive promise, the Earl of Argyle sailed, with three small ships laden with arms for five thousand men, having with him some German Officers and some soldiers listed in Holland. He arrived, the 5th of May, before Orkney in the north of Scotland, and sent his Secretary on shore, for intelligence how the country stood affected; but, the Secretary being seized and brought to Edinburgh, the Earl found nothing was to be done in those parts. Wherefore he put to sea again, and landed in the

West Highlands, at a place called Dunstaffnage, a ruinous castle, formerly his own. Here he left his arms and ammunition, and then published two declarations, mentioned by the King in his speech to both Houses: Whereupon the Parliament of Scotland, now sitting, passed an act, That all the subjects of Scotland should take the oath of allegiance anew, and assert the Royal prerogatives, whenever they should be required, upon pain of banishment or imprisonment.

The King, as we have seen, communicated to the Parliament of England but one of Argyle's declarations; however, presently after, he imparted also the other; whereupon both Houses came to this resolution: That they would assist his Majesty with their lives and fortunes, against the Earl of Argyle and his adherents, and all other traitors whatsoever. The King very graciously thanked them, and, in his answer to the Lords, renewed his former promises.

The Committee appointed by the House of Commons for the affairs of religion, and which, no doubt, consisted of the most zealous Churchmen, considered the Earl of Argyle's invasion in Scotland as an outrage committed by all the Presbyterians of both kingdoms. Though the particulars of this invasion could not yet be known, except only that the Earl of Argyle was landed in Scotland, and had published two declarations, the Committee took occasion to draw up two votes, namely, 1st, That it is the opinion of the Committee, that this House will stand by his Majesty, with their lives and fortunes, in defence of the Reformed religion of the Church of England, as it is by law established. 2dly, That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to desire him to issue out a proclamation to cause the penal laws to be put in execution against all Dissenters whatsoever. This last vote was the pure effect of the Committee's prejudice, founded on the King's promise, that he would support and preserve the Church of England to the utmost of his power. Probably, they imagined the King, though a Papist, was ready to proceed with vigour against all the enemies of that Church. But, the previous question being, Whether the question should then be put for the House to agree with the Committee? it was carried in the negative. It was considered, it would not be agreeable to the King to cause the penal laws to be executed against all Dissenters, and, consequently, against those of his own religion. On the other hand, it was not proper to confine the order to the Presbyterians in particular, without mention of the Papists. For these reasons, the House, after mature deliberation, came to the following

lowing resolution, nemine contradicente :
 ‘ That this House doth acquiesce, and intirely rely, and rest wholly satisfied on his Majesty’s gracious word, and repeated declarations, to support and defend the religion of the Church of England, as it is now by law established; which is dearer to us than our lives.’ This vote clearly shews, that, though the Commons and Tories in general expressed a very great zeal for the King’s interest, they had no intention to countenance the Romish religion, though some of their enemies have been pleased to draw such an inference.

Pursuant to this resolution, when the revenue-bill was ready, and the King come to the House of Peers to give the royal assent, the Speaker of the Commons made the following speech :

‘ Most gracious Sovereign,

‘ **W**E the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the House of Commons, assembled in Parliament, do present to your Majesty the revenue you was pleased to demand at the opening of this Parliament, wherein we proceeded with as much speed, as the forms of passing bills of that nature would admit. We bring not with it any bill for the preservation or security of our religion, which is dearer to us than our lives : In that we acquiesce intirely, and rest wholly satisfied in your Majesty’s gracious and sacred word, repeated declarations, and assurance to support and defend the religion of the Church of England, as it is now by law established. We present this revenue to your Majesty, without the condition of any additional, appropriating, or tacking clauses whatsoever. And we humbly beseech your Majesty to accept of it, and along with it our hearty prayers, that God Almighty would bless you with a long life and happy reign to enjoy it.’

Upon the passing this bill, his Majesty was pleased to make this speech to both Houses :

‘ My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ **I** Thank you very heartily for the bill you have presented me this day ; and I assure you, the readiness and cheerfulness, that hath attended the dispatch of it, is as acceptable to me as the bill itself. After so happy a beginning, you may believe I would not call upon you unnecessarily for an extraordinary supply : But, when I tell you, that the stores of the navy and ordnance are extremely exhausted ; that the anticipations upon several branches of the revenue are great and burthensome ; that the debts of the King, my brother, to his ser-

vants and family, are such as deserve compassion ; that the rebellion in Scotland, without putting more weight upon it than it really deserves, must oblige me to considerable expences extraordinary : I am sure such considerations will move you to give me an aid to provide for those things wherein the security, the ease, and the happiness of my Government are so much concerned. But, above all, I must recommend to you the care of the navy, the strength and glory of this nation ; that you would put it into such a condition, as may make us considered and respected abroad. I cannot express my concern, upon this occasion, more suitable to my own thoughts of it, than by assuring you I have a true English heart, as jealous of the honour of the nation as you can be ; and I please myself with the hopes, that by God’s blessing, and your assistance, I may carry the reputation of it yet higher in the world, than ever it has been in the time of any of my ancestors. And as I will not call upon you for supplies, but when they are of public use and advantage ; so I promise you, that what you give me, upon such occasions, shall be managed with good husbandry ; and I will take care it shall be employed to the uses for which I ask them.’

If ever there was occasion to repeat his promises concerning religion and the nation’s liberties, it was, doubtless, immediately after receiving from the House of Commons so real a proof of their zeal, founded, as the Speaker said, upon their confidence in the King’s word ; but it was by no means proper for the King to renew a promise he did not intend to perform. When this promise had procured him what he desired, it was intirely forgot ; and, if it was sometimes mentioned among the King’s adherents, it was only to palliate the violation of it, as will hereafter appear.

The very moment the King thanked the Commons for their noble present, they had occasion to perceive their error, in not appointing the uses to which such an immense revenue should be applied. It manifestly appeared by the King’s speech, that he did not pretend to employ this revenue solely in the usual expences of the Government, since, at that very time, he demanded a great and extraordinary aid for all the other things enumerated by him, and even for the maintenance of the navy ; as if his revenue had been too inconsiderable to supply his occasions.

In short, it must appear strange, that James, for having gained one naval victory, should affect to exalt himself above all his predecessors. This was a vanity which did

not seem to become him. Besides, it will hereafter be seen, that nothing was farther from his thoughts, than the design of promoting the honour and reputation of the English nation. Nevertheless, the Commons, highly pleased with the King's speech, granted him an additional duty of excise upon wines and vinegar, with a further imposition upon sugar and tobacco.

Whilst these things passed in England, the Earl of Argyle was endeavouring to strengthen himself in Scotland, dispersing declarations, and sending letters upon letters to his relations and friends. But, tho' he was in his own county of Argyle, and the inhabitants had been formerly his vassals, all he could do was to assemble two or three thousand men. With this little army he crossed over, and landed in the isle of Bute. But within a few days, having notice that a great number of forces, under the command of the Earl of Dumbarton, the Duke of Gordon, the Marquis of Athol, the Earl of Arran, and others, were advancing towards him from several parts, in order to surround him, he was forced to shift from island to island to avoid them. This he could easily do, by means of his three ships, and several small boats, till he heard that three men of war, and some frigates, would soon come and attack him. Then he marched into Argyleshire towards Inverary, ordering his vessels and boats to come and join him. But they were hindered by contrary winds from doing it soon enough: So, finding himself surrounded on all sides, and considering that few came to join him, and that his troops began to desert, he gave out, that he intended to attack the Marquis of Athol, who was at Inverary. But, at the same time, he ordered the old castle of Ellengreg to be fortified in the best manner possible; and, leaving the cannon there, with a garrison of one hundred and eighty men, marched into Dumbartonshire. The same day, the King's ships came up to the castle, with intent to batter it; but the castle surrendered upon the firing of the first gun. By which the Earl lost five thousand arms, five hundred barrels of powder, and all his cannon, besides his three ships, which were also taken at the same time. This loss so discouraged Argyle, as well as his Officers, that from that moment they thought only of means to escape; but as, after the loss of their ships, there was no way to fly out of Scotland, they retired from place to place with all possible speed, even to the swimming of rivers: But they were so hotly pursued, that they were forced at length to disperse into small parties, in order to save some, in case the rest should have the misfortune to

be overtaken. At last, not to be tedious, I shall say in two words, the Earl of Argyle, having received a wound in his head, was obliged to quit his horse, and run into the water up to his neck to save himself. In this posture he was taken by a countryman, who threatened to knock him down, if he would not yield. This happened on the 17th of June, twenty-eight days after his first landing in Scotland. He was not suffered to languish long; for, being brought to Edinburgh with great ignominy, his head was cut off in a few days, and placed on the Toll-booth of the city. Rumbold, one of his friends and confidents, was likewise taken and executed with several others. Thus the King, without having contributed scarce any thing to it, saw himself delivered from the danger which threatened him from Scotland.

The Duke of Monmouth, pursuant to his promise to Argyle, sailed out of the Texel, the 24th of May, with a small man of war of thirty-two guns, and two other vessels. He met with such contrary winds, that he was nineteen days at sea, though without being discovered by the King's ships which waited in the channel to intercept him, the King having had so early notice of his design, that Skelton, his Majesty's Envoy at the Hague, had obtained an order from the States to arrest him. For which reason, the Duke departed sooner than he intended. At last, he landed the 11th of June, with about eighty followers, in the West of England, near Lyme; and, the same day, repaired to the town, where he was received without opposition. Here he published a declaration against the King. As this declaration is well known, I shall only mention the most material things in it.

In the preface he said, 'That government was originally instituted by God, and this or that form of it chosen and submitted to by men, for the happiness and security of the governed, and not for the private interest and personal greatness of those that rule. That the government of England was, above all others, happy in its primitive form, whereby the prerogatives of the Crown, and the privileges of the subjects, were so far from jostling one another, that the people's rights tended to render the King great, and the Prince's prerogatives were in order to the subjects protection and safety; but that all the boundaries of the Government had of late been broken, and nothing left unattempted, by turning the limited Monarchy into an absolute tyranny.'

Then the Duke proceeded to impute to the King all the mischiefs in the reign of Charles II; as, 'the burning of London, the

the alliance with France, the two wars with Holland, the Popish plot, Godfrey's murder, the Protestant plot, the suborning witnesses to swear the most zealous patriots out of their lives, the hiring of villains to assassinate the Earl of Essex, and causing others to be clandestinely cut off; the frequent prorogations and dissolutions of the Parliaments.'

He next proceeded to what the Duke of York had done since he assumed the title of King; as, 'the avowing' himself of the Romish religion; his publishing two proclamations, one whereof required the collecting of the Customs, and the other continued that part of the Excise which was to expire at the King's death; his advancing those to the Bench that were the scandal of the Bar, and constituting those very men to declare the laws, who were branded in Parliament for perverting them; his causing juries to be packed, false returns to be made, and new illegal charters to be granted, in order to have a Parliament that should, instead of preserving the people's liberties, establish his arbitrariness, and confirm the subjects thralldom.' He declared, moreover, 'That he did not take up arms to revenge any personal injuries, but solely for vindicating his country's religion and laws.' He did not fail, however, to affirm, 'That his mother was lawful wife of Charles II.' In conclusion, he accused the King of poisoning the late King, his brother. The rest of the declaration contained the usual protestations and invitations in papers of this nature.

Though the facts contained in this declaration cannot be looked upon as proofs, that the King was guilty of what the Duke of Monmouth laid to his charge, they may serve however for proof, that the King from that time was accused of them, at least by some men, and that these accusations were not invented after his fall.

The King having communicated to both Houses the Duke of Monmouth's landing at Lyme, they presented an address to him, assuring him of their zeal and assistance; and, immediately after, the Commons proceeded to a bill of attainder against the Duke of Monmouth. At the same time, they desired his Majesty to issue a proclamation, promising a reward of five thousand pounds to any that should bring in the Duke, dead or alive. The bill of attainder was dispatched by the Commons in two days, and in one by the Lords.

The 16th of June, the King came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent both to this bill and the money bills before-mentioned. Two days after, he sent a message to the Commons, to acquaint them,

that he judged it necessary for the Members to be present in their respective counties, and therefore designed there should be an adjournment in a few days; desiring there might be a good fund for a present sum of money, to answer the immediate charge his Majesty must be at, on account of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion in the West. Upon this message, the Commons voted a supply of four hundred thousand pounds for the King's present extraordinary occasions.

The two Houses were so expeditious to answer the King's desires, that, on the 27th of June, there were twelve bills ready, most of them for the King's benefit; and, on the 2d of July, four more, besides private bills. That day, the Parliament was adjourned to the 4th of August. But the Lord Keeper gave notice, that the King did not intend there should be a session, but that the Members about London should meet and adjourn themselves as there should be occasion till winter, or till the King should appoint the time by proclamation. Thus ended the first session of this Parliament, having done, in six weeks, what no other ever did in many months.

The Duke of Monmouth's followers, who were not above eighty-two when he landed at Lyme, increased to two thousand in three or four days. This made him hope they would continually increase, as he advanced into the country; wherefore he departed from Lyme the 15th of June, and came the same day to Axminster. He thereby prevented Christopher Monk, Duke of Albemarle, who, with four thousand of the militia, intended to go thither, in order to besiege him in Lyme. The Duke of Monmouth, being come to Axminster, disposed his troops in such a manner, that Albemarle, instead of attacking him, thought proper to retreat, perceiving his militia-men had no inclination to do their duty. Albemarle's retreat enabled the Duke of Monmouth to march to Taunton, where he arrived the 18th, and was received with loud acclamations. His army being considerably increased, during a five or six days stay at Taunton, he imagined his affairs were in a prosperous way, and that all the country would join him. In this expectation he called a Council, wherein it was resolved he should assume the title of King. He had already insinuated, in his declaration, that he was lawful son of Charles II, and thereby shewn, that he pretended to the crown. But, in all likelihood, he would not have taken the title so soon, had not those about him represented to him, that, appearing in arms against a King actually on the throne, he must be accounted a rebel, as long as

that King's right was acknowledged: That, therefore, neither the Nobility nor people could have any pretence to join him; whereas, by taking upon him the royal style, he would have the same advantage as James, with regard to right. Probably, there was no occasion to use many other arguments to prevail with him. What he had intimated in his declaration plainly shews, that this was the end he proposed to himself; the only thing, therefore, was to consult about the most proper time for it. In short, pursuant to the advice of those he consulted, he was proclaimed King at Taunton, the 20th of June, by the name of James II.

He began his pretended reign with three proclamations: By the first, he promised the sum of five thousand pounds to any that should bring in the Duke of York, dead or alive. By the second, he declared the Parliament now sitting a seditious assembly, and gave power, to any that would, to lay hold of the Members as rebels and traitors, if they did not separate before the end of June. The third was, to declare the Duke of Albemarle a traitor, who lay within six miles of Taunton with his militia-men to attack him, if he found opportunity.

[To be continued.]

ABSTRACT of an ACT, of the last Session of Parliament, to enforce and render more effectual the Laws relating to the Qualification of Members to sit in the House of Commons.

ALL Members in future Parliaments (not particularly excepted) before they act, are to deliver in at the table, while the House is sitting, a signed schedule of their respective qualifications, and take and subscribe the following oath, viz.

‘ I A. B. do swear, that I truly and bona fide have such an estate, in law or equity, and of such value, to and for my own use and benefit, of or in lands, tenements, or hereditaments, over and above what will satisfy and clear all incumbrances that may affect the same, as doth qualify me to be elected and returned to serve as a Member for the place I am returned for, according to the tenor and true meaning of the acts of Parliament in that behalf; and that such lands, tenements, or hereditaments, do lie as described in the paper or account signed by me, and now delivered to the Clerk of the House of Commons.

So help me God.’

A Member, to make out his qualification, must declare the same to be of the annual value of 600 l. above reprises, if a Knight of a shire; and of the annual value of 300 l. above reprises, if a Citizen, Burgess, or Baron of the Cinque-ports; and the oath is to be administered by the House, and inrolled after the usual oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration have been taken; and the schedules are to be filed.

Any Member presuming to act contrary hereto, or without being duly qualified, his election is void, and a new writ is to issue for electing another Member in his room.

Nothing in this act is to extend to the eldest son or heir apparent of any Peer or Lord of Parliament, or of any person qualified to serve as a Knight of a shire, or to the Members for either of the Universities in that part of Great Britain called England, or to the Members for that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

ABSTRACT of an ACT, of the last Session of Parliament, for limiting, confining, and better regulating the Payment of the weekly Allowances, made by Act of Parliament, for the Maintenance of Families unable to support themselves during the Absence of Militia-men, embodied and ordered out into actual Service; and for explaining so much of an Act, made in this Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters, as relates to the Militia when embodied and in actual Service; and for explaining and amending certain Parts of the Laws now in Force for the better Ordering of the Militia Forces in that Part of Great Britain called England.

OVERSEERS are to pay out of the poor's rates, by order of some Justice, a weekly allowance to the distressed families of militia-men embodied and called out into actual service, proportionate to the usual price of labour in husbandry within the county, and the number and age of the

children; and, where the said rates shall be insufficient, a new rate is to be made; and the Overseers are to be reimbursed forthwith out of the county stock. The families only of such men as shall be chosen by lot, and of the substitutes, hired men, and volunteers already inrolled, are intitled to such allowance.

allowance. The Treasurer of the county is to keep and return an account of the monies reimbursed by him, or other Treasurers, to the Overseers, into the Exchequer every seven months. Where any city or place shall not be liable, by act 12 Geo. II, to contribute to county rates, the Justices may appoint a Treasurer, and assess each parish, &c. proportionate to their usual poor's rate, in a sum sufficient to reimburse to the Overseers the weekly allowances paid by them. The Treasurer is to keep and transmit an account of the monies so received and paid by him to the Treasurer of the county every six months; and the Treasurer of the city and county of Lincoln is to transmit his accounts to the Treasurer of Lindsey division.

Where Treasurers shall reimburse to Overseers any money, on account of the weekly allowance to the families of militia-men serving in any county other than that wherein such families dwell, they are to transmit an account thereof, signed by a Justice, to the Treasurer of the county wherein such men serve, and he is to reimburse them the same.

The pay of all regiments and battalions to which commissions for field Officers were not assigned before the 1st of May, 1760, and of all independent companies now embodied and in actual service, when the same shall return home from such service, and be again embodied and called out, is to be according to the following establishment, viz.

To every regiment of twelve or eight companies, one Colonel, one Lieutenant-colonel, and one Major; to every battalion of five or more companies, one Lieutenant-colonel and one Major; and to every inferior battalion one Lieutenant-colonel; with Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns equal to the number of companies in each, (except grenadier companies, wherein are to be one Captain and two Lieutenants.)—Staff Officers: One Adjutant, one Quartermaster, and

one Surgeon; one Serjeant-major, one Drum-major, with Serjeants, Corporals, and drums.

To the independent companies of the Isle of Wight and other places, one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, with Serjeants and Corporals.

Independent companies may be formed into battalions, or incorporated with other regiments, &c. The Lieutenants of counties may act as Colonels, where no Colonel shall be appointed, but not to more than one regiment or battalion; and are to receive pay as Lieutenant-colonels only, when serving with any battalion embodied and called out; and no other person is to serve or be intitled to such pay during such time.

So many Officers now embodied and in service, as exceed the number upon the establishment of pay, may be exempted from service as shall desire it; but they are not to be intitled to pay: Lieutenants or inferior commissions may be granted to Adjutants, though they want a legal qualification; and they are indemnified for holding the same.

Where the men of any city or town shall not be sufficient to form a company, they are to be deemed part of, and to serve in, some company of the county, &c. to which such city or town is, by act 30 Geo. II, united; and the Deputy-lieutenants and Justices may act therein, as they may do in any other county, with respect to the militia thereof.

All the provisions in the mutiny act are to extend equally to the militia, while drawn out and embodied, as to the King's regular forces, excepting wherein it is otherwise specially provided for by any of the militia acts. The clause in the act 32 Geo. II. enacting, that one half of the qualification of Deputy-lieutenants and Officers for the Isle of Ely shall lie within the said Isle, is repealed, and the same may lie either in Ely or Cambridgeshire; but the penalty of acting, not being qualified, is the same as within any other county.

ABSTRACT of the ACT, of the last Session of Parliament, for better supplying the Cities of London and Westminster with Fish.

AFTER June 24, 1760, the Master of every fishing-vessel, within three days after his arrival at the Nore with any fish, shall report the time of his arrival, to the deputed Clerk in the Coast-office at the Custom-house in London, under 50 l. penalty, and the Clerk is to enter the report in a book kept for that purpose.

And every Master of a fishing-vessel is also to leave a true account of all fresh salmon, salmon-trout, turbot, and large fresh cod, and half-fresh cod-fish, haddock, skate-

fish, fresh ling, lobsters, soles, and whittings, which shall have been brought alive to the Nore in his vessel, upon pain that the owners of such vessel whose Master shall omit to give such account, shall forfeit 20 l.

If the Master, or any other person on board such vessel, after her arrival, shall destroy, or cause to be destroyed, any fish which shall have been brought from sea, that is not unwholesome, perished, or unmarketable, such offender is to be committed and kept to hard labour for any time

not

not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. The Clerk at the Coast-office is to enter the said accounts; and, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in every week, to return to the Mayor of London, and to such persons as the Trustees of the fish-market at Westminster shall appoint, in the city of Westminster, and to the inspector of the fishing-vessels at such place as the said Trustees shall appoint, a true account of the time when every such vessel shall have been entered as arrived at the Nore; and also of the fish, &c. which shall have been entered, under the penalty of 5 l.

None of the abovementioned fish shall, at any time after their arrival at the Nore, be put into any well-boat or store-boat, under the penalty of 20 l.

And no such fish are to be delivered out of any fishing-vessel (unless when sold by retail) but into the vessel that shall be employed to carry it directly to Billingsgate or Westminster; and no vessel is to remain above one tide with the fish, and is to deliver the fish at or before the next market, accidents of wind and weather excepted; and, if any one offends in the premises, he is to be committed to the house of correction, to remain without bail, and be kept to hard labour, for any time not exceeding two months, nor less than one month. And the inspector of the fishing-vessels is duly to execute his office, under the penalty of 20 l.

No person who shall sell or be concerned in the sale of any fresh fish by commission, is to buy or be concerned in the buying of any fresh fish to sell again on his own separate account, or for the joint account of him or any other person, under the forfeiture of 50 l.

Bret or turbot under the size of 16 inches, and brill or pearl under the size of 14 inches, may be exposed to sale, so as the same be not sold by retail, at above 6 d. the pound; and, if any person shall demand or take any greater price than 6 d. a pound, and in proportion for any lesser weight, or shall refuse to weigh and measure every such bret or turbot, brill or pearl, every such bret or turbot, brill or pearl, is to be forfeited; and any person may seize the same, and deliver it to a Constable, and charge him with the party who demanded any greater price than as aforesaid; and every Constable is to carry the party and the fish which shall be seized before some Justice of the peace; and every offender, on conviction, is to forfeit 20 s. and the fish seized to be given to the prosecutor of the offender, and the money to be returned to the party who paid the same.

No person is to sell at the first hand, at any fish-market within the bills of mortality, or within 150 yards of any such fish-market, and during the market-hours, any of the abovementioned fish, before he shall have first placed up, on or over the place at which he shall expose to sale any such fish, a true account of what he shall then have to sell, distinguishing the several sorts of such fish, and the quantity of every sort thereof respectively; and if, at any time before the market of that day shall be over, any other such fish shall be brought to sell, every such person, before he shall expose to sale any part thereof, shall add a true account thereof to the account before put up, which shall continue up until all the fish shall be sold, or the market be over, under 10 l. penalty, and under the penalty of 40 s. for any one's taking down or obliterating any such account.

No person is to have in his possession, or expose to sale, or exchange for any goods, any spawn of fish, or any fish unsizeable or out of season, or any smelt which shall not be five inches from the nose to the utmost extent of the tail; and, if any one shall offend in the premises, any person, under the authority of the act, may seize the same, with the baskets and package, and charge a peace Officer with the offender; and, after such seizure, the spawn, or other fish as aforesaid, together with the baskets and package, is to be delivered to a peace Officer, who is to take the same, and also every such offender, before some Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and, on conviction, every such spawn or fish, together with the baskets or package, is to be forfeited, and be delivered to the prosecutor of the offender; and the offender is to forfeit 20 s.

The Under Water-bailiff of London, and the Yeomen of the water-side, are to take care that the provisions made by this act are carried into execution; and also to prevent all regrating of fish at Billingsgate, or within 150 yards of Billingsgate-dock, under 5 l. penalty.

And the persons appointed to supervise the fish-market of Westminster, are to take care and see, from time to time, that the provisions made by this act are in like manner put in execution, under the penalty of 5 l.

The act directs how the penalties are to be recovered and applied, and gives power to any person, aggrieved by the determination of any Justice, to appeal to the next session of the peace, which shall be held for the place wherein the conviction was made, and the determination of such complaint at the sessions is to be final.

The Seasons wherein several Sorts of FISH are allowed to be taken, and the Sizes FISH exposed for Sale ought to be of, as regulated by former Acts.

Fish which may be taken at any Time of the Year.

COD-fish; but, by statute 1 Geo. I, statute 2, chap. 18, not under 12 inches in length, from the eye to the end of the tail.

Bass or mullet; but, by ditto, not under 12 inches in length, from ditto to ditto.

Bret or turbot, under statute 33 Geo. II, of any size, so as such thereof as are under 16 inches in length, from ditto to ditto, be not sold by retail at above 6 d. a pound.

Bril or pearl, under ditto, of any size, so as such thereof as are under 14 inches, from ditto to ditto, be not sold by retail at above 6 d. per pound.

Soles; but, by statute 1 Geo. I, statute 2, chap. 18, not under seven inches from the eye to the end of the tail.

Flounders (not taken in the river Thames or waters of Medway;) but, by ditto, not under seven inches, from ditto to ditto.

Flounders (taken in the river Thames or waters of Medway;) but, by statute 30 Geo. II, and the regulations made pursuant thereto, not under six inches, from ditto to ditto.

Plaice or dabbs; but, by statute 1 Geo. I, stat. 2, chap. 18, not under seven inches, from ditto to ditto.

Smelts (except taken in the river Thames or waters of Medway;) but, by statute 33 Geo. II, not under five inches, from ditto to ditto.

Whittings (except in ditto;) but, by statute 1 Geo. I. stat 2, chap. 18, not under six inches, from ditto to ditto.

Fresh sturgeon, fresh ling, haddock, halibut, scate, maid, thornback, mackarel, herrings, pilchards, and sprats, may be taken of any size.

Lobster, by statutes 10 and 11 Wm. III, chap. 24, is not to be taken under eight inches in length, from the peak of the nose unto the end of the middle fin of the tail; and, by statute 9 Geo. II, chap. 33, no lobsters are to be taken, on the coast of Scotland, from the 1st of June to the 1st of September.

Salmon, by statute 1 Geo. I, statute 2, chap. 18, is prohibited to be taken in particular rivers between July 31 and November 12; and is not at any time to be taken in such rivers, not being of the length of 18 inches or more, from the eye to the extent of the middle of the tail; and no salmon is to be sent to London of less weight than six pounds.

Trout, by statute 1 Elif. chap. 21, is not to be killed out of season; but the season for trout in several rivers of England is different; but no river trout is to be taken, not being in length eight inches or more.

Sea trout, by statute 24 Anne, chap. 21, is not to be taken in particular rivers, creeks, or arms of the sea between June 30 and November 11.

And the seasons for taking the several sorts of fish herein after specified, in the river Thames and waters of Medway, under the statute 30 Geo. II, chap. 21, and the regulations made in pursuance thereof, together with the weight and respective sizes fish taken in the said river or waters of Medway ought to be of, are as herein after specified, viz.

No salmon is to be of less weight than six pounds, or to be taken between November 11 and August 24.

No trout is to be of less weight than one pound, nor to be taken between November 11 and August 24.

No smelt is to be taken of less than five inches, from the eye to the end of the tail, nor to be taken at any time except from January 25 to June 1.

No whiting is to be taken of less size than six inches, from ditto to ditto, nor at any time but only from Michaelmas-day to Ember week.

No shad is to be taken, but only from May 10 to June 30.

No pike or jack is to be taken under 12 inches, from the eye to the end of the tail, and only between August 24 and March 21.

No perch is to be taken under six inches, from ditto to ditto, and only between August 24 and March 21.

No roach or dace are to be taken under six inches, from the eye to the end of the tail, and only between August 24 and March 21.

No barbel is to be taken under 12 inches, from ditto to ditto, and only between August 24 and March 21.

No chub is to be taken under nine inches, from ditto to ditto, and only between August 24 and March 21.

No gudgeons are to be taken, but only between August 24 and March 21.

No leaps or rods for eels are to be laid, but only from April 21 to October 30; but eels may be hooked for all the year.

Lamprens are only to be taken from August 24 to March 30.

White bait is only to be taken from August 1 to October 1.

White

White shrimps are only to be taken from Bartholomew-day to Good Friday.

Red shrimps, in the river Medway, are

only to be taken from April 25 to July 1.

Buntings are only to be taken from September 1 to April 1.

NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament.

THIS session was opened on the 13th of November, 1759, by a speech of the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty, which was delivered by the Lord Keeper to both Houses, [see our Magazine for November 1759, pag. 273] and addresses of thanks were unanimously agreed to, and presented by both Houses to his Majesty, [see the same Magazine, pag. 275] and the usual Committees appointed.

On the 14th, the Commons came to the following resolutions: That, in all cases of controverted elections for counties in England and Wales, to be heard at the bar of the House, or before the Committee of privileges and elections, the petitioners do, by themselves or their agents, within a convenient time, to be appointed either by the House, or the Committee of privileges and elections, as the matter to be heard shall be before the House, or the said Committee, deliver to the sitting Members, or their agents, lists of the persons intended by the petitioners to be objected to, who voted for the sitting Members; giving, in the said lists, the several heads of objection, and distinguishing the same against the names of the voters excepted to; and that the sitting Members do, by themselves or by their agents, within the same time, deliver like lists on their part to the petitioners or their agents.

That no Peer of this realm hath any right to give his vote in the election of any Member to serve in Parliament.

That, where the House shall judge any petition touching elections to be frivolous and vexatious, the House will order satisfaction to be made to the person petitioned against.

That, if it shall appear that any person hath procured himself to be elected or returned a Member of the House, or endeavoured so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against such person.

That, if it shall appear that any person hath been tampering with any witness in respect of his evidence to be given to this House, or any Committee thereof, or directly or indirectly hath endeavoured to deter or hinder any person from appearing, or giving evidence, the same is declared to be a high crime and misdemeanor, and this House will proceed with the utmost severity against such offender.

That, if it shall appear that any person

hath given false evidence in any case before the House, or any Committee thereof, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against such offender. And

That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of Great Britain, for any Lord of Parliament, or any Lord Lieutenant of any county, to concern themselves in the election of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament.

On the 19th, it was reported from the Committee of the whole House, (to whom it was referred to consider of the motion, that a supply be granted to his Majesty) that it was their opinion that a supply should be granted; and, this their opinion being read a second time, the House unanimously resolved, that a supply be granted to his Majesty.

On the 20th, some of the Commissioners of the Customs presented to the House, pursuant to several acts of Parliament, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, being accounts of prohibited East-India goods brought into the several East-India warehouses, since Michaelmas 1758; also what have been exported from that time, and what remained at Michaelmas 1759: And also No. 6 and 7, being accounts of naval stores imported from Russia, into the port of London, and other ports of England from Michaelmas 1758 to Michaelmas 1759: And also No. 8, being an account of the number of ships which have been employed in the whale fishery to Davis's streights, and the Greenland seas; with the quantity of oil or whale-fins each ship has imported, in the year 1759.

The same day, the Lord Barrington presented to the House (pursuant to their address to his Majesty) estimates of the charge of the guards, garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces, including those in Germany, in the Plantations, Gibraltar, and Guadaloupe; the charge of four regiments; on the Irish establishment, serving in North America, and of General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals for the year 1760.

The Lord Barrington also presented to the House (by his Majesty's command) estimates of the charge of the embodied militia of the counties in South Britain; and of the sensible men of Argyleshire, and Lord Sutherland's battalions of highlanders, in North Britain, for 122 days, from the 25th of December 1759, to the 25th of April 1760, both inclusive; and, also,

Of 38,750 men, of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, from the 25th of December 1759, to the 24th of December 1760, both inclusive, being 366 days; and also,

Of 19,012 men, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, pursuant to treaties, for the year 1760.

On the 21st, Admiral Boscawen (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the quantities of salted beef, pork, and butter, imported, or contracted for, to be imported from Ireland, for the use of his Majesty's navy, since the 24th of June, 1758.

The same day a petition of several of the principal inhabitants of Spital-fields, in the parish of Christ Church and County of Middlesex, was presented to the House and read, representing the great advantages that have arisen to the manufacturers residing within that parish, and to the several branches of their respective trades, from the prohibition of making low wine and spirits from wheat, barley, malt, &c. and praying the House to continue the said prohibition, under such regulations as to the House shall seem meet.—This petition was referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.

Another petition of several Noblemen, Gentlemen, &c. inhabitants of East Greenwich, and places adjacent, in the county of Kent, was also presented to the House and read; praying that the gunpowder magazine near the royal hospital of seamen may be taken down and removed to some more convenient place, because, as it stands in an open field, not inclosed by any fortification or defence, it is exposed to treachery, and every other accident; and, if it should take fire, among many great mischiefs which would follow, not only the lives and properties of the petitioners, but the palace and hospital, the King's yards and stores at Deptford and Woolwich, and the banks and navigation of the river Thames, and the ships sailing and at anchor therein, would be inevitably destroyed, and inconceivable damage accrue to the cities of London and Westminster. The petitioners further alleged, that the said magazine was then in a dangerous condition, being propped on all sides; that the props were decaying at the foundation; and that, in case it should fall, the powder must most certainly take fire, and all the beforementioned calamities happen.—This petition was referred to the consideration of a Committee empowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

The same day also, Mr. Earle presented to the House (pursuant to their address to his Majesty) an estimate of the charge of the office of ordnance, for the year 1760,—land service. And afterwards

The House unanimously resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, most humbly to desire him that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for the erecting of a monument in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the ever lamented Commander in chief of his Majesty's land forces, on an expedition against Quebec, Major-general James Wolfe, who, surmounting, by ability and valour, all obstacles of art and nature, was slain, in the moment of victory, at the head of his conquering troops, in the arduous and decisive battle against the French army, near Quebec, fighting for their capital of Canada, in the year 1759; and to assure his Majesty, that the House would make good the expence of erecting the said monument. In consequence of this address, the Earl of Thomond was commanded by his Majesty to acquaint the House, that he would give directions as they desired.

The House came also to a resolution, that their thanks should be given to the Admirals and Generals employed in the glorious and successful expedition against Quebec, which were accordingly communicated to them by the Speaker.

On the 22d, Dr. Hay (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, the ordinary estimate of his Majesty's navy, for the year 1760; and the same day it was resolved, that 70,000 men should be employed for the sea service, for the year 1760, including 18,355 marines; and that a sum not exceeding 4 l. per man, per month, should be allowed for maintaining the said 70,000 men for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service.

On the 23d, Mr. Forrester (from the Commissioners of the Excise) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the nett produce of the duties upon malt, for seven years, to Midsummer 1758, distinguishing each year.

On the 26th, the House agreed to the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, whereby it was determined, that, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 4 s. in the pound, and no more, was to be raised within the space of one year, from the 25th day of March, 1760, upon lands, tenements, hereditaments, pensions, offices, and personal estates, in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales,

and the town of Berwick upon Tweed; and that a proportionable cels, according to the 9th article of the treaty of Union, be laid upon that part of Great Britain called Scotland. And that also the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, which, by an act of Parliament of the 32d year of his Majesty's reign, have continuance to the 24th day of June 1760, be farther continued and charged upon all malt which shall be made, and all mum which shall be made or imported, and all cyder and perry which shall be made for sale, within the kingdom of Great Britain, from the 23d day of June 1760, to the 24th day of June 1761.

The same day, the Lord Barrington presented to the House, pursuant to their order, a paper, intituled, 'Establishments of the several new regiments and corps that have been raised since the year 1758, with the dates of the warrants for raising them respectively;' and also a paper, intituled, 'Establishment of the General and Staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals, for the year 1760, with their respective names and pay.'

On the 27th, Mr. Needler (Accountant-general to the Commissioners of Excise) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the gross produce of the duties on beer and ale, for seven years; and of the nett produce of the duties on spirits, brandy, and rum, for seven years, ending the 5th of July last, distinguishing each year.

The same day, the following resolutions of the Committee of the whole House were agreed to, viz.

That a number of land forces, including those in Germany, and 4010 invalids, amounting to 57,294 effective men, commission and non-commission Officers included, be employed for the service of the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 1,383,748 l. and 10 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the 57,294 effective men, for guards and garrisons, and other his Majesty's land forces in Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey, for the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 846,168 l. 19 s. be granted to his Majesty, for maintaining his Majesty's forces and garrisons in the plantations, Gibraltar, Guardaloupe, Africa, and the East-Indies; and for provisions for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, Providence, Cape Breton, Guardaloupe, Senegal, and Goree, for the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 35,744 l. 8 s. 4 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of four regiments of foot on the Irish establishment, serving in North America, for the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 54,454 l. 11 s.

9 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the pay of the General and General Staff Officers, and Officers of the hospitals, for his Majesty's land forces, for the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 102,006 l. 4 s. 8 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of the imbodyed militia of the several counties in South Britain, and of the fensible men of Argyleshire, and Lord Sutherland's battalion of Highlanders in North Britain, for 122 days, from the 25th day of December 1759, to the 25th day of April 1760, both days inclusive.

That a sum not exceeding 447,882 l. 10 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of 38,750 of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttle, Saxe-Gotha, and Count of Buckeburg, together with that of General and Staff Officers actually employed against the common enemy, in concert with the King of Prussia, from the 25th day of December 1759, to the 24th day of December, 1760, both inclusive, to be issued in advance every two months, in like manner as the pay of the Hessian forces now in the service of Great Britain; the said body of troops to be mustered by an English Commissary, and the effective state thereof to be ascertained by the signature of the Commander in chief of the said forces.

That a sum not exceeding 268,874 l. 16 s. 8 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of 2120 horse, and 9900 foot, together with the General and Staff Officers, the Officers of the hospital, and Officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great-Britain, for 366 days, from the 25th day of December 1759, to the 24th day of December 1760, both days inclusive, together with the subsidy for the said time, pursuant to treaty, And

That a sum not exceeding 97,850 l. 4 s. 10 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the charge of an additional corps of 920 horse and 6072 foot, together with the General and Staff Officers, the Officers of the hospital, and Officers and others belonging to the train of artillery, the troops of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, in the pay of Great Britain, for 366 days, from the 1st day of January 1760, to the 31st day of December following, both days inclusive, pursuant to treaty.

On the 28th, Sir Charles Howard presented to the House a copy of the account of receipts and disbursements by the Treasurer to the Commissioners acting within and for the county of Cumberland; and also a copy of orders and acts of the Commissioners acting within and for the said county, both under an act of Parliament, intituled, 'An

act for laying out, making, and keeping in repair, a road proper for the passage of troops and carriages, from the city of Carlisle to the town of Newcastle upon Tyne, from the 25th day of November 1758, inclusive, to the 6th day of October 1759.

The same day, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, accounts of the quantities of salted beef, pork, and butter imported into England from Ireland, from the 24th of June, 1758, to the 10th of October 1759; of the quantities of corn, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, exported from England, from the 25th of March 1759, to the 10th of October following; of the quantity of British spirits exported from England, from Christmas 1751 to Christmas 1758; and of the quantities of brandies and spirits imported into England from Christmas 1751 to Christmas 1758, distinguishing each year, and the countries from whence imported, with the customs paid thereon; likewise an account of the nett produce of the customs arising from brandies and spirits imported annually in the same years.

On the 30th, the Chamberlain of the city of London presented to the House, pursuant to the directions of several acts of Parliament, an account of the surplus of the fund for the relief of the orphans, and other creditors of the city of London, on the 5th day of July, 1759; and also, a paper intitled, 'The state of London Bridge account, from the 5th of December 1758, to the 28th of November 1759.

The same day, further resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, in regard to the supply granted to his Majesty, were agreed to, viz.

That a sum not exceeding 232,629 l. 5 s. 1 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers, for the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen building at Hasler, near Gosport, for the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards carrying on the works of the hospital for sick and wounded seamen, building near Plymouth, for the year 1760.

That a sum, not exceeding 8000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards purchasing ground, erecting jetty heads for careening wharfs, capstan houses, storehouses, and other accommodations necessary for refitting his Majesty's fleet at Hallifax, for the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 10,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, towards the support of the royal hospital at Greenwich, for the better maintenance of the seamen of the said hospital, worn out, and become decrepid in the service of their country.

That a sum not exceeding 230,296 l. 4 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the charge of the Office of Ordnance for land service, for the year 1760, And

That a sum not exceeding 280,563 l. 16 s. 11 d. be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the extraordinary expence of services performed by the Office of Ordnance for land service, and not provided for by Parliament in 1759.

On the 3d of December, Admiral Boscawen (from the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the charge for transport service, between the 1st of January, and the 30th of September, 1759, including the expence of victualling his Majesty's land forces, within the said time; and he also presented to the House, pursuant to their address to his Majesty, an estimate of what may be necessary for the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships for the year 1760.

The same day, Mr. Collingwood, Secretary to the Foundling hospital, presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the number of children who have been received into the hospital from the 31st of December 1758, to the 29th of September 1759, inclusive; of the number who were living on the 29th day of September 1759; of the number who have died in each county, from the 31st of December 1758, to the 29th of September 1759, inclusive; of the number who have been placed out to apprenticeships, or returned to their parents or others, from the institution of the said hospital to the 29th day of September 1759, inclusive; and also an account of all monies received and paid by the hospital, from the 31st of December 1758, to the 29th of September 1759, with the balance then remaining.

On the 4th, Mr. Haldane (from the Commissioners of Excise) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the amount of the duty arising on licences for retailing spirituous liquors, for seven years last past, distinguishing each year.

Afterwards a petition of the Mayor and Commonalty of the city of New Sarum, with another of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Manufacturers, &c. of the town of Colchester, in the county of Essex, were

severally presented to the House and read, representing the good effects that have arisen from the prohibition of making low wines and spirits, and the fatal consequences which will attend the taking of it off, and therefore praying that the prohibition on the distillery may be continued.—These petitions were severally ordered to be referred to the consideration of a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the quantities of brandy and spirits imported from Holland, from Christmas 1758 to Midsummer 1759.

The Lord Barrington presented to the House (pursuant to their address to his Majesty) an account of extraordinaries incurred, to the 24th of November, 1759, and not provided for by Parliament; and also (by his Majesty's command) a list of the widows of such reduced Officers of his Majesty's land forces, who have died, on the establishment of half pay, in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December 1716, with an estimate of the charge thereof, for the year 1760.

Mr. Seddon also (from the Commissioners for building Westminster Bridge) presented to the House, pursuant to several acts of Parliament, a state of the proceedings of the Commissioners for building Westminster Bridge, from the 5th of December 1758, to the 20th of November 1759, both inclusive; and also accounts of the Treasurer to the said Commissioners, from the 10th of October 1758, to the 10th of October 1759, together with a rent-roll, and an account of bridge rents received.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax, to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1760.

On the 5th, a petition of the Mayor, Magistrates, Merchants, Manufacturers, and other Gentlemen of the City of Norwich, was presented to the House and read; setting forth, that the scarcity and dearness of corn (the principal motive which occasioned the act for the prohibition of making low wines and spirits from any sort of grain) has ceased; that the price of wheat, reduced below the necessary expence of producing it, tends rather to renew the complaint of scarcity, as it discourages the husbandman from tilling so much land as he would, by a reasonable price, be induced to do; and that, in case the House should think fit to permit the distilling from malt or corn, it would be highly beneficial to this kingdom, and more advantageous than distilling from a foreign

produce, and evidently preferable to the present necessary practice of importing large quantities of foreign brandies.—This petition was referred to the consideration of the same Committee which the others were, that set forth the pernicious effects of the distillery.

The same day, the Lord Barrington presented to the House (pursuant to their address to his Majesty) an account of the distribution of 500,000 l. voted upon account, for the extraordinary services of the combined army in Germany, and of 1,000,000 l. issued pursuant to the power given by an act passed in the last session of Parliament, to enable his Majesty to defray any extraordinary expences of the war, incurred, or to be incurred, for the service of the year 1759, and to take all such measures as may be necessary to disappoint or defeat any enterprises or designs of his enemies, and as the exigency of affairs may require.

On the 7th, four petitions were presented to the House and read; the first, of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council of King's-Lynn, in Norfolk, in Council assembled; the second, of the Mayor and Bailiffs of the borough of Berwick upon Tweed; the third, of the several land owners and holders of the south-west parts of the county of Essex; and the fourth, of the freeholders of the counties of Ross and Cromartie, in North Britain. The two latter were in favour, and the two former against the malt distillery.

The same day, the Commons passed a bill to enable his Majesty's Lieutenants of the several counties, ridings, or places in that part of Great Britain called England, to proceed in the execution of the laws relating to the militia, notwithstanding any suspension of the same; and for other purposes relating to the said laws: And agreed to the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, viz.

That a sum, not exceeding one million, be granted to his Majesty, towards paying off and discharging the debt of the navy.

That a sum, not exceeding 501,078 l. 16 s. 6 d. be granted to his Majesty, for the charge of transport service, between the 1st of January and the 30th of September 1759, including the expence of victualling his Majesty's land-forces within the said time. And,

That a sum not exceeding 200,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of his Majesty's ships, for the year 1760.

On the 10th, the Commons passed two bills, the first for continuing and granting to his Majesty, certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1760; and the other for continuing,

Indian Sparrows, Cock and Hen.



for a limited time, the importation of salted beef, pork, and butter from Ireland.

The Lords also passed a bill, intituled, an act for naturalising Paul Amsinck, the younger, and Helwig Lewis Tonnies.

The same day, Mr. Secretary Pitt presented to the House (by his Majesty's command) a copy of a Convention between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded and signed at London, the 9th of November 1759,

and translation; and also a copy of a Convention between his Majesty, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, concluded and signed at London, the 9th of November, 1759, for the renewal of the separate article annexed to the treaty of the 17th of January 1759, between his Majesty and his Serene Highness, and translation; together with a list of the said papers.

[To be continued.]

The Compendious System of NATURAL HISTORY, continued from Page 21 of this Volume.—With the Indian Sparrows, Cock and Hen, described and coloured from Nature, by Mr. Edwards.

THESE birds are figured of their natural bigness; they are of the finch-kind, though they have bills of a larger size; the bills in both are very large, just of the same shape and bigness, of a light bluish ash-colour; the head, in the first bird, which I suppose to be the cock, is black; in the fore-part of the neck the black reaches down to the breast, the eye is of a dark colour; the whole body, wings, and tail are of an equal red-brown or dark-cinnamon colour; the legs and feet of an ash-colour.

The second bird, which I suppose to be the hen, hath a dark-coloured eye; the sides of the head, round the eye, the under side of the neck, breast, belly, and covert-feathers under the tail are of a dirty white, a little inclining to a faded blossom-colour; the top of the head, hinder part of the neck, back, and wings are of a dirty brownish ash-colour; the upper covert-feathers of the tail, white; the tail and greater quill-fea-

thers are of a black or dusky colour; the legs and feet are of a flesh-colour.

I drew these birds at a bird-merchant's in White-hart-yard in the Strand, who called them Indian sparrows: They were in a cage together, and seemed to agree like cock and hen. Though Albin has figured this with a black head, and a bird different to what I have here placed with it, which he says is the hen, I should not have repeated Albin's bird, had not this I call the hen been a bird not yet described. Albin's cock differs from mine, in that it hath a broad black stroke drawn from the breast downward, through the whole length of the body, which I could not discover, though I have, since I made this draught, had one of these birds myself, and examined it narrowly to find this mark; but found the belly wholly of the red russet colour. I have been told these birds are brought from China.

The DISTRESS of POVERTY exemplified by an affecting Story.

AMIDST the miseries to which human life is liable, nothing is so generally dreaded as poverty, since it exposes mankind to distresses that are but little pitied, and to the contempt of those who have no natural endowments superior to our own. Every other difficulty or danger a man is enabled to encounter with courage and alacrity, because he knows that his success will meet with applause; for bravery will always meet with its admirers: But in poverty every virtue is obscured, and no conduct can intirely secure a man from reproach. Cheerfulness, as an admirable author observes, is here insensibility; and dejection, sullenness; its hardships are without honour, and its labours without reward.

Notwithstanding this, there is perhaps no station more favourable to the growth of virtue, where the seeds of it are previously planted in the mind. The poor man is,

from his situation, cut off from a thousand temptations to vice; and that levity and dissipation of thought, which are the common attendants of ease and affluence, are obliged to give way to the steady exercise of reason and cool reflection, which are as closely connected with wisdom, as vice is with folly.

But, when poverty is felt in its utmost extreme, it then becomes excessively dangerous; and some deviations from rectitude are perhaps impossible to be avoided. The man who can support with courage the 'proud man's contumely,' may shrink at the prospect of a prison; and he who can cheerfully feed on the coarsest viands, will generally be unable to resist the importunate sollicitations of hunger, to deviate from the strait road of equity, where it leads through a barren waste, and where there are fruits at a distance to tempt his approach. Where this is the case, it would be cruel to punish the

the unhappy wretch, who is unable to withstand the power of such temptations; temptations that may be doubled by the multiplied distress of seeing a family ready to perish.

The learned and the pious Boerhaave observes, that he never saw a criminal carried to execution, without asking his own heart, 'Who knows whether this man is not less guilty than I?' Were all mankind to ask themselves the same question, justice would frequently be executed with less rigour, and perhaps sometimes the malefactor would be restored to virtue by the hand of mercy stretched out to his relief; instead of being deprived of life for a crime which perhaps few would have been able, in the same circumstances, to withstand.

I cannot here forbear illustrating these remarks, by relating a passage in the life of M. de Sallo, a Gentleman to whom the literary world is obliged for the invention of the journals or reviews of the works of the learned in all parts where letters are cultivated*. This passage I shall take from the lives of the eminent French writers.

'In the year 1662, when Paris was afflicted with a long and severe famine, M. de Sallo, returning from a summer's evening walk, with only a little foot-boy, was accosted by a man, who presented his pistol, and, in a manner far from the resoluteness of an hardened robber, asked him for his money. M. de Sallo, observing that he came to the wrong man, and that he could get little from him, added, "I have only three pistoles about me, which are not worth a scuffle, so much good may do you with them; but, let me tell you, you are in a bad way." The man took them, and, without asking him for more, walked off with an air of dejection and terror.

'The fellow was no sooner gone, than M. de Sallo ordered the boy to follow him, to see where he went, and to give him an account of every thing. The lad obeyed, followed him through several obscure streets, and at length saw him enter a baker's shop, where he observed him change one of the pistoles, and buy a large brown loaf. With this purchase he went a few doors further, and, entering an alley, ascended a pair of stairs. The boy crept up after him to the fourth story, where he saw him go into a room, that had no other light but that it received from the moon; and, peeping through a crevice, he perceived him throw it on the floor and burst into tears, saying, "There, eat your fill, that's the dearest loaf I ever bought; I have robbed a Gentleman of three pistoles; let us husband them well, and let

me have no more teazings, for soon or late these doings must bring me to the gallows, and all to satisfy your clamours." His lamentations were answered by those of the whole family; and his wife having at length calmed the agony of his mind, took up the loaf, and, cutting it, gave four pieces to four poor starving children.

'The boy, having thus happily performed his commission, returned home and gave his master an account of every thing he had seen and heard. M. de Sallo, who was much moved, ordered the boy to call him at five in the morning: This humane Gentleman arose at the time appointed, and, taking the boy with him to shew him the way, enquired in the neighbourhood the character of a man who lived in such a garret with a wife and four children; when he was told, that he was a very industrious good kind of man, that he was a shoemaker, and a neat workman, but was overburthened with a family, and had a hard struggle to live in such bad times.

'Satisfied with this account, M. de Sallo ascended to the shoemaker's garret, and, knocking at the door, it was opened by the poor man himself, who, knowing him at first sight to be the person he had robbed the evening before, fell at his feet, and implored his mercy, pleading the extreme distress of his family, and begging that he would forgive his first crime. M. de Sallo desired him to make no noise, for he had not the least intention to hurt him. "You have a good character among your neighbours, said he, but must expect that your life will soon be cut short, if you are now so wicked as to continue the freedoms you took with me. Hold your hand, here are thirty pistoles to buy leather; husband it well, and set your children a commendable example. To put you out of farther temptations to commit such ruinous and fatal actions, I will encourage your industry: I hear you are a neat workman, and you shall take measure of me and of this boy for two pair of shoes each, and he shall call upon you for them." The whole family appeared struck with joy, amazement, and gratitude; and M. de Sallo departed greatly moved, and with a mind filled with satisfaction at having saved a man, and perhaps a family, from the commission of guilt, from an ignominious death, and perhaps from eternal perdition. Never could a day be much better begun; the consciousness of having performed such an action, whenever it recurs to the mind of a reasonable being, must be attended with pleasure, and that self-complacency and secret approbation, which is more desirable than gold and all the pleasures of the earth.

* He began, in 1664, *Le Journal des Sçavans*.

*The DUTIES that ought to subsist between FRIEND and FRIEND.**From Mr. Stackhouse's System of Practical Duties, in one Vol. Octavo, Price 4s. 6d.
printed for J. Hinton, in Newgate-Street.*

OF all the relations wherein we stand towards one another, there is none more strict and binding, none more necessary and beneficial, than that of friendship. For human nature is imperfect; it has not fund enough to furnish out a solitary life; and the most delicious place, barred from all commerce and society, would be insupportable. Besides, there are so many adverse accidents attending us, that, without the communion of friendship, virtue itself is not able to accomplish its end; because the best good man, on several occasions, often wants an assistant to direct his judgment, and quicken his industry, and fortify his spirits. 'A brother,' indeed, as the wise man observes, 'was born for adversity, but there is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother;' and therefore he that has found this precious treasure has laid up a good foundation against the day of trouble; because every true and real friendship will be an alloy to his sorrows, an ease to his passions, a sanctuary to his calamities, a relief of his oppressions, a repository of his secrets, a counsellor of his doubts, and an advocate for his interest, both with God and man. And yet, as necessary and beneficial as this relation is in all conditions of life, there is no one thing wherein we mistake ourselves more. Men usually call them their friends with whom they have an intimacy, though that intimacy, perhaps, is nothing else but an union and combination in sin. The drunkard, for instance, thinks him his friend who will swallow wine in bowls, and keep him company in his debauches; the proud man, him his friend who will blow up the bladder, and indulge his vanity with fulsome flattery; and the deceitful man, him his friend that will aid and assist him in carrying on his schemes of fraud and dishonesty. But, alas! this is so far from being friendship, that it deserves a very different appellation, and is, indeed, too near a resemblance of the practice of the Prince of darkness, who is a worker, together with mens passions, for the destruction of their souls. A true friend loves his friend, so that he is very zealous for his good; and certainly he that is really so will never be the instrument of bringing him into the greatest evil. How far soever then a resemblance in humour or opinion, a fancy for the same business or diversion, may, on some occasions, be a ground of affection; yet this is generally allowed, both by moralists and divines, that virtue is the

only proper foundation of friendship, and that none but good men are capable of it: And, among these, it may not improperly be defined to be 'An industrious pursuit of our friend's real advantages, or obliging ourselves to do unto him all the good offices that our fidelity and assistance, our advice and admonition, our candour and constancy can effect.'

1. Friendship, both in the Latin and Greek languages, takes its denomination from love: And, as love is every-where the same, so there is no principle more faithful, and what less consults the arts of dissimulation. A friend therefore will pursue the advantages of those he truly loves, as if they were his own; because there will be no great difference between the power of self-love, and the love of a person whom, by the laws of friendship, he is bound to love as well as himself. From this principle he espouses his interest, whether the opportunities of doing him service be known to him or not: He maintains his honour and right, though invaded by the most potent adversary, or struck at by the most clandestine malice. And, as he suffers none he can hinder to injure his character or fortune, so he is especially careful himself to avoid all ill-bred familiarities in company, or mercenary incroachments upon his good-nature, as very well knowing, that friendship, though it be not nice and exceptionous, yet must not be coarsely treated; and that the neglect of good manners therein is the want of its greatest ornament. Above all, he is continually upon his guard to keep the secrets which his friend has reposed in his breast, with the most sacred taciturnity; because a discovery of these, in the opinion of the wise son of Syrach, who well understood the laws and punctualities of friendship, is an offence, of all others, the most provoking and the most unpardonable. For 'who so discovereth secrets, loseth his credit, and shall never find a friend to his mind. Love thy friend, and be faithful to him; but, if thou betrayest his secrets, follow no more after him: For, as one letteth a bird out of his hand, so hast thou let thy friend go, and shall not get him again. Follow after him no more, for he is too far off; he is as a roe escaped out of the snare. As for a wound, it may be bound up; and, after reviling, there may be a reconciliation; but he that betrayeth secrets is without hope.'

2. How far the measure of mutual assistance

ance ought to extend among friends, is not so easy a matter, in each particular, to determine; but this we may say, in general, that, as far as opportunity, discretion, and former pre-engagements will give us leave, we may be allowed to go; and that to break upon the score of danger or expence is narrow-spirited; provided the assistance may be given without ruin to ourselves or prejudice to a third person, without breach of honour or violation of conscience. Where the thing is unlawful, we must neither ask nor comply. All importunities against justice are feverish desires, and must not be gratified. He that would engage another in an unwarrantable action, takes him for an ill person, and, as the motion is an affront, ought to be renounced for the injury of his opinion. But, where this is not the case, we ought to treat our friend, as far as prudence and justice will permit, with all the frankness and generosity imaginable; to counsel him, when he wants advice; to cheer him, when he wants comfort; to give unto him, when he wants relief; and, even with some hazard to ourselves, to rescue him, when he is in danger: And in doing of this we should consider his occasions and prevent his desires, and scarce give him time to think that he wanted our assistance; because a forwardness to oblige is a great grace upon our kindness, and that which doubles the intrinsic worth of it.

3. It is the observation of the wise King of Israel, 'Woe to him that is alone! for, if he falleth, he hath not another to help him up: And this observation is verified upon none so much, as upon him that is destitute of friends, who, when he is under a perplexity of affairs, where a determination is dubious, and yet of uncommon consequence, cannot fetch in aid from another person, whose judgment may be greater than his own, and whose concern he is sure is no less. Every man, in his own affairs, is found to be less cautious, than a prudent stander-by: He is generally too eagerly engaged, to make just remarks upon the progress and probability of things; and, in such a case, nothing is so proper as a judicious friend, to temper the spirits, and moderate the pursuit; to give the signal for action, to press the advantage, and strike the critical minute. Foreign intelligence may have a spy in it, and therefore should be cautiously received; strangers (I call all such, except friends) may be designing in their advice, or, if they be sincere, by mistaking the case, they may give wrong measures; but, now, an old friend has the whole scheme in his head; he knows the constitution, the disease, the strength and the humour of him he assists;

what he can do, and what he can bear; and therefore none so proper as he to prescribe, to direct the enterprise, and secure the main chance.

4. But, among all the offices of friendship, there is none that comes up to our aiding and assisting the soul of our friend, and endeavouring to advance his spiritual state, by exhortations and encouragements to all virtue, by earnest and vehement dissuasions from all sin, and especially by kind and gentle reproofs, where there is reason to presume an offence has been committed. This is so peculiarly the duty of a friend, that there is none besides so duly qualified for it. The reproofs of a relation may be thought to proceed from an affectation of superiority; of an enemy, from a spirit of malice; and of an indifferent person, from pride or impertinence, and so be slighted: But when they come from one who loves us as his own soul, and come armed with all the tender concern that an unfeigned affection is known to dictate, they must of course take effect, and become irresistible. Self-love, like a false glass, generally represents the complexion better than nature has made it; men have no great inclination to be prying into their own deformities, and have such unwillingness to hear of their faults, that whoever undertakes the work, had need have a strong prepossession in his favour; and therefore the Friend, that alone is qualified for it, acts the part of a flatterer, and betrays the offender into security, when he sees him commit things worthy of blame, and yet silently passes them by: 'Open reproof,' says the wise man, 'is better than such secret love; for faithful are the wounds of a friend, but the kisses of an enemy are deceitful.'

But though we are required to admonish our friend when we see him do amiss, yet the manner in which we are to do it, will require our utmost care, and shew our skill and address, as well as our love and esteem for him. 'A word, fitly spoken,' says Solomon, 'is like apples of gold in pictures of silver: As an ear-ring of gold, and an ornament of fine gold, so is a wise reproof upon an obedient ear.' What gracefulness there is in colours judiciously chosen, and rightly put together; what agreeableness there is in the most valuable metals, so appositely placed, as to add to each other's lustre; what beauty arises from the richest and choicest ornaments; such is the gracefulness, such is the excellency, such the beauty of a wise reproof, fitted to the occasion of it, to the person and character of those that reprove, and of those that are reprov'd: And this, in the case of friends, ought certainly to be managed with all candor and kindness,

ness, with all meekness and humility, without any signs of bitterness, any words of reproach, or airs of superiority.

But, though we are allowed in this manner to reprove the faults of our friend, yet are we to remember that this is to be done in private; and that no care must be wanting, on our parts, to conceal them from the knowledge of others. And, believe me, it is a great and noble thing to cover the blemishes and excuse the failings of a friend; to draw a curtain before his errors, and to display his perfections; to bury his weakness in silence, and proclaim his virtues upon the house-top. This, as one expresses it, is an imitation of the charities of Heaven, which, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep, spreads the covering of night and darkness over it, to conceal it in that condition; but, as soon as our spirits are refreshed, and nature returns to its morning vigour, God then bids the sun rise, and the day shine upon us, both to advance and shew our activity.

These are some of the duties or approved qualities of friendship, viz. to be faithful in our professions, zealous in our services, prudent in our advices, and gentle in our reproofs to our friend; to be dumb to his secrets, silent to his faults, and full of the commendations of his virtues; and, where these are mutually practised, there is less danger of the remaining duty, which is constancy, or such a stability and firmness of friendship as overlooks and passes by all those lesser failures of kindness and respect, that, through frailties incident to human nature, a man may be sometimes guilty of, and yet still retain the same habitual goodwill, and prevailing propensity of mind to his friend that he had before. Alas! there is no expecting the temper of paradise in the present corruption of the world: The best of people cannot be always the same, always awake and entertaining: The accidents of life, the indispositions of health, the imperfections of reason must be allowed for; nor must every ambiguous expression, or every little chagrin or start of passion, be thought a sufficient cause of disunion. 'Ointment and perfume, says the wise man, rejoice the heart; so does the sweetness of a man's

friend;' whereupon it follows, 'thine own friend and thy father's friend forsake not.' To part with a tried friend, and one that is grown old, as it were, in the service of the family, besides the injustice done him, is both unreasonable levity, such as argues a mind governed by caprice only, and egregious folly, such as prodigally casts away one of the greatest blessings of human life: For a 'faithful friend is a strong defence; and he that hath found such an one hath found a treasure.' And, as 'nothing can countervail a faithful friend,' so, when we have once entered into that relation, I know of nothing that should dissolve it, but either downright malevolence or incorrigible vice. These indeed strike at the fundamentals; and make a correspondence impracticable; but, even when the case comes to this unhappy pass, there is still a decency in the manner of our disunion, and prudence seems to direct that we should draw off by degrees, rather than come to an open rupture.

From what has been said on this subject it seems plainly to follow, that every one is not qualified to enter into the relation of friendship, wherein there is occasion for largeness of mind and agreeableness of temper; for prudence of behaviour, for courage and constancy, for freedom from passion and self-conceit. A man that is fit to make a friend of must have conduct to manage the engagement, and resolution to maintain it; he must use freedom without roughness, and oblige without design. Cowardice will betray friendship, and covetousness will starve it; folly will be nauseous; passion is apt to ruffle; and pride will fly out into contumely and neglect: And therefore, to conclude with the wisdom of the son of Syrach, in relation to the choice of a friend, 'If thou wouldst get a friend, says he, prove him first, and be not hasty to credit him; for some man is a friend for his own occasion, and will not abide in the day of thy trouble: As, again, some friend is a companion at the table; in thy prosperity he will be as thyself; but, if thou be brought low, he will be against thee, and hide himself from thy face. Wherefore, prove thy friend first, and be not hasty to credit him.'

Useful OBSERVATIONS for the Improvement of the ART of NAVIGATION, in Regard to the most advantageous Manner of working Ships.

NOTHING perhaps declares in so great a degree the excellence of the mind of man, as the ingenious art whereby he contrived the means of going beyond, as it were, the limits which nature seemed to have prescribed to our peregrinations; and

of employing the winds and water for transporting us to the most distant regions.

So useful and wonderful an art was invented by a sort of insensible gradation, or by little and little, in consequence of the different reflections, long practice, and the circum-

stances navigators found themselves in, suggested. It is not much above a century since it was thought adviseable to take advantage of the high degree mathematical science had been brought to, in order to give the art of navigation all the perfection it is susceptible of. The research of this perfection has been the main object of several ingenious men; success crowned their labours: Yet, as greater perfection may still take place, or at least some useful observation may be added to illustrate their discoveries, we shall here presume to consider the most advantageous manœuvre, or working of a ship, that is, the disposition of sails relatively to the ship; to the wind, of which the impulsion is received: and to the route the navigator is desirous to keep in.

A ship under sail is exposed at once to the force of the wind that drives it, and to the resistance of the water, which it must divide. If it was exactly cylindrical, as a large tub, it would follow exactly the route of the action of the wind on its sails; but its form permitting it to cut through the water easily by its prow, whilst it finds a great resistance in dividing it sideways, it is clear that, as often as the action of the wind is according to its length, the ship will follow a middle direction between that given it by the wind, and the other received from the keel; and that the route of the ship, instead of being parallel to the keel, will make with it an angle, called the deriving or defection of a ship, which will be the greater, as the direction of the wind is more oblique to that of the keel.

In another respect, the effort of the wind on the sails of a ship depends on the more or less of the surface they oppose to it, and of the obliquity with which they are exposed to it.

From this double principle it follows, that different problems may be proposed on this subject: One may, for example, strive to dispose, or, as it is said, set eastwards the sails of a ship, to follow, by the greatest velocity possible, a given route, with a wind the direction of which is known; or the manner may be sought after of directing the ship and setting eastwards the sails to keep at a distance from a point as soon as possible, without seeking any determinate route; or, lastly, the angle of the sails with the keel being given, it may be known whether the obliquity wherewith the wind is taken, renders the velocity of the ship the greatest it is susceptible of.

However complex these problems may be in themselves, they are notwithstanding less so than they appear at first sight: All the embarrassinent occasioned by the largeness of

the sails and their situation, relatively to the center of gravity of the ship, may be set aside, or accounted as nothing. The absolute effort of the wind on all the sails can always be reduced to what it would operate, if there were only two of a certain size, and in a certain position. By this means all the confusion arising from the position of the sails, and the extent of each part exposed to the wind, might be avoided; for it may be easily observed, that, when the wind makes with the keel an angle somewhat acute, the hindmost sails deprive partly those before of the wind, and this diminution varies as often as the angle of direction of the wind and that of the ship is subject to change.

The velocity and direction of the wind necessarily enter the solution of the problems; but it is very proper to distinguish between the absolute velocity and direction of the wind, and the velocity and direction it appears to have by observing it over a ship in motion: The direction is not the same, but when the route of the ship, its keel, and the direction of the wind concur together, and, even in that case, the velocity of the wind ought to be diminished according to the intire proportion of the velocity in the ship's progressive motion; but, excepting this case only, and in all others when the ship does not go before the wind, the velocity of the ship introduces necessarily a variation, not only in the velocity of the wind, but also in its direction.

To be convinced of this, let us imagine a feather carried away by the wind over a ship the moment it sets out from the shore, and that two observators, one on land and the other on board the ship, take notice after some seconds of time, each on his compass, the point of the wind, or the direction of the feather; it is clear that the result of their observations will be different: He who remained immoveable, sees the feather go according to the true direction of the wind; and he who observes it from the ship, sees it surely in another direction, and according to the other side of a triangle, of which the feather is the summit, and of which the motion of the ship has made him survey the basis; and as the side which represents to the navigator that whereof a certain part is distant from him, proves also to be the measure of the velocity of the wind, this velocity will be different as the two sides of the triangle, and will be that whereby the wind ought to act on the sails of a ship.

The first problem consists in determining whether, the angle of the sails with the keel being given, that of the same sails, with the direction of the wind, makes the velocity of the

Engraved for the Universal Magazine,



The MARQUIS of GRANBY.

For J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.

the ship as great as possible; or, to reduce the problem to still more simple terms, the angle of the sails with the keel being given, to find the angle they ought to be made to form with the direction of the wind, that its impulsion on the sails may be equal to the resistance of the water on the prow; for it is very evident, that, allowing for this point of equality, the velocity will have no farther augmentation, the ship being then between two equal and opposite powers.

A geometrical construction of two exactly equal lines is requisite for the solution of the problem; but, without executing it on paper, it might even be grossly traced by the naked eye on the sails. However, it is necessary to observe that this construction is only useful when the two supposed sails are at a certain distance; if brought too close to each other, the exactness diminishes, and if joined together, or, which is much the same, if the ship had but one, the two lines, of which the equality solves the problem, would become one and the same line, and the construction would be of no significance.

In such case, it will be necessary to seek for another line to supply the default of the first, and then the tangent of the complement of the angle may be determined, which the wind ought to make with the sail. This angle, as one may well judge, will be right, if the ship has but one sail; from whence it follows that vessels of this sort will never go faster than before the wind, which, as it is known, does not happen to ships that have several, whose velocity is greater with a quarter-wind or a little sideways, than before the wind, or absolutely in the stern.

But here also it will be equally necessary to observe, that the angle of incidence of the wind on the sail is the angle of the real direction of the wind with the sail, and not that of the apparent direction observed in the ship. These two directions differ sometimes by 18 degrees, and it is proper, if one is willing to be somewhat exact in the solution of the problem, to know this difference by resolving the triangle already spoken of.

If the route was given with the direction of the wind, the problem would become much more complex, because there would be a necessity of finding at once the most favourable disposition of the sails, both in re-

gard to the keel of the ship and the wind; and, besides, the side-going of the ship, or, according to a different direction from that of its length, or, as seamen term it, the deriving or defection of a ship, which continually works it from the route it seems to follow, ought to enter into the calculation. The inconveniencies of such a complex detail are easily perceived, and therefore it would be advisable for navigators to have tables ready calculated, in order to express all the possible cases of the value of the angles sought for.

By neglecting some of the conditions of the problem, its solution will become infinitely more easy. If, for example, the ship has but one sail, all the terms arising from the distance between the two sails vanish, and the equation becomes very simple; it is still so, when the defection of the ship can be neglected. It appears therefore that, these quantities which embarrass all the terms of the equation having vanished, not only the equation is more simple, as not containing the symbols that expressed them, but also because all the other terms they affected, become more simple and more easy to be reduced. Supposing even the two abovementioned conditions united, that is, a ship having but one sail, and whose defection can be neglected without error; the solution of the problem will be reduced to make the tangent of the angle of incidence of the wind on the sails double of the tangent of the angle of the sails with the keel.

In the case of the ship's having but one sail, and when the defection is insensible, one only condition need be added to what has been said, which is, that the absolute direction of the wind be perpendicular to the sail. If the ship has several sails, and is an excellent sailer, a great deal of obliquity should be given the sails in regard to the keel: If, on the contrary, the ship is heavy and goes slowly, they must be made less oblique, which in some vessels must be ordered so as to have the sails perpendicular, and receive the wind in an absolute straight direction.

Hence it is easily perceived, in what a good light this theory may place so interesting a subject as that of the proper working of ships.

The Head of the MARQUIS of GRANBY, elegantly engraved; with a succinct Account of the ancient and most noble Family of MANNERS.

IT is the opinion of the famous Camden, and other antiquaries, that this family had denomination from a place of their own name, and in all probability from the village of Mannor, in Chester hundred, in the

bishopric of Durham, now depopulated; it being evident, that the ancestors of his Grace the Duke of Rutland were of great note for many ages past in the northern parts of this realm.

The first, in an old genealogy of this family, is Sir Robert de Manners, who had issue Robert, his son and heir, who was also knighted, and had to wife Hawise, daughter of Robert Baron of Muscamp, with whom he had the lordship of Hethall, in the county of Northumberland. From this marriage descended Sir Henry de Manners, Knt. who, in the reign of King Henry III, was a witness to that charter of Alexander, King of Scots, to Sir William Swinburne; and, in 5 Edward I, was summoned to meet the King at Worcester, with horse and arms, to go against Llewellen, Prince of Wales, and his accomplices in rebellion, according to the service he owed for two Knights fees in the county of Northumberland; but, being infirm, Sir Robert Talebois served for him. This Sir Robert Manners had issue another Sir Robert Manners, who was knighted in 6 Edward I, and was succeeded by his son and heir Robert de Manners, who, in 17 Edward II, was returned into Chancery among the principal persons of the county of Northumberland, who were certified to bear arms by descent from their ancestors. In 1 Edward III, he signalised himself in the defence of Norham-castle, whereof he was Governor; and, in consideration of his fidelity, probity, and circumspection, enjoyed several other posts of honour under that Prince; and, in the 20th of his reign, was among those Nobles and others who raised forces to resist David King of Scots, and gave him that great overthrow at Durham, wherein King David himself was taken prisoner. He died in 29 Edward III, leaving John de Manners his son and heir, who had also the honour of knighthood conferred on him; and both he and his wife were dead before the 4th year of King Henry IV. He had issue by her John, his son and heir, who was constituted Sheriff of the county of Northumberland in 1 Henry V; and, in the reign of King Henry VI, with John, his son, was accused of the death of William Heron, Esq; and Robert Atkinson; so that an award was made, that the said John de Manners, and John his son, should cause 500 masses to be sung for the health of the soul of the same William Heron, within one year then next ensuing; and pay unto Isabel, his widow, and her children by Heron, 200 marks.

This Sir John Manners received the honour of knighthood before the 12th of King Henry VI, when, on a complaint of the Commons in Parliament of the violation of the laws of the kingdom, he was among the principal Knights of the county of Northumberland, who swore to maintain the King's laws for themselves and retainers,

and were returned into Chancery; and with him was also returned Robert Manners, Esq; his son and heir.

This Robert, in consideration of his especial services performed in the Marches towards Scotland, had, in 27 Hen. VI, a joint grant with Sir Henry de Percie, Knt. of all the goods and chattels of Sir Robert Ogle, Knt. who was then outlawed. And, the year following, he was, with Humphry Duke of Bucks, John Duke of Norfolk, and others, Conservator of the truce then made with the Scots; as also, in 29 Henry VI, for that truce agreed on between the Kings of England and Scotland to last from the 15th of August, 1451, to the 15th of August, 1454.

In 31 Henry VI. he was also one of the Conservators for a new truce; two years after he was Sheriff of the county of Northumberland; and, in the 38th of the same King's reign, one of the Knights of the shire returned for the said county to the Parliament then held. In the same year he was again Conservator of a truce with the Scots to continue three years.

In the first year of Edward IV, in consideration of his true and faithful service done to the King himself, as well as to his father, he had a grant for life of 20 marks per annum; and, in the 3d and 4th years of the same King's reign, he was Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, before which time he had received the honour of knighthood: Which office, till the reign of King Edward VI, was of great power and trust, the Sheriffs never accounting to the King in his Exchequer, but received the issues and profits to their own use, with all debts, fines, and amerciements within the said county, and all emoluments accruing from alienations, intrusions, wards, marriages, reliefs, &c. which was chiefly to encourage them to be on their guard against the Scots.

In the said 4th year of King Edward IV. he was in such favour with Richard Nevile, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury, (the greatest Peer in England, and surnamed the King-maker) that, in consideration of his services done and to be done, he granted him an annuity of 20 marks, out of the revenues of his lordship of Barnard-castle, during his life; and the next year was constituted Deputy to Richard Duke of Gloucester, then Admiral of England, Ireland, and Aquitaine, for all the sea-coasts in the bishopric of Durham, from the mouth of Tese to that of Twede; and was again Sheriff of the county of Northumberland in the 4th year of Richard III. He married Eleanor, eldest sister and co-heir of Edmund Lord

Roos, whereby he greatly increased his estate, and, among other possessions, had the ancient seat of Belvoir-castle.

The said Sir Robert Manners was succeeded by his son and heir George, who had the title of Lord Roos, after the decease of his mother. In 14 Henry VII, the King having called together the three States of the kingdom for their assent to the peace made with France, this Sir George Manners, with Thomas Lumley, Esq; were the two especially deputed, by the Lords and Commons of the diocese of Durham, to meet the King on that arduous affair, and they gave their assent thereto. He attended King Henry VIII. in his expedition into France, and, falling sick, died at the siege of Tournay. He married Anne, sole daughter and heir of Sir Thomas St. Leger, Knt. by Anne, his wife, daughter to Richard Duke of York and sister to King Edward IV. by whom he had issue five sons and six daughters.

His eldest son, Thomas Manners, who succeeded him, was in 17 Hen. VIII. elected a Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter; and the same year the King, at his royal palace of Bridewell, creating divers Nobles, this Thomas Lord Roos was then advanced to the dignity of Earl of Rutland, by letters patent bearing date the 18th of June, 17 Henry VIII, a title which none but the royal family had ever borne. He executed several honourable commissions under that Prince, and was in several eminent employments. Henry, his successor, was dignified in the same manner in the subsequent reigns of King Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elisabeth. He had issue two sons, Edward and John, successively Earls of Rutland; which last left issue Roger, Francis, and George, successively also Earls of Rutland. In 1604, this Francis was made Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of King James; in 1612, Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, and Justice in Eyre of all the King's forests and chaces on the north of Trent; in 1616, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; and, in 1623, had the command of his Majesty's great ships and pinnaces to bring Prince Charles out of Spain; which service he happily performed. Sir George Manners, Knt. his brother and heir male, was knighted in Ireland in 1599, by Robert Earl of Essex, for his valiant behaviour against the rebels. Dying without issue, in 1641, the Earldom of Rutland and his other titles devolved on John Manners, of Nether-haddon, in com. Derby. Esq; son and heir of Sir George Manners, Knt. son and heir of Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas the first Earl of Rutland.

This noble Earl, in the course of our unhappy civil wars, had the good conduct to disengage himself from the extravagancies of those times; and, in the reign of King Charles II, was true to the establishment in church and state, and lived in great honour and esteem. John, his only surviving son, succeeded him, who, as he was master of a great fortune, kept up the old English hospitality at his castle at Belvoir, affecting a rural life, and, for many years before his death, never came to London. Also, when he married his eldest son to a daughter of the Lord Russel, there was an article in the settlement, that she should forfeit some part of her jointure, if ever she lived in town without his consent: Yet, on experience of her admirable temper and exemplary behaviour, as well as the excellent judgment of his son, he afterwards permitted them to live where they thought convenient. But, though his Lordship declined appearing at Court, yet her Majesty Queen Anne, in consideration of his great merits, and the services of his ancestors to the nation, was pleased to advance him to the titles of Marquis of Granby and Duke of Rutland, by letters patent bearing date the 29th of March, 1703, 2 Queen Anne.

His Grace died at Belvoir-castle, aged 72 years, on the 10th of January, 1710, and was succeeded by John, his eldest son, who, dying of the small-pox, in the 45th year of his age, on the 22d of February, 1720, was succeeded by John, his eldest son and heir, now Duke of Rutland, born October 21, 1696. Soon after his father's decease he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, and took the oaths, appointed to be taken, before his Majesty at St. James's, May 7, 1721. On November 10, 1722, he was elected a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, and was installed at Windsor on the 13th of November following. On the 17th of July, 1727, he was sworn of the Privy-council to his present Majesty; also at the same time made Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. On the 30th of September following he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Leicester; and, on the 11th of October ensuing, at his Majesty's coronation, carried the sceptre with the cross. His Grace, in 1736, resigned his Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster, and was in no other place till his Majesty was pleased to constitute him Lord Steward of his household, January 14, 1755; and his Majesty, April the 26th following, declaring his intentions of leaving the kingdom for a short time, nominated his Grace one of the Lords Justices for the administration

tion of the government. January 23, 1756, he was chosen one of the Governors of the Charter-house, in the room of William late Duke of Devonshire.

His Grace, on the 27th of August, 1717, married Bridget, only daughter and heir to Robert Sutton, Lord Lexington, by whom he had issue seven sons and six daughters; of which are living only three sons. The eldest,

John Marquis of Granby (whose head is here annexed) was born January 2, 1720. He was elected Member for Grantham in the two last Parliaments, and is Member for Cambridge in the present. In the rebellion in 1745 his Lordship raised a regiment of foot for his Majesty's service; in 1755 he was promoted to the rank of Major-general of his Majesty's forces; in 1759 to that of Lieutenant-general, Colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards blue, Lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and Commander in chief of the British forces serving

in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswic; and, in May, 1760, to be a Member of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council.

His Lordship married, September 3, 1750, the Lady Frances Seymour, eldest daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset, by his second wife the Lady Charlotte Finch.

The arms of this ancient, noble, and truly illustrious family are:] Or, two bars, azure, a chief, quarterly of the second gules, the first charged with two fleurs de lis, of the first, and the last with a lion of the same; which chief was anciently gules, and the charge thereon is an honorary augmentation, shewing his descent from the blood royal of King Edward the Fourth.

Crest.] On a chapeau, gules, turned up, ermin, a peacock in pride, proper.

Supporters.] Two unicorns, argent, their horns, crests, tufts, and hoofs, or.

Motto.] Pour y Parvenir.

The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

On the MILITIA's EXPEDITION.

Bel-lo-na' spreads her di-re a-larms, And

calls the Bri-tons forth to arms; With es-ger haste be-

hold them fly, Re-solv'd to con-quer or to die.

2.
With joy the glorious call obey,
For glory points to them the way;
Undaunted they their foes will meet,
And triumph o'er the Gauls defeat.

3.
Let dastard souls be aw'd by fear,
And tremble when no danger's near;
The gallant heart no danger knows,
But pants to meet great George's foes.

4. Britannia

4.
 Britannia rais'd her drooping head,
 And, smiling, thus the goddess said:

My sons, the glorious task pursue,
 Maintain your rights, and France subdue.

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

SAVILLE HOUSE: Or, *The PRINCE'S BIRTH-DAY.*



First man set and turn the second woman, his partner the same ::; cast off two couple, lead up and cast off ::; hands fix round right and left ::.

The LADY and her PICTURE.

THE painter brought the picture home;
 By most 'twas censur'd, prais'd by some;—
 Some said it was too old for Phillis;—
 Where are the roses, mix'd with lilies,
 That grace the fair original?
 'Tis nothing but a painted wall!—
 Thus said the flatt'ers of the maid;
 While others prais'd the light and shade,
 Applauded much the painter's art,
 And swore the likeness struck the heart;
 Phillis, indeed, admir'd the piece,
 And to her own preferr'd its ease;
 Commended too the painter's taste,
 In flatt'ring her about the waist;
 The turn of elegance commended,
 And said the tints were aptly blended;
 But then she could not but confess,
 Paint could not all the life express;
 'Twas difficult to hit a feature,
 And painters could but copy nature;
 'Twas natural to like an emblem,
 As all admire what most resemble 'em.

Thus Phillis spoke in company:
 What says she, though, when no one's by?—

'Thou tawdry effort of a dauber,
 Disgustful more than salts of Glauber,
 As well you may pretend to vie
 With the bright glories of the sky;
 And hope as well applauses drawn
 From mimicking the ruddy dawn;
 As to attempt to paint one grace
 Among the thousand of my face;
 Where are the cherries on my cheek?
 My forehead round, and high, and sleek?
 Ay! where, indeed, the rose and lilies
 Upon the lips and neck of Phillis?
 Thou mortifying shade, avaunt,
 More like my mother or my aunt,

'Twas in that mortifying hour
 Jove gave the picture speech and pow'r;
 It mov'd to speak, and thus it said:
 'Oh! fatally mistaken maid!
 For I shall please when you are dead.
 Admirers I shall have when thou
 Art rotten in the tomb below.
 The painter has display'd his art,
 And I shall live to strike the heart;
 Shall live to mortify thee more,
 Though thou should'st creep it to fourscore;
 I shall be still the blooming maid,
 When thou art wither'd and decay'd.'

ODE ON SUMMER.

SEE! summer comes, with roses crown'd,
 Exulting o'er th' enamell'd ground!
 Now longer suns and warmer skies
 Bid nature in perfection rise;
 The fruitful trees, that erst were seen
 Gay deck'd in livery of green,
 Checquer'd with blossoms, now appear
 The beauteous promise of the year.

'Ere yet Aurora chase the dews,
 The lark his morn'g song renews,
 And seems to chide the swains delay,
 To lose so sweet a part of day.
 The village maids, whose toils dispense
 The joys of health and innocence,
 In chearful crouds now seek the fields,
 To reap the harvest summer yields.
 While Nature so delightful reigns,
 Luxuriant, thus o'er hills and plains,
 Ye, whom a more indulgent fate
 Has plac'd among the good and great,
 Quick to your villa's hasten down;
 What joy's within the smoky town?

Down

Down ev'ry vale and ev'ry hill
Or winds the sweetly purling rill,
Or spreads the fragrant-breathing flow'r,
Or forms th' impenetrable bow'r.

Hark! how the feather'd choir complain,
Each in a variegated strain!
Some, wanton, hop from spray to spray;
Enchanting in a sprightly lay;
Others, whose young (their only joy)
Have perish'd by some cruel boy,
Of all their hopes at once betray'd,
Fly to some solitary shade;
There breathe (poor birds!) the tender throes,
And charm us with melodious woe.

Man may, in scenes of ev'ry kind,
Fit lessons of instruction find:
The bird, for injury and wrong,
Repays th' oppressor with a song;
Oh! blush to think, that, Heav'n-inspir'd,
Thy breast should be with malice fir'd!
Learn hence thy passion to restrain,
And still that god-like rule maintain,
To seek no vengeance on a foe,
But bless the hand that gives the blow.

W. SEYMOUR.

In the following Lines is described the Ceremony of giving the first Veil on the Admission of a Nun. Extracted from a Poem intitled, Ancient and Modern Rome.

STILL I recal the day, fresh on her cheek
The purple bloom of youth, when Laura bid
The world adieu, resign'd its flatt'ring pomps,
And took the holy veil. I view her still
Beside the altar, like a victim deck'd
Magnificent; fair as the pearly dew
Which on the rose-bud lies, or hangs within
The lily's cup, what time Hyperion mounts
The eastern hills. Before the mitred priest
She kneels submissive, on the sacred floor
Casting those eyes whose fires were sure design'd
To light the torch of Venus, and provoke
To am'rous parley; other office far
Now doom'd to serve! — Who can unmov'd be-
hold

Such sacrifice? — Yet 'tis her choice, and lo
She sings consenting! Lo, the prelate cuts
Her graceful hair, and strips it of the gems
That sparkled 'midst her tresses! Then con-
ducts

The willing fair-one to the convent's gate,
Where she, in one last, one eternal kiss,
Dissolves all social bonds. The abbess there
Receives her, and invests her beauteous limbs
(Unfriendly change!) in course monastic weeds,
While all the virgin choir in hymns announce,
'Thee, Laura, thee become the spouse of Christ.'

Self-banish'd, self-condemn'd, now to thy cell,
Too rigid maid, retire, and deck it round
With bones and skulls, torn from the ravag'd
grave,

To point a gloomy moral. Peace be thine,
And calm content; nor ever may thine eyes,
Like wand'ring exiles, cast a longing look
Back to their native, their forsaken home!

On LIBERTY.

Extracted from the same Poem.

HAIL, Liberty, daughter of Heav'n! whose
smiles
Sustain'd the wand'ring Scythian, cheer the
gloom

Of Lapland's tedious night, and wanting which
The circling moon ne'er sees a people blest
In all her visitations! — Found no more,
In these once-favour'd seats*, where shall our
steps

Pursue thy flight? — To where † Helvetia's sons,
'Midst their cloud-piercing mountains, yet main-
tain

Their manners uncorrupt? Or where the cliffs
Of far-view'd Albion, thy admir'd retreat,
Rise, 'midst the world of waters? — There, O
maid

Celestial, ever reign; her children teach
To venerate thy name, that the fair band
Of peaceful virtues, which adorn thy train,
May still be theirs; and Britain's fame expand
From pole to pole; while, with her freedom
charm'd,

Less happy nations tow'rd her sea-girt shores
Shall, fighting, frequent turn their wishful eyes,
Extol her fortune, and lament their own.

* The city of Rome.

† The ancient name of that country which is
now called Switzerland, from the little canton of
Schwitz; which, leagued with two others to
oppose the tyranny of the House of Austria, by
the memorable battle of Morgarten in 1315, laid
the foundation of those liberties which the thir-
teen cantons, and all the free states in alliance
with them, now happily enjoy.

EPIGRAM on the TWO LORDS.

TO S——e, Thou shalt kill, the statute
said:
He kill'd not, therefore sham'd his guilty head.
Thou shalt not kill, the law to F——s cries:
He kills; and, lo! the guilty felon dies.

On CREATION and PROVIDENCE.

LORD, when my raptur'd thought surveys
Creation's beauties o'er,
All nature joins to teach thy praise,
And bid my soul adore.

2.

Where'er I turn my gazing eyes,
Thy radiant footsteps shine;
Ten thousand pleasing wonders rise,
And speak their source divine.

3.

The living tribes of countless forms,
In earth, and sea, and air;
The meanest flies, the smallest worms,
Almighty pow'r declare.

4.

All rose to life at thy command,
And wait their daily food
From thy paternal, bounteous hand,
Exhaustless spring of good!

5. The

5.

The meads, array'd in smiling green,
With wholesome herbage crown'd;
The fields with corn, a richer scene,
Spread thy full bounties round.

6.

The fruitful tree, the blooming flow'r,
In varied charms appear;
Their vary'd charms display thy pow'r,
Thy goodness all declare.

7.

The sun's productive quick'ning beams
The growing verdure spread;
Refreshing rains and cooling streams
His gentle influence aid.

8.

The moon and stars his absent light
Supply with borrow'd rays;
And deck the sable veil of night,
And speak their Maker's praise.

9.

Thy wisdom, pow'r, and goodness, Lord,
In all thy works appear;
And, O! let man thy praise record,
Man, thy distinguish'd care.

10.

From thee the breath of life he drew;
That breath thy pow'r maintains;
Thy tender mercy, ever new,
His brittle frame sustains.

11.

Yet nobler favours claim his praise,
Of reason's light possess'd;
By revelation's brighter rays
Still more divinely blest'd.

12.

Thy providence, his constant guard
When threat'ning woes impend,
Or will th' impending dangers ward,
Or timely succours lend.

13.

On me that providence has shone
With gentle smiling rays;
O let my lips and life make known
Thy goodness and thy praise.

14.

All-bounteous Lord, thy grace impart;
O teach me to improve
Thy gifts with ever-grateful heart,
And crown them with thy love.

SENTIMENTS of the Court of Vienna on the present Situation of Affairs, and the Interest of the principal belligerent Powers in Germany.

WE are now going to open the fifth campaign of this war, because our undaunted and indefatigable adversary will not yet yield the point for which our Court took up arms. After all the battles fought by us and our Allies, the body of the Prussian monarchy is still untouched: Our Allies have indeed lopped off its remote limbs; but we have yet done nothing, except recovering a city which does not belong to it, though it is a material point towards a farther progress.

It is well enough known that the French

On PLEASURE.

1.

HOW vain a thought is bliss below!
'Tis all an airy dream!
How empty are the joys that flow
On pleasure's smiling stream!

2.

Now gaily-painted bubbles rise
With varied colours bright;
They break, the short amusement flies;—
Can this be call'd delight?

3.

Transparent now, and all serene
The gentle current flows;
While fancy draws the flatt'ring scene,
How fair the landscape shows!

4.

But soon its transient charms decay,
When ruffling tempests blow;
The soft delusions fleet away,
And pleasure ends in woe.

5.

Why do I here expect repose,
Or seek for bliss in vain?
Since ev'ry pleasure earth bestows
Is but dissembled pain.

6.

O let my nobler wishes soar
Beyond these seats of night;
In heav'n substantial bliss explore,
And permanent delight!

7.

There pleasure flows for ever clear;
And, rising to the view,
Such dazzling scenes of joy appear,
As fancy never drew.

8.

No fleeting landscape cheats the gaze,
Nor airy form beguiles;
But everlasting bliss displays
Her undissembled smiles.

9.

Adieu to all below the skies;
Celestial guardian, come!
On thy kind wing my soul would rise
To her eternal home.

would be glad to get out of the war upon tolerable terms for themselves: But what terms are we to have? If the King of Prussia consents to restore Saxony, it will be upon condition that the kingdom of Prussia and his western provinces be restored to him; but though the French would readily evacuate Cleves, the county of Marck, and Guel-dres, the Russians are far from being alike disposed to quit their hold in Prussia, which they know they can retain in the end, if the war continues but with equal or undecisive success between us and the Prussians: And,

in order to prolong it, the Court of Peterburgh, whenever founded about peace, not only makes the restitution of Saxony a previous condition, but also tacks to it exorbitant satisfaction for his Polish Majesty; a great deal more indeed than the Prussian King intends to give. But what satisfaction is our Court to have for all the loss of men and prodigious expence in this war? The grounds and motives of the quarrel we don't meddle with: Every Sovereign's conduct is right in his own eyes; and, when he gives up a point, it is not because he believes himself in the wrong, but that he is not able to make it good. Now, 'tis very fit the House of Austria's benefit by this war should be the recovery of Silesia: Whether Prussia acquired that province fairly or not is out of the question here. He got it by the sword, because we would not quietly relinquish it; and it was ceded to him by the treaties of Breslau and Dresden, yet with a mental reservation (some say it was verbally expressed to certain persons present) in signing the treaty, 'that it should be wrested from him whenever a favourable opportunity offered: And with this view the alliances with the Courts of Peterburgh, Dresden, and Versailles were made, previous to the King of Prussia's invasion of Saxony; for, in short, there is no sleeping here, with peace of mind and contentment, without Silesia.

To recover that fine country we would freely part with the Netherlands, because they are too remote to be effectually protected by the power of Austria, without the concurrence of the English and Dutch; and, if the former should help us upon any future occasion, the whole world would think them greater fools than our Court ever deemed them: But Silesia lies, as it were, at the gates of Vienna; we have no good barrier against the House of Brandenburg, whilst that province remains in their hands; and are very sensible Moravia would have been lost two years ago, had not the Russians made

a bold push. They were indeed soundly drubbed that year; however, they had the honour of saving us, and that is all we want them to do; though we are sensible they want to do something for themselves, and we must even let them have their own way, as there is no doing without them.

But the Russians, besides intending to get a few more ports in the Baltic whilst they are serving our turn, may have a double commercial interest in view, their own and that of France. If they make great efforts this campaign, and prove successful, the French may in consequence obtain better terms of peace from England. It is for the interest of Russia that the French should retain a good footing in North America, in order to be a thorn in the sides of the English colonists, that these may never have leisure and tranquillity enough to attend to such improvements as would put the British empire in a condition to do without the Russia trade.—But to return to our approaching campaign.

The present conduct of the King of Prussia puzzles our politicians and military Gentlemen: They cannot account for that Monarch's remaining in a strong camp, with above fourscore thousand men. They remember that sometimes with little more than half that number, though in a critical situation, he scorned to intrench himself. Our Officers acknowledge that the Prussian troops are yet far from being dispirited: Though they have met with some rebuffs, losses, and disappointments, they never lost their honour; they have not any where been beaten by equal numbers; and all sensible impartial men here perceive, notwithstanding the contrary is industriously inculcated, that none of their enemies yet chuse to fight them on equal terms. Why then does his Prussian Majesty keep intrenched with such a formidable army? We really cannot guess; he keeps the secret to himself, and we must wait till time reveals it.

Of the VIRTUES of PIT-COAL. By Mr. Morand.

PIT-COAL is a kind of dry bitumen, and abounds with a great quantity of sulphureous particles, to which the bath of St. Amand in Flanders owes its qualities; for all the adjacent parts are also full of this mineral; and the black mud of the bath itself, so efficacious in diseases in the joints, is a sort of ocular demonstration from whence its colour proceeds.

However, I was willing to try by experiments, whether my conjecture was right or not. If it was, I concluded that an artificial mud made with powder of coal and water would perform the same cures. I

therefore communicated my sentiments to the surgeons of the principal hospitals of Flanders, and I had the satisfaction to find the event answer my expectation. The waters and mud abovementioned have been greatly cried up in disorders of the legs, weakness of the limbs, palsies, rheumatisms, the hip-gout, swellings and stiffness of the joints; but the most remarkable quality of all is in relieving contractions of the tendons and nerves occasioned by large wounds.

Mr. Giot, surgeon to the hospital at Lille, has lately sent me an account of two cures of the like disorders by this artificial mud, in
the

the following words : ' A young woman about twenty years of age had been incommoded for eight months past with a swelling attended with acute pains in the joint of her great toe. She had tried the usual topical remedies to no manner of purpose, when I advised her to make use of the artificial mud ; which she did by putting her foot in it two hours at a time for seventeen days together, and was cured.'

' A peasant had a long while been afflicted with an anchylosis or stiffness of the joint of the knee with a fluxion, occasioned by a fall. I advised him to apply cataplasms of

the mud of pit-coal to the part, which he did, and was cured in three weeks time.'

Since I received the cases above, I made two experiments myself with the same success ; the one was upon a child who had a swelling with a stiffness of the joint of the elbow, and a fistula, which was the consequence of a caries of the bone : It was cured in a short time by the help of this mud. The other was upon a man that was wounded in the hand, which occasioned a stiffness of the fingers, who was enabled to move them in a short time by the application of this remedy.

Strand, June 18, 1760.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, propose, in Pursuance of their Plan, to bestow the following Premiums, viz.

PREMIUMS relating to Agriculture, Husbandry, Planting, &c.

A C O R N S.

A Continual supply of useful timber being absolutely necessary, as well for the ornament and conveniency, as for the security of these kingdoms, the Society will give,

For sowing the greatest quantity of land with acorns alone, before the first day of May 1761, (ten acres at least) with not less than four bushels to each acre, and for fencing and preserving the same effectually, in order to raise timber, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity (five acres at least) in the same manner, a silver medal.

For the third greatest quantity (five acres at least) a silver medal.

Certificates of sowing agreeable to the above-mentioned articles must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November 1761.

B E E S W A X.

Bees-wax being a scarce commodity, a gold medal will be given to the person who shall erect, on or before the first day of September 1761, an apiary, containing the greatest number of hives or boxes stocked with bees, not less than thirty ; also for the second greatest number, not less than twenty, on or before the abovementioned time, a silver medal ; certificates thereof to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in October 1761.

A gold medal will also be given for erecting, on or before the first day of September 1762, an apiary, containing the greatest number of hives, or boxes, not less than thirty ; likewise for the second greatest number not less than twenty, on or before the last mentioned time, a silver medal ; and certificates thereof to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in October 1762.

C H E S N U T S.

For sowing the greatest quantity of land

with Spanish chesnuts (for raising timber) not less than two acres, before the first day of May 1761, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest quantity, a silver medal.

For the third, a silver medal.

E L M.

For properly planting the greatest number of the small-leaved English elm, not less than 1000, for raising timber, (commonly used for keels of ships and water-work) before the first day of May 1761, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number, in like manner, a silver medal.

For the third, a silver medal.

Certificates of having planted, agreeable to the abovementioned article, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November 1761.

F I R.

For planting out in the year 1761, at proper distances, the greatest number of that pine, commonly called the Scotch fir, being the tree which produces the best red or yellow deal, not less than 10,000 ; to be two years old at least when planted out ; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number, in like manner, a silver medal.

For the third greatest number, a silver medal.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1762.

The like premiums will also be given for planting out the greatest number of Scotch firs, not less than 10,000 of the same age, and after the same manner, in the year 1762, and certificates thereof must be delivered in on or before the last Tuesday in January 1763.

M A D D E R.

For properly planting with madder-roots the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) and effectually fencing and preserving the same, 50 l. Proper certificates will be required of the whole having been planted and fenced between the first day of June, 1759, and the first day of November, 1760; and such certificates must be delivered in, on, or before the first Tuesday in December, 1760.

WEYMOUTH PINE.

For planting out in the year 1762, at proper distances, the greatest number of the white pine, commonly called Lord Weymouth's, or the New-England pine (being the properest sort for masts) not less than 2000, to be four years old at least when planted out, and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, a gold medal.

For the second greatest number of the same, a silver medal.

For the third greatest number, a silver medal.

Certificates of such planting must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1763.

The like premiums will be given for planting out Lord Weymouth's pine, as above, in the year 1763; and also in the year 1764; and certificates thereof, for the year 1763, must be delivered on or before the last Wednesday in January, 1764; and for 1764, on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1765.

PREMIUMS for Discoveries and Improvements in Chemistry, Dying, Mineralogy, &c.

B I S M U T H.

For the greatest quantity of bismuth made from minerals or materials, the produce of England, not less than 100 lb. weight, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1761, 30 l.

B O R A X.

Borax being of great use in all vitrifications, in the fusion of ores, and absolutely necessary in soldering; and there being reason to believe it may be discovered or made in England; it is proposed to give for 10 lb. weight of Borax discovered or made in this kingdom, having the properties of that which is imported, to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1761, 50 l.

C R U C I B L E S.

Whereas crucibles made from British materials, and equal in goodness to the foreign, have been this year produced to the Society; in order to encourage and establish that manufacture in England, it is proposed to give for making 200 nests of the best crucibles of

a small size, each nest consisting of not less than six crucibles; and likewise fifty nests of a larger size, the largest crucibles in each of which last fifty nests to hold two quarts: All the abovementioned crucibles to be made of British materials, and equal to the crucibles imported for melting metals and salts; to be produced to the Society on or before the 3d Tuesday in January, 1761, 30 l.

D Y I N G Y A R N G R E E N.

As dying yarn red and green, so as to keep the colour in washing, has been found difficult, it is proposed to give for the best sample of flaxen yarn, dyed of a lasting and firm green colour, not less than 2 lb weight, to be produced on or before the 2d Tuesday in March, 1761, 30 l.

D Y I N G Y A R N S C A R L E T I N G R A I N.

For dying flaxen yarn scarlet in grain, of the best holding or fast colour, 2 lb. weight at least, to be produced at the same time as the abovementioned, 40 l.

D Y I N G C O T T O N Y A R N T U R K Y R E D.

For dying cotton yarn of the same red colour as that which is dyed in Turkey, and which, like the Turkey, will keep its colour after many repeated washings, not less than 10 lb. weight, to be produced on or before the 2d Tuesday in March, 1761, 50 l.

G R A I N C O L O U R S.

For improving grain colours, and rendering them cheaper; specimens to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1760, 40 l.

S A L A M M O N I A C.

Sal Ammoniac being necessary in medicine, and many branches of trade, great quantities of it are imported, though it may certainly be prepared in England; therefore it is proposed to give a premium of 50 l. to the manufacturer who shall make a quantity of pure sal Ammoniac, equal in goodness to the best imported, not less than 500 lb. weight at one manufactory; 50 lb. weight of which is to be produced as a sample, on or before the third Tuesday in March, 1761.

If the samples produced be equal in goodness, the quantity made will determine the premium.

D Y I N G C L O T H S C A R L E T I N G R A I N.

For the best scarlet in grain, dyed in England, in a piece of superfine broad-cloth, not less than 25 yards, superior in colour to any now dyed in England; with condition to declare how much the dying cost per yard; to be produced on or before the 3d Wednesday in December, 1760, 50 l.

P R E S E R V I N G S H I P S B O T T O M S.

As a cheap and effectual composition for securing

securing ships bottoms from worms, and other external injuries, would be of great advantage to the public, in regard to the preservation both of merchant-ships and ships of war, it was proposed (in the year 1758) to give for the best and cheapest composition, which on sufficient trials, made by the inventor, should appear most effectual for securing ships bottoms from worms and other injuries, to be produced on or before the first Wednesday in February, 1761, 50 l.

But as the inventor or inventors of such compositions might be uncertain what trials to make, or find the making of them difficult, the Society thought proper to take that trouble upon themselves, and accordingly notified the same by several advertisements to the effect following, viz.

Six planks of oak (cut out of the same piece of timber) must be provided by each candidate for this premium, each plank being three feet long, one foot wide, and two inches thick. Four of the said planks must be prepared or paid by each candidate with his composition, and the other two must be left unprepared or unpaid; and all the said planks are to be produced to the Society on or before the first day of January, 1760, in order to be sent to such places as the Society shall think proper for making trials thereon.

For ditto in the year 1762, the planks to be produced in the same manner, on or before the first day of January, 1761, 50 l.

S A L T - P E T R E.

Salt-petre, a principal ingredient in gunpowder, being purchased by us in foreign parts, at the expence of large sums of money annually, whilst great quantities of it are made in France and other countries in Eu-

rope; and there being no doubt but that this most useful commodity may also be made in England; the Society, in the year 1756, proposed to give 100 l. to the person or persons who should make 10,000 lb. weight of the best salt-petre fit for gunpowder, at one manufactory (by some method different from that set forth in Mr. Paul Nightingale's Patent and Specification, copies whereof may be seen at the Society's Office) within three years, from materials the produce of England or Wales; 100 lb. weight thereof to be produced by way of sample for proper trials to be made therein.

For the second best, like quantity, within the same time, 50 l.

But, lest waiting so long a time might discourage an immediate application to the making of salt-petre, it was the year before last (last year) and is now again proposed to give 100 l. to the person or persons who shall make the first 10,000 lb. weight of salt-petre fit for gunpowder, in the manner and on the terms above described.

Also for the second like quantity, by a different person, at some other manufactory, 50 l.

Hereby the person who shall produce the first 10,000 lb. weight of the best salt-petre, before the first Tuesday in April, 1761, will be intitled to 200 l. and some other person, for the second like quantity within the same time, may gain 100 l.

N. B. The process of making salt-petre is given in the Memoires d'Artillerie, by Mr. de St. Remi; in Hostman's Observations Physico-Chemicæ, in Stahl's Fundamenta Chemicæ, in the Institutes of Experimental Chemistry, and in several other books.

[To be finished in our Supplement.]

A LIST of the OPENINGS to be made, and PASSAGES to be improved and enlarged, in the City of London, pursuant to an Act of the last Session of Parliament.

OPENINGS to be made.

IN Aldersgate ward.—A passage, 20 feet wide, from the east side of Aldersgate-street (opposite to Little Britain) to the west of Noble-street, opposite to Oat-lane; and from thence through to Wood-street, opposite to Love-lane.

In Aldgate ward.—A passage, 50 feet wide, from the mason's shop facing Crutched-friars, in a direct line to the Minorities.

A passage, 25 feet wide, through Northumberland-alley, into Crutched-friars.

In Bishopsgate ward.—A passage, 25 feet wide, through Angel-court in Bishopsgate-street, into Little St. Helen's.

A passage, 20 feet wide, from Broad-street, through Union-court, into Bishopsgate-street.

In Coleman-street ward.—A passage, 50 feet wide, from Tokenhouse-yard to London-wall.

In Farringdon ward without.—A passage, 30

feet wide, in the middle part of Snow-hill, to Fleet-market.

A passage, 25 feet wide, from Butcher-hall-lane into Little Britain.

In Farringdon ward within.—A passage through Cock-alley, on the south side of Ludgate-hill, and opposite to the Old-Bailey, 40 feet wide, into Black-friars.

PASSAGES to be improved and enlarged.

In Aldgate ward.—The houses on the east side of Billiter-lane to be pulled down, to enlarge the passage to 30 feet.

The houses at the east end of Leadenhall-street to be pulled down, to make the passage there 35 feet wide.

Part of the houses on the east side of Poor Jury-lane, beginning with a house on the north side of the Horse and Trumpet, and extending southward

southward to Gould-square, to range in a line with that end of the lane next to Aldgate; the passage of which is to be made 35 feet wide, by letting back all the houses from the gate to the Horse and Trumpet.

In Broad-street ward.—The house at the west end of the buildings between Cornhill and Threadneedle-street, opposite to the south end of Prince's-street, to be pulled down, and the ground to be laid into the street.

The houses to be pulled down on the south side of Threadneedle-street, extending from the house beforementioned, eastward, to that part of the street which is opposite to the Bank gates, and the passage there enlarged to 35 feet in width.

In Coleman-street ward.—One house on the north-east corner of the Old Jewry, and another house at the south-west corner of Coleman-street, both occupied by braisers, to be pulled down, and the ground to be laid into the street.

In Cordwainers ward.—The house at the north-east corner of Trinity-lane, near the Dog tavern, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Cornhill ward.—The house at the west end of the buildings between Cornhill and Lombard-street to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Cripplegate ward within.—The houses which project forwards at the west end of Silver-street, from the end of Monkwell-street quite through into Aldersgate-street, to be pulled down, to make a street 40 feet wide.

The house at the corner of Aldermanbury, formerly the Baptist's-head tavern, facing Milk-street, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Farringdon ward within.—The tin-shop, and the trunk-maker's house, at the south-west corner of Cheapside, leading into St. Paul's church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

Such part of the houses in Creed-lane to be pulled down as are necessary to widen the passage to 30 feet.

In Farringdon ward without.—All the houses in the middle row between the paved alley adjoining to St. Sepulchre's church and Giltspur-street, from the north and quite through to the south end, facing Hart-street, to be pulled down, and the ground to be laid into the street.

All the houses in the middle row between the Great and Little Old-Bailey, from the north end facing Hart-street, to the Baptist's-head at the south end, facing the Great Old Bailey, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

The shops or sheds under St. Dunstan's church

in Fleet-street to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Langbourn ward.—Such part of the houses at the end of Mark-lane, next to Fenchurch-street, to be pulled down as will make the passage there 30 feet wide.

Such part of the houses at the east end of Lombard-street to be pulled down, as will make the passage there 30 feet wide.

In Portsoken ward.—The house at the north-east corner of Houndsditch, adjoining to the church-yard, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Tower ward.—Such part of the houses on St. Dunstan's-hill, adjoining to the George ale-house, and opposite to the chain, and such part of the warehouses opposite to the end of St. Dunstan's church, to be pulled down, as will make the passage 30 feet.

The house on the north-west corner of Great Tower-street, occupied by Mr. Crawford, a brush-maker, and also the house on the south-east corner of Little Tower-street, occupied by Messrs. Julon and Lidner, hatters, to be pulled down, to make a convenient passage.

The house in Mark-lane which adjoins to Alhallows Staining, and projects 12 feet before the other houses, to be pulled down, to make it range in a line with the other houses, and enlarge the passage.

In Vintry ward.—The houses on the north side of Thames-street, which reach from Elbow-lane to College-hill, and also those on the south side of the said street which reach from Vintners-hall to Bull-wharf-lane, to be pulled down, in order to make the street 40 feet wide.

The house at the corner of Tower-Royal, facing College-hill, to be pulled down, and the ground laid into the street.

In Walbrook ward.—The house at the north-east corner of Bucklersbury, which projects before the other buildings, to be pulled down.

In Bishopsgate ward.—The two houses between New Broad-street and New Broad-street Buildings, which projects so far in the street, to be pulled down.

* * * Besides the improvements proposed to be made in this city by widening the streets, lanes, and passages beforementioned, pursuant to act of Parliament, the Committee of city lands have come to a resolution to take down London-wall from Moorgate to Cripplegate, and all the houses on that side of Fore-street, and build a row of new houses on London-wall, widening the whole street twelve feet. There was no necessity for inserting this in the act, it being all in the city's estate.

The Political State of EUROPE, &c.

Journal of the War in Germany. From the GAZETTE.

WE are yet without news of any important operation being begun by the respective armies in Germany: The Russians, who had been quartered in the neighbourhood of Cant-

zic, were still on the 21st of May in a state of inaction; and, by advices from Magdeburg of the 27th of the same month, we find that the King of Prussia continued in his strong camp near Meissen;

Meißen; and that his Royal Highness Prince Henry was still at Sagan; that General Salomon, by means of a reinforcement sent him by his Prussian Majesty, had been able to stop the farther progress of General Klefeldt, who had advanced as far as Naumburg with a part of the army of the Empire; and that the Austrian Generals Laudohn and Beck, who had reached Zittau, had on a sudden retreated to Reichenberg in Bohemia; but that their designs and motives for this unexpected retreat did not then appear.

Nothing material had happened on the 4th of June at the King of Prussia's camp near Meißen. There have been some few slight skirmishes in those parts, particularly a party of Prussian hussars, who had been sent on the 2d from the post of Cosdorf, near Torgau, to patrol along the right of the Elbe towards Dresden, fell into an ambuscade, by which they lost 30 men and one Officer: And, about the same time, a Prussian Officer of hussars surprised a party of Saxon horse in the town of Zwickaw, made the Officer that commanded them, and the greatest part of the men, prisoners; and had the good fortune to get safe off with a booty of 50 horses.

PRINCE Ferdinand's army incamped on the 20th of May on the heights of Fritzlar, and were reviewed on the following day by his Serene Highness, who had the satisfaction to find the troops in the best order imaginable. General Imhoff and General Gilfoe commanded each a detached corps, the first upon the Ohme, and the latter upon the Fulda, near Hirschfeld. Nothing had happened but some skirmishes with Colonel Freytag's corps; which had turned to their advantage.

The two regiments of British cavalry arrived in the Weser, and lay some leagues below Bremen on the 17th, and were afterwards upon their march to join Prince Ferdinand's army. The corps of British infantry, under the command of Major-general Griffin, arrived safe in the Weser, off Giertendorff, on the 22d, having fortunately escaped a violent storm which came on soon after.

On the 24th the campaign was opened by the defeat of the French garrison at Butzbach. Colonel Luckner was detached from General Imhoff's camp, at Kirchhayn, on the 23d at night; and, on the 24th at noon, he fell in with a French patrol, who gave the alarm; whereupon the garrison of Butzbach, consisting of pickets, to the number of 500 men, under Brigadier Waldener, fled from thence, but were pursued, and overtaken near a wood, where about 100 were made prisoners, with four Officers; the rest

were either cut to pieces or dispersed. Those who fled to Friedberg gave the alarm there so strongly, that the French Commander thought proper to set fire to the great magazine there; but at night, when he saw that the Allies were retired, he gave orders for extinguishing it as fast as possible.

Upon the Lower Rhine nothing has yet passed. General Sporcken had still his head-quarters at Dulmen.

In consequence of the alarm given by the detachment of the Allied army under Col. Luckner, who was for some time in possession of the French post at Butzbach, the whole army of Marshal Broglie was in motion, towards Friedberg, from the 24th to the 27th. Since that time they have been cantoned in the villages of Wetteravia, where they are so much crowded that, it is supposed, they will not remain long in that situation: They were to incamp between the 10th and 16th. The Wurtembergers, under the Duke their Sovereign, computed at nine thousand men, have separated themselves entirely from the French.

His Serene Highness's head-quarters were at Wavern on the 1st of June, and the troops remained incamped about Fritzlar. Nothing particular had happened there; but there was a slight skirmish near Fulda, on the 29th of May, in which the black hussars of the Allied army made a company of grenadiers, of the regiment of Dauphine, prisoners of war.

The French army continues in its cantonments on the right of the Mayne; two detachments are incamped upon its right and left, one under Prince Xavier of Saxony, in the bishopric of Fulda; the other under Prince Camille of Lorraine, upon the Lower Lahne.

The army under M. de St. Germain was to cross the Rhine at Dusseldorp, on the 1st of June, and then to incamp near that place.

Prince Ferdinand's army remained, on the 14th, still incamped at Fritzlar, where General Waldegrave's regiment of dragoon guards arrived the preceding day. The carabineers were to be at Paderborn on the 24th. The first division of the corps of infantry, lately sent from England, was to march into camp on the 17th, and the second division was to follow them on the 20th.

Marshal Broglie's main army was not, on the 17th, incamped. M. de St. Germain keeps his former position near Dusseldorp, on the left of the Rhine. A detachment of his Majesty's troops having attacked the village of Myerbeck, where a part of Fischer's corps was, took prisoners a great number, which had spread the alarm to Roerort and Doesburg, which the enemy seemed determined to abandon.

NEWS Foreign and Domestic.

June 2.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-admiral Pocock to Mr. Cleveland, dated in Madras Road, the 12th of October, 1759.

THE first of September I sailed with the Squadron, in order to cruise for the enemy. I arrived off Pondicherry on the 8th, early in

the morning, and saw no ships in the road; but at one o'clock in the afternoon we discovered the enemy to the south-east, and by three counted 13 sail. We were then standing to the southward, with the sea breeze, and, to prevent their passing us, kept a good look-out the following night. At two in the afternoon of the 9th, the wind

wind springing up, I made the signal for a general chase; and at four their squadron appeared to be formed in a line of battle a-breast, and steered right down upon us. In the evening I ordered the *Revenge* to keep, during the night, between our squadron and the enemy's, to observe their motions. The 10th, at six in the morning, the body of the French squadron bore south-east by south, distant eight or nine miles, and was formed in a line of battle a-head, on the starboard tack. We continued bearing down on them in a line of battle a-breast, with the wind about north-west by west. At five minutes past ten the enemy wore, and formed the line a-head, upon the larboard tack: At five minutes after eleven we did the same, and kept edging down upon them. At ten minutes past two in the afternoon, the *Yarmouth* being nearly a-breast of the French Admiral's second in the rear, and within musket-shot, M. d'Aché made the signal for battle: I immediately did the same; on which both squadrons began to cannonade each other with great fury, and continued hotly engaged until ten minutes after four, when the enemy's rear began to give way (the *Sunderland* having got up some time before, and engaged their sternmost ship;) their center very soon after did the same; their van made sail, stood on, and with their whole squadron bore away, and steered to the south-south-east, with all the sail they could make. We were in no condition to pursue them, the *Tyger* having her mizzen-mast and main-top-mast shot away, and appeared to be greatly disabled; the *Newcastle* was much damaged in her masts, yards, and rigging; and the *Cumberland* and *Salisbury*, in our rear, were not in a condition to make sail. The *Yarmouth* had her fore-top-sail yard shot away in the flings; and the *Grafton* and *Elisabeth*, though none of their masts or yards fell, yet they were greatly disabled in them and their rigging; so that the *Weymouth* and *Sunderland* were the only ships that had not suffered, by reason they could not get properly into action, occasioned by M. d'Aché's beginning to engage before they could close, and by that means were thrown out of action; so that only seven of our ships sustained the whole fire of the enemy's fleet till near the conclusion, and then only eight.

The enemy continued their retreat to the southward until dark; at which time I ordered the *Revenge* to keep between us and the enemy, to observe their motions; and lay to with the squadron, on the larboard tack, in order for the disabled ships to repair their damages. At day-light in the morning we saw the enemy to the south-south-east, lying to on the larboard tack, as we were, about four leagues distant, the wind being about west. The enemy upon seeing our squadron immediately wore, and brought to on the other tack, and continued so until the evening, when their distance was so much increased we could scarcely discover them from the main-top. At this time, the wind coming to the eastward, I made the signal, wore, and stood under an easy sail to the north-west, the *Sunderland* having the *Newcastle* in tow, the *Weymouth* the *Tyger*, and *Elisabeth* the *Cumberland*. The 12th at

day-light we saw the ships in *Negapatam* road; and, seeing nothing of the enemy, at ten o'clock in the forenoon I anchored with the squadron about three leagues to the southward of that road; and in the evening dispatched the *Revenge* to *Madras*, with letters to the Governor and Council. The 15th in the evening we weighed, and stood into the road, and anchored, where we continued, repairing our damages and refitting the squadron until the 26th; by which time having put the ships in as good condition for service as the time permitted, I weighed at five o'clock that morning, stood to the northward, and at six was joined by the *Revenge* from *Madras*, who brought 63 men belonging to the *Bridgewater* and *Triton*, which had been exchanged at *Pondicherry*, and 10 men impressed from the *Calcutta Indiaman*, which I ordered on board the *Tyger* and *Newcastle*, those ships having suffered most in their men.

The 27th, at day-light in the morning, I was close in with *Pondicherry* road, where the French squadron was lying at anchor in a line of battle. The attacking both the ships and fort at the same time did not suit our condition; I therefore made the signal for the squadron to draw into a line of battle a-head, upon the starboard tack. The wind being off shore, and about west-south-west, we lay with our main-top-sails to the mast, just keeping a proper steerage way, for the line to continue well-formed. Being in this situation, the French Admiral made the signal, at six o'clock, to heave a-peak, an hour after to weigh; and, by the time all their squadron (which consisted of eleven sail of the line and two frigates) was under sail, it was near ten o'clock, at which time we were to leeward of them, and lying as aforementioned, expecting they would bear down directly and engage; but, instead of taking that step, M. d'Aché made the signal for his squadron to keep close to the wind, and also to make sail, and stretched away to the southward in a line of battle a-head; by which method of acting they increased their distance from about a random shot at day-light to near four leagues to windward at sun-set. Had they cut or slipped their cables on first discovering us, we must have come to action by seven o'clock; and, after they had got under sail, had they bore directly down, might have been close along-side by eleven. Findings, by their manner of working, a great disinclination to come to a second action, made me desire the opinion of the Rear-admiral and Captains, who all agreed, that, as the present condition of the squadron would not permit us to follow them to the southward, it would be most adviseable to proceed to *Madras*; accordingly we anchored here the 28th in the evening.

I have not been able to obtain a certain account of the enemy's loss; but it is reported, by a deserter, that they had 1500 men killed and wounded, and some of their ships very much shattered. They left *Pondicherry* road the 1st instant in the evening, having on board M. Soupiere, Brigadier Lally, Colonel Kennedy, who has almost lost his sight, and a Lady named *Madam de Veaux*; from whence it may be concluded, that either their

their whole squadron, or a part, is gone to the islands. It is said they have brought no troops; but landed, before their departure, 400 European seamen and volunteers, with 200 coffrees; that they brought very little money; but the diamonds which were taken in the Grantham they have left at Pondicherry.

Our loss is very considerable, though greatly inferior to the enemy's. We had 118 men slain in action; 66 have died since of their wounds; 122 remain dangerously, and 263 slightly wounded; so that our whole number killed and wounded amounts to 569 men. Amongst the slain is Captain Michie, who commanded the Newcastle; Captain Gore of the marines, and Lieutenant Redshaw, both of the Newcastle; Lieutenant Elliot of the Tyger; the Master of the Yarmouth, and Boatswain of the Elisabeth; and the Gunner of the Tyger is since dead of his wounds. Captain Somerset, who commanded the Cumberland, is wounded in one of the ankles, but is in a fair way of recovery: Captain Brereton received a contusion on his head, which is now well. All the Officers and seamen in general behaved with the greatest bravery and spirit during the action; and, by the vigour and constancy of their fire, obliged the enemy to retreat, notwithstanding their great superiority.

The only thing material that has happened, with regard to the operation of our troops, is an attack made by Major Brereton on the French, in the village of Vandewash; which our troops possessed some hours, but were afterwards repulsed, and obliged to abandon it, with equal loss on both sides. Our troops have since returned to their head-quarters at Conjeveram.

I have inclosed our line of battle, with that of the enemy.

BRITISH LINE.

The Elisabeth led with the larboard tacks on board.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Elisabeth	64	480	Capt. Tiddeman.
Newcastle	50	350	Capt. Michie.
Tyger	60	420	Capt. Brereton.
Grafton	68	535	Rear-admiral Stevens, Capt. Kempenfelt.
Yarmouth	66	540	
Cumberland	58	520	Vice-admiral Pocock, Capt. Harrison.
Salisbury	50	350	Capt. Somerset.
Sunderland	60	420	Capt. Dent.
Weymouth	60	420	Hon. Capt. Colville.
			Sir William Baird, Bart.

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FRENCH LINE.

The Actif led with the larboard tacks on board.

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Commanders.
Actif	—	64	600 M. Beauchaine.
Le Minataur	74	650	M. L'Aguille, Chef d'Escadre.
Le Duc d'Orleans	60	500	
Le St. Louis	60	500	M. Surville, le Cadet.
Le Vangeur	64	500	M. Johannes.
			M. Palliere.

Le Zodiaque	74	650	M. d'Aché, Lt. Gen.
Le Compte de Provence	74	650	M. La Chaise.
Le Duc de Bourgoigne	60	500	
L'Illustre	64	600	M. Bouvet.
La Fortune	64	600	M. de Ruis.
Le Centaur	70	650	M. Lobry.
			M. Surville.

728 6400

An Account of the Number of Men killed and wounded on board each of his Majesty's Ships.

Elisabeth	—	—	—	—	77
Newcastle	—	—	—	—	112
Tyger	—	—	—	—	168
Grafton	—	—	—	—	83
Yarmouth	—	—	—	—	39
Cumberland	—	—	—	—	52
Salisbury	—	—	—	—	36
Sunderland	—	—	—	—	2

Total — — — — 569

Vice-admiral Pocock, in another letter to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 19th of October, 1759, off Madras, gives an account of his being joined, the preceding day, by Rear-admiral Cornish, who sailed from England in April 1759, with the following reinforcement:

Ships.	Guns.
Lenox	— — — — 74
Duke of Aquitaine	— — — — 64
York	— — — — 60
Falmouth	— — — — 50

June 3.

A letter from Santa Cruz, in Barbary, dated April 17, 1760. 'This moment we have received letters from Morocco, advising us, that Captain Barton, and all his crew, and the rest of the English slaves, were set out for Sallee, to be ready there when the Ambassador arrives, as he was daily expected from Gibraltar. Lord Home had informed the Emperor, that he agreed to pay him 225,000 dollars for their releasement and other dependencies; and that the Ambassador would repair to Sallee the first fair wind to receive the captives. The Emperor sent to inform Captain Barton he should go directly, and at the same time sent orders to his first Secretary, to prepare mules, camels, and every thing else they wanted: And the night before they set out, the Captain had a long audience of the Emperor, who ordered one of his head Governors to escort them to Sallee.'

We hear, that the Court of France has ordered a letter to be sent, to acquaint our government, that the Spanish mails will be suffered to go twice a week through France as usual in time of peace.

On the 9th inst. died at his seat at Hernhuth in Silesia, in the 60th year of his age, Count Nicholas Lewis of Zinzendorf, founder and head of the sect of Herrenhutters or Moravians.

June 4.

A Portuguese pilot on board the Flamborough in the late engagement with the French, off Lisbon,

Lisbon, being asked on his return to that capital, how the English behaved during the action, replied, that every boy behaved like a man, and every man like a devil.

On Friday and Saturday last were imported 200,909 lb. of indigo from Carolina, the manufacture of that country; and 1400 quarters of wheat, and 2100 quarters of wheat meal were exported to Portugal.

June 9.

New-York Gazette, March 24. We learn from Perth-Amboy, that last Tuesday, being the first of the March term for holding the supreme court at that city for the province of New Jersey, the Hon. Nathaniel Jones, Esq; appeared in the Court-house there, with his Majesty's commission, appointing him Chief Justice of that province, and demanded the necessary requisites for the exercise of that office, before the Hon. Robert Hunter Morris, Esq; Chief Justice of that province, and the Hon. Samuel Nevill, Esq; second Judge of the said supreme court; whereupon the commission appointing Mr. Morris to that office was read, as also Mr. Jones's; and, that of Mr. Morris being found to be during good behaviour, and no instances of his misbehaviour ever appearing against him, after some learned debates in the law, it was the opinion of the court, that, as Mr. Morris was never legally superseded, Mr. Jones could not be admitted to the execution of that office.

Dublin June 3. There was lately killed on the north-west coast of this kingdom, in the bay of Enver, near Donegall, a large whale, which was 62 feet long and 15 feet deep as it lay, its tongue filled 11 hogsheds, the whale-bone is 9 feet long, and is computed to be worth 8 or 900 l. great crowds of people came from all parts to see this extraordinary monster.

July 12.

On Tuesday came on to be argued in the court of King's Bench, a special verdict (in a feigned issue) between Mr. J. Oldknow, plaintiff, and Mr. John Wainwright, defendant: When the Court gave judgment for Mr. Wainwright on all the four issues, and established the right of electing the Town-clerk of Nottingham, in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council (against the sole appointment of the Mayor) and thereby confirmed Mr. Robert Seagrave, the Town-clerk of the said town, in his office.

June 14.

The magistrates of Hamburgh have received the important and disagreeable news, that the Court of France had declared the treaty of commerce with them null and void; and have given permission to their privateers to cruise upon their trade. And,

On Tuesday the Hamburgh merchants residing in this city had a meeting at John's coffee-house in Cornhill, when they agreed to and signed a petition to the Lords of the Admiralty, for a convoy to protect their trade at this critical juncture, when the French threaten that city and its trade. On which their Lordships were pleased to order a man of war to conduct such of their ships as may be ready to sail on Wednesday next.

July 16.

A new invented machine or pump, of a very simple but curious construction, has been shewn of late. It will throw out 500 hogsheds of water in a minute. The handle, by which it is worked, is in the manner of a common winch, and turns with the utmost facility. The model of it throws out 60 gallons in a minute. The projector is Mr. Abbot, of Preston in Lancashire.

The captures taken by the French from the English, from the first of March, to the 10th of June, 1760, inclusive, were as follows:

32 in March.

47 in April.

80 in May, besides 5 ransomers. And

43 in June.

Total 202 ships.

Whitehall, June 17. An Officer arrived this day, from Halifax in Nova Scotia, with an account, that, on the 28th of April, Brigadier-general Murray, with 3000 men of the garrison of Quebec, attacked near that place, the French army, supposed to consist of the greatest part of the force of Canada, as they were on their march to make an attempt against the said place; and, after a warm and obstinate engagement, with a considerable loss of men, as well as of some field pieces, which could not be brought away, was obliged, by the superiority of the enemies numbers, to retire back into Quebec. Brigadier Murray was making all possible dispositions for the most vigorous defence of that place, until the arrival of his Majesty's ships under the command of Lord Colville, which sailed from Halifax, for the river St Lawrence, on the 22d of April; as well as of those, under the command of Captain Swanton, who had been met, the 20th of April, off the coasts of Newfoundland.

By the last letters, received from General Amherst, all preparations were making, with the utmost dispatch, for opening the campaign on the side of Lake Champlain, and for pushing the operations, in those parts, with the greatest vigour.

July 19.

The East-India Company, after thanking Colonel Lawrence, at a general court, for his great services, came to the following very generous resolution: 'Resolved unanimously, That, in consideration of the many, great, signal, and successful services of Col. Stringer Lawrence, as Commander in chief of the Company's forces in the East-Indies (in which station he has constantly acted with the utmost zeal, fidelity, and disinterestedness, and has during such his service undergone the greatest fatigues with an alacrity which a just sense of the duty he owed his country in general, and the Company in particular, could only inspire) he be allowed an annuity for life of 500 l. a year, to commence from his leaving Madras, as a token of the Company's gratitude.

June 21.

Yesterday was held a court of the Governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, when the case of Mr. Tuff, their Treasurer, who lately appeared a bankrupt in the Gazette, was taken into consideration; and it was agreed that he should be struck

struck off the roll of Governors, and discharged as Treasurer.

June 26.

Lisbon, June 7. Yesterday, being the birthday of his most Faithful Majesty, a marriage was declared between his brother, the Infante Don Pedro, and the Princess of Brazil, which was celebrated the same evening, in the chapel of the palace where the King resides, without any other ceremony, but the attendance of the Court, and the Nobility, and of multitudes of different ranks who crowded to it; the celebration was notified to the people by the discharge of cannon; and public rejoicings are to continue three days, during which the cannon from the forts will be fired at stated times; and in the evenings the whole city will be illuminated: The Nobility, and the whole people, have expressed the greatest and most universal joy on this occasion.

The States-general came to a resolution, yesterday, upon the coinage of gold; and several other regulations relating to their money: And 12 millions of florins, in ryders and half ryders, are to be issued immediately. All dueats not milled, to be declared bullion; and no ducats whatever are to be received in payment, but with the mutual consent of both parties.

The LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary.

Friday, June 27, 1760.

Whitehall, June 27. This morning arrived Major Maitland and Captain Schomberg, with the following letter from the Honourable James Murray, Governor of Quebec, to the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Pitt:

S I R, Quebec, May 25, 1760.

HAVING acquainted General Amherst, three weeks ago, that Quebec was besieged by an army of 15,000 men, I think it necessary to do myself the honour of addressing directly to you the more agreeable news of the siege being raised, lest, by your receiving the former intelligence before the latter, some inconvenience might arise to his Majesty's service.

By the journal of my proceedings, since I have had the command here, which I have the honour to transmit to you, you will perceive the superiority we have maintained over the enemy, during the winter, and that all Lower Canada, from the point Au Tremble was reduced, and had taken the oath of fidelity to the King. You will, no doubt, be pleased to observe, that the enemy's attempts upon our posts, and ours upon theirs, all tended to the honour of his Majesty's arms, as they were always baffled, and we were constantly lucky.

I wish I could say as much within the walls: The excessive coldness of the climate, and constant living upon salt provisions, without any vegetables, introduced the scurvy among the troops, which, getting the better of every precaution of the Officer, and every remedy of the surgeon, became as universal as it was inveterate, insomuch that, before the end of April, 1000 were dead, and above 2000 of what remained totally unfit for any service.

In this situation I received certain intelligence that the Chevalier de Levis was assembling his army, which had been cantoned in the neighbourhood of Montreal; that he had completed his eight battalions and 40 companies of the troupes de colonie, from the choice of the Montrealists; had formed these 40 companies into four battalions; and was determined to besiege us the moment the St. Laurence was open, of which he was intirely master, by means of four King's frigates, and other craft, proper for this extraordinary river.

As I had the honour to acquaint you formerly, that Quebec could be looked upon in no other light than that of a strong cantonment, and that any works I should add to it would be in that stile, my plan of defence was, to take the earliest opportunity of intrenching myself upon the heights of Abraham, which intirely command the ramparts of the place, at the distance of 800 yards, and might have been defended by our numbers against a large army. But the Chevalier de Levis did not give me time to take the advantage of this situation: The 23d, 24th, and 25th of April I attempted to execute the projected lines, for which a provision of fascines, and of every necessary material, had been made; but found it impracticable, as the earth was still covered with snow in many places, and every-where impreguably bound up by frost.

The night of the 26th I was informed the enemy had landed, at Point Au Tremble, 10,000 men, and 500 barbarians. The post we had taken, at the embouchure of the river Caprouge, (the most convenient place for disembarking their artillery and stores, and for securing their retreat) obliged them to land where they did, 20 miles higher up.

The 27th, having broke down all the bridges over the Caprouge, and secured the landing-places at Sillery and the Foulon, I marched with the grenadiers, pickets, Amherst's regiment, and two field-pieces, and took post so advantageously as to frustrate the scheme they had laid of cutting off our posts. They had begun to form from the defile they were obliged to pass, but thought proper to retreat on reconnoitring our position; and, about four this afternoon, we marched back to town, having withdrawn all our posts, with the loss of two men only, though they did every thing in their power to harrafs the rear.

The enemy was greatly superior in number, it is true; but, when I considered, that our little army was in the habit of beating that enemy, and had a very fine train of field artillery; that, shutting ourselves up at once within the walls, was putting all upon the single chance of holding out, for a considerable time, a wretched fortification; a chance which an action in the field could hardly alter, at the same time, that it gave an additional one, perhaps a better; I resolved to give them battle; and, if the event was not prosperous, to hold out to the last extremity; and then to retreat to the isle of Orleans, or Condres, with what was left of the garrison, to wait for reinforcements.

This night, the necessary orders were given,
U u 2 and

and half an hour after 6 next morning, we marched with all the force I could muster, viz. 3000 men, and formed the army on the heights, in the following order; Amherst's, Anstruther's, second battalion of Royal Americans, and Webb's composed the right brigade, commanded by Colonel Burton: Kennedy's, Lascelles's, Highlanders, and Townshend's, the left brigade, commanded by Colonel Frazer. Otway's, and the third battalion of Royal Americans, were the corps de reserve. Major Dalling's corps of light infantry covered the right flank, and Captain Hazzen's company of Rangers, with 100 volunteers, under the command of Captain Donald Macdonald, a brave and experienced Officer, covered the left. The battalions had each two field pieces.

While the line was forming, I reconnoitred the enemy, and perceived their van had taken possession of the rising grounds, three quarters of a mile in our front, but that their army was upon the march, in one column, as far as I could see. I thought this the lucky moment, and moved with the utmost order to attack them, before they had formed. We soon beat them from the heights they had possessed, though they were well disputed; and Major Dalling, who cannot be too much commended for his behaviour this day, and his services during the winter, forced their corps of grenadiers from a house and windmill they had taken hold of, to cover their left flank. Here he and several of his Officers, were wounded; his men however pursued the fugitives to the corps which were now formed to sustain them: They halted, and dispersed along the front of the right, which prevented that wing from taking advantage of the first impression they had made on the enemy's left. They had immediately orders given them to regain the flank, but, in attempting this, they were charged, thrown into disorder, retired to the rear, and from the number of Officers killed and wounded, could never again be brought up, during the action. Otway's was instantly ordered to advance, and sustain the right wing, which the enemy in vain made two attempts to penetrate. On these occasions, Captain Ince with the grenadiers of Otway's were distinguished. While this passed there, the left was not idle; they had dispossessed the enemy of two redoubts, and sustained with unparalled firmness the bold united efforts of the enemy's regulars, Indians, and Canadians, till, at last, fairly fought down and reduced to a handful, though sustained by the 3d battalion of Royal Americans from the reserve, and Kennedy's from the center, where we had nothing to fear, they were obliged to yield to superior numbers, and a fresh column of Rouffillon, which penetrated.

The disorder of the left was soon communicated to the right; but the whole retired in such a way, that the enemy did not venture upon a brisk pursuit. We lost most of our cannon, as the roughness of the ground, and the wreaths of snow, made it impossible to bring them off; what could not be brought off, were nailed up.

Our killed and wounded amounted to one

third of those in the field; that of the enemy, by their own confession, exceeds 2500 men, which may be readily conceived, as the action lasted an hour and three quarters.

Here I think it my duty to express my gratitude to the Officers in general, and the satisfaction I had in the bravery of all the troops.

On the night of the 28th, the enemy opened trenches against the town, and, at the same time, we set to work within, to fortify it, which we never had in our power to attempt sooner, from the severity of this climate during the winter, and the absolute necessity of executing works of more immediate importance, last autumn, before the frost set in. I wanted the assistance of Major Mackellar, the chief engineer, dangerously wounded in the action; his zeal for, and knowledge in, the service, is well known; but the alacrity of the garrison made up for every defect.

My journal of the siege, which accompanies this, sets forth, in full, what was done; and I flatter myself, the extraordinary performances of the handful of brave men I had left, will please his Majesty, as much as they surprized us, who were eye-witnesses to them.

Great praise is due to Commodore Swanton, and the Captains Schomberg and Dean; I have not words to express the readiness, vivacity, and valour, they shewed in attacking, and destroying the enemy's squadron. Capt. Dean has lost his ship, but it was in a good cause, and he has done honour to his country.

The morning of the 17th of May, I had intended a strong sortie, to have penetrated into the enemy's camp, which, from the information of the prisoners I had taken, and the concurrent accounts of deserters, I conceived to be very practicable.

For this purpose, I had ordered the regiments of Amherst, Townshend, Lascelles, Anstruther, and Highlanders, with the grenadiers, and light infantry, under arms; but was informed by Lieutenant M'Alpin, of my battalion, (whom I sent out to amuse the enemy with small sallies) that their trenches were abandoned.

I instantly pushed out at the head of these corps, not doubting but we must overtake and force their rear, and have ample revenge for the 28th of April; but I was disappointed, for they had crossed the river Caprouge, before we could come up with them. However, we took several prisoners, and much baggage, which would otherwise have escaped. They left their camp standing, all their baggage, stores, magazines of provisions and ammunition; 34 pieces of battering cannon, four of which are brass 12 pounders, ten field-pieces, six mortars, four petards, a large quantity of scaling-ladders, and entrenching tools beyond number, and have retired to their former asylum, Jacques Cartier. From the information of prisoners, deserters, and spies, provisions are very scarce, ammunition does not abound, and the greatest part of the Canadians have deserted them; at present they do not exceed 5000 men. The minute I am joined with that part of my garrison, which was sent from hence last autumn, I shall

shall endeavour to co-operate with Mr. Amherst, towards compleating the reduction of this country; though, if rightly informed, he can hardly act by the lakes before the month of July, of which I am the more convinced, because from the intelligence forwarded to him last February of the enemy's designs, by Lieutenant Moutousser, he would certainly have been upon them before now, had it been at all practicable.

Major Maitland, the bearer of these dispatches, who has acted as Adjutant-general this last winter, is well acquainted with all our transactions here; he has a thorough knowledge of the country, and can give you the best lights with regard to the measures farther to be taken, relative to his Majesty's views in Canada.

I cannot finish this long letter, without observing how much I think myself obliged to the Lieutenant-governor, Col. Burton; his activity and zeal were conspicuous during the whole course of this severe winter's campaign; and I flatter myself, Sir, you will be pleased to lay his services before his Majesty.

P. S. Since I have wrote the above, a nation of Indians has surrendered, and entered into an alliance with us.

I have the honour to be, with great regard,

Sir, yours, &c.

J. A. MURRAY.

Admiralty Office, June 27, 1760.

Captain Schomberg arrived this morning, with dispatches from Lord Colville, and Commodore Swanton, dated at Quebec, the 24th of May, giving an account, that on the 11th of that month, the latter arrived at the isle of Bec, in the river St. Lawrence, with the Vanguard and Diana, where he intended to wait for such of his squadron, as had separated from him in his passage from England; but having on the 14th received advice from Brigadier-general Murray, that the enemy had besieged Quebec, he got under sail with the utmost dispatch, and anchored above Point Levi the 15th in the evening, where he found the Lowestoffe, one of his squadron, which arrived a few days before, and whose Commander, Capt. Deane, immediately came off to him with a message from the General, earnestly recommending the speedy removal of the French naval force above the town, consisting of two frigates, two armed ships, and many smaller vessels; in consequence of which, he ordered Capt. Schomberg of the Diana, and Capt. Deane of the Lowestoffe, to slip their cables early the next morning, and attack the enemy; but they were no sooner in motion, than the enemy fled in the greatest hurry and disorder. The Pomona, one of the frigates, was driven on shore above Cape Diamond; the Atalanta, the other frigate, run a-shore, and was burnt at Point Au Tremble, about ten leagues above the town; and most of the other ships and vessels were likewise driven a-shore, or effectually destroyed.

The night following, the enemy raised the siege of Quebec very precipitately, leaving their cannon, small arms, stores, &c. behind them.

The Lowestoffe run upon some unknown

rocks, in pursuit of the enemy, and was irrecoverably lost, but the Officers and men were saved.

Lord Colville sailed from Halifax, with the squadron under his command, the 22d of April; but did not arrive at Quebec till the 18th of May; having been much retarded in his passage by thick fogs, great quantities of ice, and contrary winds.

* * See a whole-sheet plan of the river St. Lawrence in our Magazine for December, 1759.

Also, another whole-sheet plan, of the town and fortifications of Montreal, in Canada, in November, 1759.

June 28.

The Earl of Holderness East-India ship, Capt. Robert Brooke, is arrived at Portsmouth, from the East-Indies, and brings advice, That the Dutch, upon a misunderstanding with the Nabob, joined the French, with a design to make an attack upon Calcutta, and actually effected a landing; but were attacked and defeated by the Nabob, in conjunction with General Clive. At the same time seven of their ships, that had brought troops on this occasion, being attacked in Bengal road by the Company's ships, three were taken and three sunk.

B I R T H S.

A Son to the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh.

A daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Elgin, at Leven-lodge in Scotland.

A daughter to the Right Hon. the Countess of Northampton.

M A R R I A G E S.

WILLIAM Martin, Esq; Captain in his Majesty's navy, to Miss Rowley, only daughter of the Hon. Sir William Rowley, Knight of the Bath.

Mr. Joseph Mendez da Costa, to Miss Salvador, daughter of Joseph Salvador, Esq; of Lime-street.

Christopher Pemberton, Esq; Fellow of Catharine hall, Cambridge, to Miss Stephenson, only daughter of the late William Stephenson, Esq; of Newton in that county.

—— Sutherland, Esq; to Miss Curtis.

Ralph Wilson, Esq; of the county of Suffolk, to Miss Patty Webb, of Dover-street.

Hon. Col. Sandys, youngest son of Lord Sandys, to Miss Trumbull, only daughter and sole heiress of the late William Trumbull, Esq; of East Hampstead Park, in the county of Berks.

Michael Thirkle, Esq; to Miss White, of Tattington.

Rev. Dr. Dechair, Rector of Rissington in Gloucestershire, to Miss Julia Wentworth, daughter of Sir William Wentworth, Bart. of Bretton in the county of York.

D E A T H S.

MRS, Towry, at Bath, widow of Admiral Towry, and sister to J. Cleveland, Esq; Secretary to the Admiralty.

Dame Elisabeth Nevay, of Nevay, relict of the deceased Sir James Kinloch, Bart. in Scotland.

Lady Betty Somerset, at the Duchs of Beaufort's, in Upper Brook-street.

Roger

Roger Pilcher, Esq; at Rochester, senior Alderman of that city.

Dr. John Theobald, editor of the *Medulla Medicinæ Univerſa*.

John Anthony, Esq; at Bath, one of the Masters of the King's-bench.

Thomas Betteworth, Esq; son of the late Dr. Betteworth, of the Commons.

James Arbuthnot, Esq; at Kensington, a near relation of the late Lord Viscount Arbuthnot, in Scotland.

— Milward, Esq; at Hastings in Suffex, brother to Capt. Milward, of the same place.

Lady Alvaſon, of Brudenell-street.

Rev. Mr. Thomas Key, a Canon of Windsor, and Vicar of Upton in Buckinghamshire.

Henry Heathcote, Esq; at Burford in Oxfordshire.

Right Hon. the Lord Roos, eldest son of the Marquis of Granby.

Mrs. Hooper, at Ashford in Kent.

P R E F E R M E N T S.

REV. Mr. Elliston, Fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, to be Master of that college.

Rev. Dr. William Friend, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in ordinary, to be Dean of the cathedral and metropolitical church of Canterbury.

Rev. Dr. Jonathan Shipley, to be Dean of the cathedral church of Winchester.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Squire, to be Dean of the cathedral church of Bristol.

Rev. Dr. Edward Barnard, First Master of the free school, in the royal college of Eaton, to be a Canon or Prebend in the collegiate church or free chapel of St. George, in the castle of Windsor.

Rev. Mr. Allen Bathurst, to the rectory of Beyerſton, with the chapel of Kingscot thereunto annexed, in the county and diocese of Gloucester.

Rev. Dr. Daniel Burton, to be a Canon of Christ-church in Oxford.

Rev. Mr. John Tottic, to be a Canon of Christ-church in Oxford.

P R O M O T I O N S.

From the *GAZETTE*.

THE Honourable Lewis Watſon, Esq; to the dignity of a Baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile, and title of Baron Sondes, of Lees-Court, in the county of Kent.

George Powlett, Esq; to be Lieutenant of the Tower of London. And

James Cornwallis, Esq; to be Chief Porter of the ſaid Tower.

James Hollford, Esq; to be Conſul at Genoa, B—K—TS. From the *GAZETTE*.

ANNE Murgatroyd, late of Leadenhall market, London, dealer and chapwoman.

Abel Darley, of Boroughbridge, in the county of York, innholder and ſadler.

John Brimble, now or late of the pariſh of Lyncombe and Widcombe, near the city of Bath, in the county of Somerſet, wheelwright, dealer, and chapman.

John Steele, of Steyning, in the county of Suffex, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

Thomas Clarke, of Honiton, in the county of Devon, ſcrivener, common brewer, dealer, and chapman.

William Darwin, of Botolph-lane, London, merchant.

Edward Jones, of Pater-noſter-row, in the city of London, dealer and chapman.

Bartholomew Roberts, of the pariſh of St. John Southwark, in the county of Surry, ſail-maker and chapman.

Stephen Cazalet and Henry Demiffy, now or late of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, merchants, dealers, and copartners.

James Hamilton, late of Long-ditch, Westminster, in the county of Middleſex, corn-chandler and ſeedſman, dealer and chapman.

Matthew Ryder, of Clare-market, in the county of Middleſex, grocer and chapman.

Aibert Garland, late of Launceſton, in the county of Cornwall, ſaleſman, ſhopkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

William Sutcliffe, late of Skircoat, in the pariſh of Hallifax, in the county of York, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

Richard Doveton, of the city of London, mariner, dealer, and chapman.

John Dalton, late of the pariſh of Weſtham, in the county of Eſſex, linen-painter, dealer, and chapman.

Robert Walker, now or late of the pariſh of St. Bride, in the city of London, grocer.

John Applebee, of London, merchant, copartner with Barrows Smith, of the ſame city, merchant.

John Tuſſ, late of Biſhopſgate-street, in the pariſh of Great Saint Hellens, London, grocer, but now of the pariſh of Saint Bartholomew the Leſs, London, dealer and chapman.

John Lees, of the pariſh of Saint George Hanover-square, in the county of Middleſex, coach-maker.

Thomas Booth, of Caſtle-ſtreet, in the pariſh of Saint Mary le Bone, otherwiſe Marybone, in the county of Middleſex, maſon.

Joſeph Clark, late of the pariſh of St. Pancras, in the county of Middleſex, but now of the pariſh of St. George, in the county of Surry, timber-merchant, builder, dealer, and chapman.

Anné Daw, of Lewes, in the county of Suffex, widow, maſon, builder, trader, and dealer.

Thomas Mann, late of Boroughbridge, in the county of York, innkeeper, dealer, and chapman.

John Leigh, heretofore of Wilmslow, in the county of Cheſter, but late of Mancheſter, in the county of Lancaſter, timber-merchant, dealer, and chapman.

John Armſtrong, of Oundle, in the county of Northampton, linen-draper, mercer, dealer, and chapman.

Anthony Gibert, of Denmark-ſtreet, in the county of Middleſex, merchant, dealer, and chapman.

William Shaw, late of St. Martin's-lane, in the county of Middleſex, currier and leather-cutter.

BOOKS published in JUNE, 1760.

THE Honour and Advantages of Agriculture. Doddsley, 1 s. 6 d.
 An Examination of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland. Owen, 3 s.
 Tristram Shandy in Reverie. Williams, 1 s.
 An additional Dialogue of the Dead, between Pericles and Aristides. Davis, 1 s.
 A System of Practical Duties; by the Rev. Mr. Stackhouse. Hinton, 4 s. 6 d.
 Fables, translated from Æsop and other Authors; by Charles Draper, Esq. Bristow, 3 s.
 The Farmer's Complete Guide. Kearsley, 5 s.
 A Representation concerning the Knowledge of Commerce, as a national Concern; by J. Massie. Payne, 1 s.
 The Cream of the Jest. Williams, 1 s. 6 d.
 Tristram Shandy's Jest. Cabe, 1 s. 6 d.
 A Chronicle of the War. Wilkie, 1 s.

The Life and Opinions of Miss Sukey Shandy, of Bow-street, Gentlewoman. Stevens, 2 s.
 An apologetical Oration on an extraordinary Occasion; by John Asgill, Esq. Cooper, 1 s.
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A Meteorological Journal of the Weather, from May 24 to June 24, 1760, inclusive.

Opposite Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, June 24, 1760.

JOHN CUFF.

Days	Barom.	Ther.	Ther.	Wind.	WEATHER.
May	Inch.	low.	high.		
25	29.52	54	62	N. E.	A sunshiny day.
26	29.42	53	66	N. E.	Ditto.
27	29.58	52	68	N.	Ditto.
28	29.7	57	70	S.	Ditto.
29	29.82	60	69	S.	Ditto. morning, Afternoon cloudy with small rain.
30	29.9	66	71	S. W.	A cloudy day, small rain in the evening.
31	29.95	66	78	S. W.	A sunshiny day.
June					
1	29.76	68	78	E.	Ditto. lightning and rain in the evening.
2	29.8	68	83	S. E.	Ditto.
3	29.9	68	83	E.	Ditto.
4	29.85	69	82	N.	Ditto. Afternoon wind E.
5	29.8	62	78	N. E.	Cloudy early in the morning, with small rain, afterwards fair.
6	29.85	58	68	N. E.	Ditto. afterwards a fair day, afternoon wind N.
7	29.9	60	72	N. E.	A fair day.
8	30.02	60	68	E.	A sunshiny day.
9	30.05	54	68	N. E.	Ditto. Afternoon, wind E.
10	29.95	56	71	N. E.	Cloudy early in the morning with small rain, afterwards fair.
11	29.98	58	70	N. E.	A sunshiny day. Afternoon wind E.
12	29.9	53	64	N. E.	A cloudy morning, a sunshiny afternoon.
13	29.88	52	62	N. E.	Ditto. Ditto.
14	29.98	56	64	N.	A sunshiny day, Afternoon wind S. E.
15	29.65	60	64	W.	Ditto. With flying clouds and rain, aftern. wind N.
16	29.7	48	59	N. E.	A cloudy morning with small rain, a sunshiny afternoon.
17	29.78	51	65	N. E.	A sunshiny day, rain in the night.
18	29.42	55	66	S.	A sunshiny morning with flying clouds and rain, afternoon fair.
19	29.38	62	65	S. W.	Ditto. A fair afternoon with high wind, rain at night.
20	29.55	57	60	S. W.	Ditto. A rainy afternoon.
21	29.7	58	63	S. W.	Ditto. A sunshiny afternoon.
22	29.5	55	57	S. W.	A rainy morning, afternoon fair.
23	28.92	56	60	S. E.	A sunshiny morn. afterwards rain with wind, afterwards fair.
24	29.05	55	62	S.	Ditto. morning. A rainy afternoon, wind S. W.

About the Middle of July will be published,

The SUPPLEMENT to the Twenty-sixth Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE, with several Copper-plates, and a complete Alphabetical Index to this Twenty-sixth Volume, &c.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS from May 27, to June 27, 1760, inclusive.

BANK STOCK.		INDIA STOCK.		South Sea STOCK.		South Sea old Ann.		South Sea New Ann.		3 per Cent. reduced.		3 per Cent. consol.		3 per Cent. Bank 1751.		3 per Cent. India Ann.		India Bonds prem.		B. Ctr. pr.	
28	109	136	92	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	81	82	82	82	80	4s	2 10 0	Bills of Mortality from May 27, to June 24, 1760.			
29	109	136	92	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	81	82	82	82	80	4s	2 12 6	Christ. { Males 652 } 1272 { Femal. 620 }			
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3	109	137	93	83	83	82	82	82	83	83	82	83	83	83	80	4s	3 0 0	5 and 10 — 75			
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5	109	137	93	83	83	82	82	82	83	83	82	83	83	83	80	4s	3 0 0	20 and 30 — 165			
6	109	137	92	83	83	82	82	82	83	83	82	83	83	83	80	5s	3 0 0	30 and 40 — 173			
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9	109	137	92	83	83	82	82	82	83	83	82	83	83	83	80	6s	3 0 0	50 and 60 — 107			
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27	110	137	93	84	84	83	83	83	84	84	83	83	83	83	80	6s	3 12 6	{ Bags from 170 to 190s. Pockets from 190 to 205s. Subscription 1760, 96 1/2. Lottery Tickets 5l. 13s. 6d. Coals, per Chald. 1l. 18s.			

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Engraved for the Universal Magazine.



GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL Esq^r

Printed for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.

*The LIFE of GEORGE FREDERIC HANDEL, Esq;**With his Head finely engraved.*

GEORGE Frederic Handel was born at Hall, a city in the circle of Upper-Saxony, the 24th of February, 1684. His father, a physician and surgeon at that place, had married a second wife, and was more than 60 years of age when Handel was born; he had also one daughter by the same wife, and a son by a former marriage, who became valet-de-chambre to the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels, and resided at his Court. Handel always retained the strongest affection for his sister, to whose only daughter, his niece now living, he bequeathed the greatest part of his ample fortune.

While he was yet under seven years of age, his father set out for the Duke's Court, to attend the duties of his profession, and left him behind, notwithstanding his most importunate solicitations, to go with him, that he might see his half-brother. But, having watched the time of his father's setting out, he followed the chaise on foot, unknown to the rest of the family, and, it being probably retarded by the roughness of the way, he overtook it before it got far from the town. When his father saw him, he chid him for disobeying his orders; but Handel answered only by repeating his request to be taken with him, which at length prevailed, and he was taken into the chaise.

This was not the first instance of the father's ill success, when he judged it expedient to over-rule his son's inclinations. From his very childhood Handel had discovered such a strong propensity to music, that his father, who always intended him for the study of the civil law, strictly forbade him to meddle with any musical instrument; nothing of that kind was suffered to remain in the house, nor was he permitted to go to any other, where such kind of furniture was in use. All this caution and art, instead of restraining, did but augment his passion; he had found means to get a little clavichord privately conveyed to a room at the top of the house; to this room he constantly stole when the family was asleep: He had made some progress before music had been prohibited, and, by his assiduous practice at the hours of rest, had made such farther advances, as, though not attended to at that time, were no slight prognostics of his future greatness.

We left our little traveller just on his arrival with his father at the Duke of Saxe-Weissenfels's Court. In such a situation it was not easy to keep him from getting at harpsichords, and his father was too much engaged to watch him so closely there as he had

done at home; pursuing therefore the bias of his genius, he used sometimes to get into the organ-loft at church, and play after service was over: On one of these occasions, the Duke, happening not to go out so soon as usual, heard him, and found something so uncommon in his manner of playing, that he asked his valet who it was, and, the valet replying that it was his brother, the Duke desired to see him.

After he had seen and talked with his father about him, he told him he could not but consider it, as a crime against the public and posterity, to rob the world of so uncommon a genius for music, by diverting it to another study. The father, though with much reluctance, yielded rather to the Duke's authority than his arguments, and, consenting to give his son an education suitable to his genius, was graciously dismissed: The Duke made the boy a present, and told him, that, if he minded his studies, no encouragement should be wanting.

When Handel's father returned with him to Hall, he placed him under one Zackaw, who was organist of the cathedral church, and had great abilities in his profession; though he was then but seven years old, he was able to supply his place in his absence, and he made so great a progress by his instructions, that at nine years old he began to compose church services for voices and instruments, and continued to compose one such service every week for three years successively.

Having far surpassed his master, it was determined that he should not continue at Hall. Accordingly in 1698, being in his 14th year, he was sent to Berlin, where he had a relation in some place about the Court, upon whose care and kindness his parents could rely.

The opera was then in a flourishing condition, being encouraged by the grandfather of the present King of Prussia, and under the direction of many eminent persons, whom his liberality had drawn thither from Italy, among whom was Buononcini and Attilio. Buononcini was the best composer, and Attilio the best player; nor did they differ less in their dispositions than talents: Buononcini was vain and arrogant, Attilio modest and candid. Buononcini looked upon Handel with contempt, but Attilio treated him with kindness. Though a boy near 14 years old may be thought rather too big to be taken into lap, yet we are told that Attilio held Handel upon his knee an hour together, before a harpsichord, and made him play upon it.

it, admiring the extraordinary proficiency of one so young; Buononcini himself, being at length compelled to acknowledge his excellence, shewed him some civilities, though they were performed in a manner that gave reason to suspect they were not the effect of kindness and good-will.

Handel improved much by the instructions of Attilio, and had not been long at Berlin before he was sent for by the King, who frequently made him presents, and at length proposed to send him to Italy under his own patronage, and to take him under his immediate protection, when his studies should be completed: But Handel's parents knew the King's dispositions too well to think of submitting the fortune of their child to his caprice, and therefore declined the offer, notwithstanding its immediate advantages.

It was not proper for Handel to continue at Berlin, after this offer of the King had been rejected; having therefore received innumerable compliments and civilities at his departure, he once more returned to Hall. As he had acquired ideas of excellence in music far beyond any thing that was to be found in Hall, he was very unwilling to continue there, and extremely desirous to go to Italy. The expence, however, of a journey to Italy was more than could be spared, and he was therefore sent to Hamburgh, where the opera was only inferior to that of Berlin. Soon after his arrival at Hamburgh his father died; and Handel, that he might not distress his mother, immediately procured some scholars, and accepted an employment in the orchestra; his mother, however, made him a remittance some months afterwards, but such had been Handel's industry and success, and such was his regard to his mother, that he not only returned the money she had sent him, but added to it a small present of his own.

The first harpsichord was at this time played by Keyfar, a man who also excelled in composition; but, being addicted to great expence, he contracted debts which he was unable to pay, and was therefore obliged to abscond: Upon this vacancy, the person who had been used to play the second harpsichord claimed the first by right of succession; but he was opposed by Handel, who founded a claim to it upon his superior abilities. After much dispute, in which all who supported or directed the opera, engaged with great vehemence, the succession was determined in favour of Handel; his partisans alledging that the interest of the opera only ought to be the object of the managers, and not the private advantage of any performer, upon pretence of a right of succession, with inferior qualifications.

These reasons, however, had no weight with his competitor, who resented Handel's success with so much malice, that, as they were coming out of the orchestra together, he made a push at his breast with a sword, which must have pierced his heart, if he had not fortunately put a music book in the bosom of his coat, which twice the force would not have been able to penetrate.

Soon after Handel had succeeded Keyfar, as conductor of the opera, he succeeded him also as composer, though he was not fifteen years old. The first opera he set was called *Almeria*, and the success of it was so great, that it was performed thirty nights successively; within less than a twelvemonth after this he set two others called *Florinda* and *Nerone*, which were received with the same applause.

He would not, however, enter into any engagement with the manager for time, but kept himself at liberty to quit Hamburgh whenever he should think fit, having determined to see other countries, and to hear the performances of other masters.

Among several persons of distinction that were at Hamburgh while the operas of *Almeria* and *Florinda* were performing, was the brother of John Gaston de Medicis, Grand Duke of Tuscany, who was honoured with the title of Prince. As he was a great lover of music, Handel's abilities procured him not only access to him, but produced a kind of intimacy between them; the Prince often lamented that Handel was not acquainted with the Italian masters, of whose works he shewed him a large collection: Handel, having looked at the music, frankly told the Prince, that he saw nothing in it equal to the high character his Highness had given it; but the Prince, assuring him that a journey to Italy would at once reconcile him to the stile and taste of the music that prevailed there, and that there was no place in which a master of the art could meet with equal encouragement, at length pressed him to return with him, and told him that no conveniency should be wanting. Handel, however, though he had before determined to see Italy as soon as his circumstances would bear the expence of the journey, declined this offer with a proper sense of the Prince's favour, being determined never to give up his independency for any advantage that could be offered him.

He continued at Hamburgh about five years, and besides subsisting himself, and sending some little presents to his mother, he had, during that time, made up a purse of 200 ducats, with which he set out for Italy, having left behind him a considerable number of sonatas, which are now lost, or not known to be his. He went first to Flo-

rence,

rence, where he was received with great affability by the Prince of Tuscany, and had free access at all times to the palace of the Grand Duke. His Serene Highness was impatient to have some performance of his composing, and Handel, notwithstanding the difference between the German and Italian stile of music, and his own youth, being then scarce nineteen, succeeded so well in an opera which he set, called *Rodrigo*, that he was presented with 100 sequins, and a service of plate.

The principal actress and singer, then at Florence, was Vittoria, said to be very handsome, and in high favour with the Duke, and to have transferred her affection to Handel.

After staying about a year at Florence, he went to Venice, where he was first discovered at a masquerade, while he was playing on a harpsichord in his vizard, by Scarlatti, who, happening to be present, is said to have cried out, 'that the person who played could be none but the Saxon or the devil: But this is reported to have been said of many persons whose abilities have discovered them in disguise, particularly of Erasmus.

Handel, being thus discovered, was strongly importuned to compose an opera, to which having at length consented, he finished in three weeks one called *Agrippina*, which was performed 27 nights successively, with the most extravagant applause; the best singers graced this performance, particularly Vittoria, whose personal regard to Handel produced an uncommon exertion of her abilities.

From Venice he proceeded to Rome, where his arrival being immediately known, he received polite messages from persons of the first distinction, particularly from Cardinal Ottoboni, who kept a band of excellent performers in constant pay, in which the celebrated Corelli played the first violin; Handel, at the Cardinal's request, furnished him with a musical composition, the several parts of which were found very difficult to execute by these performers, who had been only used to Italian music; Corelli himself, whose modesty and meekness were equal to his abilities, complained of this difficulty, and Handel, having one day given him several instructions to surmount it, and piqued at the tameness with which he still executed some spirited passages, he snatched the instrument out of his hand, and, to convince him how little he understood them, he played the passages himself: Corelli, who needed no such conviction of Handel's superiority, ingenuously declared that he knew not how to give them the strength and expression they required.

As a performer, Handel chiefly excelled

on the harpsichord, and Dominico Scarlatti being then at Cardinal Ottoboni's, and considered as the greatest master of that instrument in Italy, the Cardinal contrived to have a trial of skill between him and Handel. The event is differently reported; some say that Handel was victorious, and others Scarlatti; but, when they came to the organ, Scarlatti himself declared the superiority of his antagonist: It is much to the honour of both, that, though they were rivals, they were friends; for Handel used always to speak of Scarlatti in the highest terms, and Scarlatti, when he was admired for his great execution, would often mention Handel, and cross himself in token of veneration.

Though Handel was chiefly with Cardinal Ottoboni, yet he was often at the palaces of two other Cardinals, Colonna and Pamphili: The latter, who had a poetical turn, wrote a musical drama called *Il Trionfo del Tempo*, and several other pieces, some of which Handel set in a single evening, and some extempore; one of these was an encomium upon Handel himself, in which he was compared to Orpheus, and exalted into a divinity. As he was acquainted with many dignitaries of the Church of Rome, he was frequently attacked on account of his religion; but it soon appeared that argument and expostulation would be equally ineffectual, for Handel was so little concerned about religious matters, that he declared he would live and die in the religion he had been bred, whether it was true or false.

While he was at Rome he composed an oratorio called *Resurrectione*, and 150 cantatas, besides the pieces already mentioned, sonatas, and other music.

From Rome he went to Naples, where he received invitations from most of the principal persons who lived within reach of the capital. At this place he composed a serenata called *Acige è Galatea*, at the request of Donna Laura, a Lady of very high quality, supposed to be of Spanish extraction. After some stay at Naples, he made a second visit to Florence, Rome, and Venice, and, having spent six years in Italy, set out for his native country. In his way thither, he stopped at Hanover, where he met with the celebrated Steffani, whom he had before seen at Venice, and who was then Master of the Chapel to his late Majesty King George I, at that time only Elector of Hanover: At Hanover he also found the Baron Kilmansieck, who had taken great notice of him in Italy, and who introduced him at Court with so much advantage, that the Elector immediately offered him a pension of 1500 crowns a year, as an inducement to continue there; Handel ha-

ving at this time received strong invitations to England from the Duke of Manchester, and having also promised to visit the Court of the Elector Palatine, he told the Baron, by whom this offer was made, that, though he had the most grateful sense of the Elector's generosity, yet he feared he could not accept his offer, because it would imply an engagement on his part to continue at Hanover, which was inconsistent with his promise, and with prior resolutions that he could not relinquish. The Baron communicated Handel's objection to the Elector, who was generously pleased to order him to be told, that his acceptance of the pension he had offered, should neither restrain him from his promise nor resolution, but that he should be at full liberty to be absent a year or more if he chose it, and to go whithersoever he thought fit. On these easy conditions, Handel thankfully accepted his pension.

Steffani, having soon after resigned the place of Master of the Chapel, this also was bestowed on Handel; but, as this did not take away his privilege of absence, he set out soon after for Dusseldorp, the Court of the Elector Palatine, taking Hall in his way, where he spent some time with his friends and relations, particularly with his mother, who was then very old, and had been blind a considerable time, and with his old master Zackaw. The Elector Palatine received him with marks of particular favour, and, though he was disappointed when he found he was engaged at Hanover, yet, at parting, he presented him with a fine set of wrought plate for a desert.

From Dusseldorp, he went by the way of Holland to England, and arrived at London in the winter of the year 1710. Operas were then a kind of new entertainment here, and were conducted in a manner that rendered them absurd and ridiculous in the highest degree: Some of the Italian operas were translated into English, and the English words sung to the original music, so that, the words being transposed, the soft notes that were intended for the word 'pity,' fell upon the word 'rage,' and the angry sounds that were in the original tuned to 'rage,' fell upon the word 'pity.' The arrival of Handel put an end to these absurdities; he was introduced at Court, honoured with many marks of the Queen's favour, and, to gratify the Nobility, who were impatient for an opera of his composing, he set a drama called *Rinaldo*, written in Italian by one Rossi, from a plan suggested to him by the late Mr. Aaron Hill, who gave the public an English version of it.

In this opera the celebrated singer Nicolini had a principal part, and it was perform-

ed with uncommon success; but Handel, having been in England a full year, thought it necessary to return to Hanover. He was dismissed with large presents from the Queen and Court, and made to promise, that when he could obtain permission from the Prince, in whose service he was retained, he would return.

Soon after his arrival at Hanover he made 12 chamber duettos, for the practice of the late Queen Caroline, then Electoral Princess, the words of which were written by the Abbate Mauro Hortensio; he composed also many other pieces both for instruments and the voice.

Towards the end of the year 1712 he returned to England; and, the peace of Utrecht being concluded a few months afterwards, he composed a grand Te Deum and Jubilate upon the occasion. The Nobility being very desirous that he should resume the direction of the Opera-house in the Hay-market, the Queen was pleased to add the weight of her authority to their solicitations, and, as a testimony of her regard to his merit, settled upon him a pension of 200 l. a year for his life. Notwithstanding his engagements at Hanover, Handel continued here till the Queen's death, in the year 1714, the time in which he ought to have returned having been long elapsed.

Upon the arrival of his late Majesty, Handel, conscious of his ill behaviour, did not care to appear at Court: But his friend, Baron Kilmanseck, happening to come over with his Majesty, interested several of the Nobility in his behalf; and, having engaged the King in a party of pleasure on the water, Handel was apprised of the design, and ordered to prepare some music upon the occasion. This he executed with a readiness and attention equal to his interest in the event, and on the day appointed it was performed, and conducted by himself. The King, being equally pleased and surprised, inquired whose it was, and how this entertainment came to be provided without his knowledge. The Baron then produced the delinquent, and asked leave to present him to his Majesty, as one too sensible of his fault to attempt an excuse, but sincerely desirous to atone for it. This intercession was accepted; Handel was restored to favour; his water music was honoured with the highest approbation, and the King added a pension of 200 l. a year for life to that which had been granted him by the Queen, and soon after increased it to 400 l. upon his being appointed to teach the young Princesses music.

In the year 1715 he made the opera of *Amadige*; and, from that time to the year

1718, he was almost constantly at the Earl of Burlington's. As Mr. Pope was very intimate with his Lordship, it frequently happened that Handel and he were together at his table. Pope, though he had the most delicate ear for poetic harmony, had none for music; for he often declared, after Handel had been playing some of his best compositions, that they gave him no pleasure. He was, however, convinced of his superiority by his friend Arbuthnot; who, when Pope once seriously asked his opinion, replied, 'Conceive the highest that you can of his abilities, and they are much beyond any thing you can conceive.' From the year 1718 to 1720 Handel was chiefly at Cannons, the famous seat of the Duke of Chandos, which was then in all its glory. During the last two years he composed only *Teseo* and *Pastor Fido*; for Buononcini and Attilio were composers for the opera: But about this time a project was formed by the Nobility for erecting a kind of academy at the Hay-market, with a view of securing to themselves a constant supply of operas, to be composed by Handel, and performed under his direction. A subscription for this purpose was set on foot, at the head of which appeared the name of the King himself; and the society was dignified with the title of the Royal Academy. As the sum subscribed was no less than 50,000 l. of which the King subscribed 1000, it was intended to continue the undertaking for 14 years certain. To pursue this project, Handel quitted Cannons, and went over to Dresden in quest of singers; where he engaged Senesino and Duristanti, and brought them with him into England. Buononcini and Attilio had still a strong party in their favour, but not equal to Handel's association. In the year 1720 he obtained leave to perform his opera of *Radamisto*, when the house was so crowded that many fainted through excessive heat, and many, who were still without, offered 40 s. for a seat in the gallery, after having in vain attempted to get a place elsewhere. Yet the contention between Buononcini's party and Handel's still ran very high, and the Nobility were divided into two factions, which opposed each other with great vehemence. It was however at length agreed, that the rival masters should be jointly employed in making an opera, in which each should take a distinct act, and he who, by the general suffrage, should be allowed to have given the best proofs of his abilities, was to be put in possession of the house. This opera was called *Muzio Scævola*; and Handel set the last act. It is said that his superiority was acknowledged even in the overture before

it; but, when the act was performed, there remained no pretence of doubt or dispute. The Academy therefore was now firmly established; and Handel, being appointed composer, conducted it with great success for near nine years; but about that time it happened that Handel and Senesino quarrelled; Senesino accusing Handel of tyranny, and Handel Senesino of rebellion.

Though the Nobility thought fit to become mediators for an accommodation between them, their mediation was without success, and at length they became parties in the quarrel. They would not suffer Handel to dismiss a person essential to their entertainment, to gratify his own resentment; and he would not consent to have any farther connection with him, to give them pleasure. A like dreadful quarrel happened also between Faustina and Cuzzoni; and a society of which the King himself was at the head, and which consisted of almost the whole Court, after having subscribed so large a sum as 50,000 l. to procure themselves a musical entertainment, were at last disappointed by the arrogance of those whom their own folly had intoxicated with pride, by extravagant praise and profuse liberality.

But, though the Academy was thus dissolved, Handel still continued at the Hay-market; yet he soon became sensible he was not of the importance he had supposed: Senesino being dismissed, his audience melted away, and the public justly resented the insolence with which he had determined to gratify his resentment, at their expence. He then entered into an agreement with Mr. Heidegger, to carry on operas in conjunction with him; and soon after went over into Italy, to engage new performers. He returned with Strada, Bernachi, Fabri, Bartoldi, and others; but he soon found the difference between a connection with the British Court and a partnership with Heidegger.

The Nobility, whom he had offended, raised a new subscription to carry on operas against him, at the play-house in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, and engaged, among others, Porpora and Farinelli: Porpora was author of several cantatas which had been much admired, and Farinelli fascinated all that heard him by the astonishing powers of his voice. Against this opposition Handel bore up three years, in partnership with Heidegger, and one year alone; but at length he sunk under it, and was obliged to leave the Hay-market to his rivals.

After this he made a faint attempt to procure an audience at the house which his rivals had deserted in Lincoln's-Inn Fields; but, having no prospect of success, he soon removed

removed to Covent garden, and entered into a partnership with Mr. Rich. At Covent-garden he performed his opera of *Ariadne*, in the winter of 1733; while an opera of the same name, composed by Porpora, was performed at the Hay-market; and he had the mortification to find that, supposing he could have made a stand against Porpora's music, he could make none against Farinelli's voice; and this was the more humbling, as he had arrogated his former success to himself, and had affected to despise a singer, who, as this experiment proved, had a right to divide it with him; yet he continued his opposition with the same spirit of obstinacy that had begun it, till he was obliged to draw out of the funds almost all he was worth, to discharge the debts in which it had involved him; then indeed he thought fit to desist; and his disappointment had such an effect upon his passions, that, for a time, it cost him not only his health, but his understanding. His right arm was rendered useless by a stroke of the palsy; and by fits he said and did so many extravagant things, that there was no room to doubt of his being out of his mind. From this deplorable state he was at length recovered, chiefly by the use of the baths at Aix-la-Chapelle, and returned again to London in 1736.

Soon after his return, his *Alexander's Feast* was performed at Covent-Garden, and was well received. In the mean time many misunderstandings and much mismanagement had so greatly reduced the success and splendor of the Hay-market, that, to retrieve them, Lord Middlesex undertook the direction of it himself, and applied once more to Handel, to supply it with compositions. Handel made two operas for his Lordship, called *Paramondo* and *Alessandro Severo*. Both were performed at the Hay-market in 1737, and Handel received for them 1000 l.

The public resentment against Handel now began to yield to the sense of his abilities. In the year 1738 he received 1500 l. from a single benefit at the Hay-market; and nothing was wanting, to recover his affairs, but such concessions, on his part, as his opponents had a right to expect.

These concessions however his temper would not suffer him to make; and, that he might no more be thought under obligations to act as he was directed by others, he refused to enter into any engagements upon subscriptions. After performing a few more operas at Covent-Garden, without success, he introduced another species of music, called oratorios, which he thought better suited to the native gravity of an English audience. As the subjects of these pieces were always

taken from sacred history, it was, by some, thought a profanation to set them to music, and perform them at a play-house. These notions however were not general enough to prevent oratorios from being sung as dramatic dialogues; but they prevailed against acting them, and thus rendered the entertainment much less expressive and perfect than it might have been made by action, dresses, and scenery.

His oratorios however had not the success they deserved, yet he continued to perform them in Lent, till the year 1741, when his affairs were in so bad a situation that he quitted England, and went to try his fortune at Dublin.

The first thing he did at Dublin was to perform his *Messiah* (which had been but coldly received in England) for the benefit of the city prison. This brought together not only all who loved music, but all whose pity for distress was strong enough to incline them to relieve it. As there was a peculiar propriety in the subject of the oratorio chosen for this design, so the particular situation of Handel's affairs gave this act of his bounty a peculiar grace. He was received in Ireland in a manner that shewed a strong sense of his merit, and it was a tacit reproach to the opposition so long continued against him here. During his stay in Ireland, which was about nine months, his affairs were brought into a better situation at his return in 1741-2; and, finding the public much more favourably disposed, he at length became again its favourite, to which it is probable the honourable manner in which Mr. Pope mentioned him in the fourth book of his *Dunciad* did not a little contribute.

He immediately recommenced his oratorios at Covent-Garden, beginning with *Sampson*, and they were received with great applause. In the year 1743 he had some return of his paralytic disorder, and, in 1744, he fell under the heavy displeasure of a certain fashionable lady: She exerted all her influence to spirit up a new opposition against him; but the world could not be long made to believe that her card assemblies were such proper entertainments for Lent, as his oratorios. His *Messiah*, which had been before so coldly received, now became a favourite performance; and Handel, therefore, with a generous humanity that would have done honour to any character, determined to perform it annually for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital, an institution then in its infancy, and supported only by private benefactions.

In the year 1751, he became blind, by a disease of the eyes called a gutta serena, which for a time sunk him into the deepest despondency, and he could not rest till he had

had undergone some operations as fruitless as they were painful.

All this time he had continued his oratorios with uninterrupted success, but now, finding it impossible to manage them alone, he was assisted by Mr. Smith, who, at his request, frequently played for him, and conducted them in his stead. With this assistance he continued his oratorios till within eight days of his death. From about October 1758, his health declined very fast, and his appetite, which had been remarkably keen, and which he had gratified to a great degree, left him: He was very sensible of the approach of death, and refused to be flattered with any hopes of recovery; yet his mind, though at times it was greatly disordered during the latter part of his life, still continued in its full vigour, as appears by several songs and chorusses, and other compositions, which, from their date may be considered almost as the last sounds of his dying voice. On the 6th of April 1759, his last oratorio was performed, at which he was present, and on the 14th he died; on the 20th he was buried by the Right Reverend Dr. Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, in Westminster-abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expence, a monument is to be erected to his memory.

Such was Handel, in whose character, whatever there was wrong, there was nothing mean; though he was proud, his pride was uniform; he was not by turns a tyrant and a slave, a censor in one place, and a sycophant in another; he maintained his liberty in a state in which others would have been vain of dependence; he was liberal even when he was poor, and remembered his former friends when he was rich: While he was yet a lad, he remitted money to his mother, when she thought it necessary to remit money to support him; he sent money to the widow of his old master Zackaw, when he heard she was ill provided for, more than once; and he would have assisted her son, if he had not been well assured that to give him money would be only to increase his vices. He left, as mentioned in the beginning, the bulk of his fortune, which was very considerable, to the daughter of his sister, but bequeathed his music to Mr. Smith, by whom the oratorios are still continued, in conjunction with Mr. Stanley, with whose abi-

lities the public has been long acquainted,

To conclude, it may with justice be said, that in the works of Handel there is such a fulness, force, and energy, that his harmony may be always compared to the antique figure of Hercules, which seems to be nothing but muscles and sinews; and his melody often likened to the Venus of Medicis, which is all grace and delicacy.

Whatever shall be thought of this attempt to do justice to his memory, too much reason there is for believing that the interests of religion and humanity are not so strongly guarded, or so firmly secured, as easily to spare those succours, or forego those assistances which are ministered to them from the elegant arts: They refine and exalt our ideas of pleasure, which, when rightly understood and properly pursued, is the very end of our existence; they improve and settle our ideas of taste, which, when founded on solid and consistent principles, explains the causes, and heightens the effects of whatever is beautiful or excellent, whether in the works of the creation, or in the productions of human skill; they adorn and embellish the face of nature; the talents of men they sharpen and invigorate; the manners they civilise and polish; in a word, they soften the cares of life, and render its heaviest calamities much more supportable, by adding to the number of its innocent enjoyments.

At all events, such a view of the various and valuable improvements, derived to music from the incessant labours and wonderful endowments of one man, may serve to awaken the attention of the curious to those new sources of beauty and sublimity, which may yet lie concealed in the regions of harmony; it may also serve to put future artists on a more careful study of his compositions in every kind, and so check the progress of those corruptions in taste, which in every period have threatened destruction to the art, and in none perhaps more than in the present.

Little indeed are the hopes of ever equaling, much less of excelling so vast a proficient in his own way: However, as there are so many avenues to excellence still open, so many paths to glory still untrod, it is hoped that the example of this illustrious foreigner will rather prove an incentive, than a discouragement to the industry and genius of our countrymen.

P A R T III.

Of the Inoculation of the Small-Pox, containing new Answers, Consequences drawn from Facts, Reflections, &c.—Concluded from Page 288 of this Volume.

HERETOFORE, to avoid entering into long discussions, I reasoned according to the supposition that there was

some risque in the practice of inoculation, and I confined myself to prove that this risque was so small, compared with that incurred by

by the natural small-pox, that it may be deemed, as of no account. And, indeed, the risque of one in 300, 500, or 1000, is not of the same kind, and still less than that to which one is daily exposed voluntarily and without the least necessity. Some use violent and dangerous exercises, such as hunting, riding post on horseback, playing at tennis, &c. others traverse the seas, and have frequently certain death before their eyes. Shall it be said, that it is allowable to hazard one's life habitually out of curiosity, pastime, humour, or at best through a motive of convenience or pecuniary interest; and that it is criminal, I will not say to run once a very small risque in the view of preventing a great danger, but to convert a great risque, which cannot be annihilated, into one 10, 20, 30, &c. times less? Such is the consequence the adversaries of inoculation are reduced to, and that, supposing even that it is not exempt from all danger: What would it be if the pretended risque was absolutely nothing, as several eminent physicians are of opinion, and as some propose to make it evident?

As I shall not engage in a dissertation on a subject, which, in order to be well treated, would require a profound knowledge both in the theory and practice of physic, I shall confine myself to simple reflections. What can be the danger of inoculation? Is it in the operation, or in its effect?

New Objection.] It is in both: A purulent matter, taken from a body infected with a dangerous disease, is inserted into the blood of a sound person. Must not this create horror? A like cause cannot fail of producing a pernicious effect.

Answer.] Let us not take words for things: Let us leave to children puerile niceties, and let us remember that if reason had not triumphed over prejudices, and the natural repugnancy the dissection of a human body inspires, all the disorders anatomy has discovered remedies for, would be incurable. Is not nature shocked at the sight of the amputation of a limb, the perforation of the thorax in the empyema, cutting for the stone, the trepan, &c. All these operations are very cruel, their success very doubtful, and the danger of dying very great; yet they are confidently practised every day: What a prodigious difference between them and inoculation!

I made a distinction between the operation and effects of inoculation. As to the operation, it has nothing terrible or dangerous. A superficial incision on the skin differs from a scratch only; in that the latter would be more painful: But will it be said that one can die of a scratch?

As to the effects of the operation, experi-

ence decides what they are. I shall not endeavour to examine whether the contagious venom of the epidemy is only in the air that is breathed, that is, in an exterior cause; from whence it would follow that the choice of a subject which furnishes the matter of inoculation is indifferent: All I shall observe is, that since the choice not only of a subject, but also of the most benign and best conditioned small-pox can be made, those who chuse it such, cannot be censured for inserting in the veins of a sound man the produce of a dangerous illness. Besides, it is proved by the experience of several ages, as well in Asia as Africa, and of near an age in Europe, that, in the hands of an able practitioner, the danger vanishes by the choice of a subject, by preparation, &c. that inoculation occasions only a simple small-pox, which gives vent to the greatest part of the venom through the incisions, and which therefore is scarce ever confluent, but always more benign than the natural. It is moreover proved, that it leaves no marks, and that it is not attended with the fever of suppuration, so common and so fatal in the natural small-pox. Can any thing more be wanting to conclude, that the life of a patient is secured in the inoculated small-pox by the prescribed precautions, and that the accidents which might have attended it in a very small number of cases, ought to be attributed to foreign causes? Is it not evident by the laws of probability, that, among thousands of inoculated subjects, some one may and should die, not only forty days after, but in the week, and perhaps on the day, by the same reason that this person might pay the tribute to nature eight days, one day, or one hour before the operation? Inoculation prevents the dangers and consequences of the natural small-pox; but it is not therefore a remedy against all the disorders incident to so complex a machine as the human body, and still less a preservative against sudden death.

In order to remove all impediments thrown in my way by the quibbles of the adversaries of this method, I founded all my calculations on suppositions made as they fancied themselves; but it is now time to lay in my claim to truth. Let us then first retrench, from the number of the pretended victims of this operation, those who die of foreign accidents, as, for instance, children at the breast, suddenly cut off, in the course of a very benign small-pox, by a convulsion or cholic, which happens but too frequently to other children of their age, who seem to enjoy the best state of health; let us not lay to the account of the artificial small-pox the death of those, who, in a time of epidemy, have al-

ready received the distemper by the natural contagion, before they were inoculated : This may well be presumed, when the symptoms appear before the time when it is usual with the operation to produce its effect : Let us also except, as it is just, on one side, the deaths occasioned by intemperance, or other excesses the patients were subject to ; and, on the other, the accidents which ought visibly to be attributed to the imprudence of inoculators in making trials ; these accidents are now more rare, but were frequent enough when the method was first introduced. When all these exceptions are made, of which we hitherto made none, there will not remain perhaps a single person whose death can be properly imputed to inoculation.

Make choice of a sound, young subject, and of a good constitution ; let a skilful physician be careful in preparing him ; preserve him from the epidemical contagion ; inoculate him ; his life is safe.

Last Objection.] It is supposed that inoculation of itself is never mortal, but it may be said, that he who might not have died perhaps of the natural small-pox till the age of fifty, after having had children, after having served his country, would be lost for society, if he died in his infancy of the inoculated small-pox.

Answer.] This objection is more specious than solid, being grounded on the supposition of the real danger of inoculation ; it will be therefore unnecessary to animadvert upon its weakness, even in the case of inoculation being not absolutely without danger : It is clear that even then the great inequality of risques in the natural and artificial small-pox, the uncertainty as to the time of life in being attacked by the former, and the danger of dying so much the more great, as age is more advanced, are so many decisive reasons in favour of inoculation.

What has been already mentioned, that the small-pox destroys, mutilates, or disfigures the fourth of mankind, may be taken for an exaggeration ; but I mean the fourth of those who survive the first diseases of infancy. This may appear from the following reflections.

Towards the end of the 16th century, about 50 years after the discovery of Peru, this distemper was brought from Europe to Carthagenia in America ; it over-ran the whole continent of the new world, and, in the province of Quito alone, destroyed upwards of 100,000 Indians. This remark has been taken from an ancient manuscript of the cathedral of that city. In the Portuguese colonies the small-pox proved fatal to all the original inhabitants of the country. M. Maitland, to whom England is indebted

for the use of inoculation, relates that there are years when the small-pox is a kind of plague in the Levant, which kills at least the third of those it infects ; this terrible proportion is not rare in Barbary. If we consult Dr. Jurin's lists, or those annexed to his work, among others, Dr. Nettleton's, who informed himself in several towns from house to house of the number of the sick and dead throughout the year (the surest way of being exact) it will be seen that at London, and in other parts of England, there died some years a fifth, and sometimes more of those taken ill of the small-pox ; but, among those who do not die of it, how many remain deprived of hearing or sight, intirely or partly ! How many affected in the breast and lungs, languishing, valetudinarians, maimed ! How many others, disfigured for life by deformed seams and scars, become objects of horror to those that approach them ! Lastly, in the sex where comeliness is so great an advantage, how many lose their charms, some the tenderness of their husbands, others the hopes of being settled in the world, whence a real loss accrues to the state.

The small-pox raises a tribute of a fourteenth on mankind, and, though the number of victims wounded by its darts should not surpass the number of those it strikes mortally, it will notwithstanding be always true, that, out of 100 persons who have escaped the first dangers of infancy, thirteen or fourteen are cut off by this distemper, and that a like number exhibit in themselves, during their whole life, all the disagreeableness of its dismal consequences. There are then, in 100 persons, 26 or 28 witnesses to prove that this plague destroys or degrades the fourth of mankind.

The number of experiments already cited demonstrates that inoculation prevents all these calamities. The inoculated small-pox is not only neither mortal nor dangerous, but it leaves nothing after it that might make it remembered with regret ; this consideration alone seems decisive for that half of mankind, to whom beauty in a great measure is sometimes dearer than life. The astonishing contrast, M. Maty says, that may be observed in visiting the small-pox hospital, between the inoculated, and those who had the natural small-pox, in regard to the effects of the distemper on the face, would be alone sufficient to determine those who make some account of the advantage of not being disfigured.

These are not conjectures hazarded by a systematic genius : They are the result of facts discussed contradictorily, and published in the face of the world by learned divines, skilful physicians, and able surgeons ; they

are warranted, and have received a sufficient sanction from the great names and authority of Sydenham and Boerhaave; the Bishop of Worcester; Dr. Jurin, Secretary to the Royal Society; Dr. Mead, the English Hippocrates; and M. Ranby, first Surgeon to his Britannic Majesty.

Prudence advised and directed that too much precipitation should be guarded against in adopting a delusive novelty; it was necessary that time should throw a new light on its utility: Upwards of thirty years experience has cleared up all doubts, and perfected the method; the lists of those that

died of the small-pox have diminished by a fifth in England, since the practice of inoculation became more common; it is a truth that seems no longer contested in London, that the inoculated small-pox is infinitely less dangerous than the natural, and that it preserves from it. Heretofore in England this operation was bitterly inveighed against, but now it has not one enemy that dares to attack it openly: The evidence of facts, and especially the shame of maintaining a forlorn cause, have shut up the mouths of its most passionate adversaries.

An Account of the remarkable Alteration of Colour in a NEGRO WOMAN: In a Letter to the Reverend Mr. Alexander Williamson, of Maryland, from Mr. James Bate, Surgeon in that Province. Communicated to the Royal Society by Alexander Ruffel, M. D. F. R. S.

S I R,

IN compliance with your desire, I send as particular an account of the extraordinary metamorphosis observable in Colonel Barnes's negro woman, as I have been able to procure.

Frank, a cook-maid of the above-named Gentleman, a native of Virginia, about 40 years of age, remarkably healthy, of a strong and robust constitution, had her skin originally as dark as that of the most swarthy Africans; but, about 15 years ago, observed that membrane, in the parts next adjoining to the finger-nails, to become white: Her mouth soon underwent the same change, and the phænomenon hath since continued gradually to extend itself over the whole body; so that every part of its surface is become more or less the subject of this surprising alteration. In her present state four parts in five of the skin are white, smooth, and transparent, as in a fair European, elegantly shewing the ramifications of the subjacent blood-vessels: The parts remaining sooty daily lose their blackness, and in some measure partake of the prevailing colour; so that a very few years will, in all probability, induce a total change. The neck and back, along the course of the vertebræ, maintain their pristine hue the most, and in some spots proclaim their original state; the head, face, and breast, with belly, legs, arms, and thighs, are almost wholly white; the pudenda and axillæ partly-coloured; the skin of these parts, as far as white, being covered with white hair; where dark, with black. Her face and breast, as often as the passions anger, shame, &c. have been excited in her, have been immediately observed to glow with blushes; as also when, in pursuance of her business, she has been ex-

posed to the action of the fire upon these parts, some freckles have made their appearance.

After having described her present appearance, as well as I am able, I shall not pretend to offer any conjectures of my own upon the subject; lest, being led away by a train of reasoning, I should lose myself in endeavouring to establish a favourite hypothesis; but, on the contrary, shall confine myself to a simple narration of such facts as may prevent mistakes or obviate difficulties arising in the investigation of this difficult piece of physical history. And, in the first place, lest the change should be thought the consequence of a previous morbid state, she declares, that, excepting about 17 years ago, when she was delivered of a child, she hath never been afflicted by any complaint of 24 hours continuance; and that she never remembers the catamenia to have been either irregular or obstructed; only during this pregnancy: She hath never been subject to any cutaneous disorders, or made use of any external applications, by which this phænomenon might be produced. The effects of the bile upon the skin are well known to physicians, and have given rise to an opinion, that its colour was determined thereby; for my own part, I cannot believe it has any thing to do here, since, from all the circumstances I have been able to collect, I cannot find the least reason to suspect that this fluid, whether cystic or hepatic, has undergone any alteration. As unction is known to make the skin of negroes become white, and as she is daily employed in the businesses of cookery, it may perhaps be supposed the effect of heat: but this can never be the case, as she has ever been well clad; and the change is as obvious in the parts protected from the ac-

tion of that element, as in those the most exposed thereto. As an emunctory, the skin seems to perform its office as well as possible, the sweat with the greatest freedom indifferently pervading the black and white parts. The effects of a blister I mentioned to you I am yet a stranger to, as that, which I applied upon the outside of the arm, did not answer the intended purpose; whether this was owing to its being laid upon a part too much exposed, or that, the corpus reticulare being destroyed, there may be such an ad-

hesion of the cuticle to the cutis as may render them inseparable, a second experiment must determine. If, upon your sending this to Dr. Russel, he, or any of his learned acquaintance, to whom he may communicate it, shall think any future experiments necessary, I shall be glad to execute them under their directions, not only for my private satisfaction, but in order to convince you how much pleasure I take in doing every thing that may oblige Mr. Williamson or his friends.

NARRATIVE of the Proceedings of the last Session of Parliament. *Continued from Page 309 of our last.*

On the 11th, two petitions were presented to the House, the first, of the Conitible and inhabitants of New Shoreham, in the county of Suffex, praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for improving, repairing, and maintaining the harbour of New Shoreham; and the second, of William Wykham, Esq; the impropiator and patron of the parish church of Sulgrave, in the county of Northampton; of James Wilmot, vicar of the said parish church, and others of the said parish; praying that leave may be given for bringing in a bill for dividing, inclosing, assigning, and allotting 2140 acres of commonable land in the said parish, which in its present situation is incapable of improvement.—The first petition was referred to the consideration of a Committee, in order to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, as it should appear to them, to the House; and leave was given to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of the other.

The same day, Mr. Needler (Accountant-general to the Commissioners of Excise) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the produce of the duty upon spirits distilled between the 11th of March 1757, and the 5th of July 1759.

On the 13th, the Commons passed a bill to continue, for a further time, the prohibition of the making of low wines and spirits, from wheat, barley, malt, or any other sort of grain, or from meal, flour, or bran: And,

The same day, they agreed to the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, viz.

That a sum not exceeding 2042 l. be granted to his Majesty, for the paying of pensions to the widows of such reduced Officers of his Majesty's land-forces and marines, as died, upon the establishment of half-pay, in Great Britain, and who were married to them before the 25th of December 1716, for the year 1760.

That a sum not exceeding 953,302 l. 15 s. 5 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ be granted to his Majesty, for defray-

ing the extraordinary expences of his Majesty's land-forces, and other services incurred, to the 24th day of November 1759, and not provided for by Parliament. And

That the sum of one million be granted to his Majesty, to discharge the like sum, raised in pursuance of an act made in the last session of Parliament, and charged upon the first aids or supplies to be granted in this session of Parliament.

On the 17th, a resolution of the Committee of the whole House was agreed to, viz.

That a sum not exceeding 670,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the King of Prussia, pursuant to a convention between his Majesty and the King of Prussia, concluded November the 9th 1759. And,

The same day, a bill was passed for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

On the 18th, two petitions were presented to the House and read; the first, of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and other principal inhabitants of the counties of Stafford, Derby, Leicester, and Warwick, praying that leave may be given to bring in a bill for repairing, amending, and widening some roads in those counties. And

The second, of Thomas How, John Bland, Stephen Rowe, Devereux Bowley, Luke Hinde, James Hill, and Thomas Jackson, on behalf of themselves, and the rest of the present Trustees and Grand Committee of the partnership called the Pennsylvania Land Company in London; and also on behalf of all other persons interested in the said partnership; praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill, by which all the estates, held in trust for the said partnership in America, may be vested in certain trustees to be sold, and that the purchasers thereof may, on payment of their respective purchase money, which they shall agree to pay to such trustees or their agents, in Pennsilvania

nia quietly enjoy the parts of the lands and tenements which they shall respectively purchase, discharged from all claims of any persons interested in any of the 8,800 shares, or any receipts given out for the same; and for ascertaining how persons intitled to the 496 unclaimed shares, or the receipts given for the same, shall make out their respective rights thereto, or, in default thereof, that they may severally be excluded from receiving any dividend of the money, which shall arise from the estates which shall be sold, and other the partnership estate; and for directing how the dividend in respect of all unclaimed shares, or the receipts given out for any of such unclaimed shares, shall be applied; and also for directing how the nett money which shall arise by such sales and other estate of the said partnership, shall from time to time be applied, and for such other relief in the premises, as to the House shall seem meet.—These two petitions were severally referred to the consideration of Committees, impowered, in examining the matter thereof, to send for persons, papers, and records.

The same day, Mr. Oswald (from the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations) presented to the House, by his Majesty's command, an estimate of the civil establishment of his Majesty's colony of Georgia, and other incidental expences attending the same, from the 24th of June 1759, to the 24th of June 1760.

Afterwards a resolution of the Committee of the whole House was agreed to, viz.

That the sum of 15,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, towards enabling the principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance to defray the necessary charges and expences of taking down and removing the present magazine for gunpowder, and all buildings belonging thereto, situated near the town of Greenwich, in the county of Kent, and of erecting a new magazine for gunpowder, and other buildings necessary thereto, in some more proper and less dangerous situation, and to enable the said principal Officers to purchase lands for that purpose. And,

In regard to the ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the following resolutions of the Committee of the whole House were also agreed to, viz.

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of eight millions be raised, by transferrable annuities, after the rate of 4 l. per centum, per annum, and that an additional capital of 3 l. be added to every 100 l. advanced, which additional capital shall consist of a lottery ticket of the value of 3 l. to be attended with like transferrable

annuities, after the rate of 4 l. per centum, per annum, to commence from the 5th day of January 1760, for 21 years, from thenceforward, and then to stand reduced to 3 l. per centum, per annum; and that the said sum of eight millions do bear an interest after the rate of 4 l. per centum, per annum, to commence from the 5th day of January, 1760, for 21 years, from thenceforward, and then to stand reduced to 3 l. per centum, per annum; the said several annuities to be transferrable at the Bank of England, and to be redeemable by Parliament, in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000 l. at one time, after the expiration of 21 years, to be reckoned from the 5th day of January 1760, and not sooner, six months notice having been given of such payment or payments respectively; that every subscriber shall, on or before the 15th day of January next, make a deposit of 15 l. per centum, on such sum as he shall chuse to subscribe, towards raising the said sum of eight millions, with the Cashiers of the Bank of England, as a security for his making the future payments, on or before the times herein limited, that is to say,

10 per cent. on or before the 26th day of February next.

10 per cent. on or before the 25th day of March next.

10 per cent. on or before the 29th day of April next.

10 per cent. on or before the 31st day of May next.

10 per cent. on or before the 3d day of July next.

15 per cent. on or before the 14th day of August next.

10 per cent. on or before the 16th day of September next.

10 per cent. on or before the 29th day of October next.

Which several sums, so received, shall, by the said Cashiers, be paid into the receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted, by this House, in this session of Parliament, and not otherwise; and that such of the proprietors of tallies and orders made out at the Exchequer, by virtue of an act of the last session of Parliament, for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of one million, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, as shall be desirous of subscribing a sum equal to the principal sum contained in such respective orders, and shall, on or before the 8th day of January next, produce their said orders, and signify such their desire to the said Cashiers, shall be admitted subscribers for such sums; and that any tallies or orders made out at the Exchequer,

quer, by virtue of the said act, shall be received by the said Cashiers, as cash, to the amount of the respective sums contained in such tallies and orders; and the interest that shall be then due thereupon, as well in making the said deposit, as in all subsequent payments to be made by the said Cashiers, for the amount of such principal sums and interest; and that every subscriber who shall pay in the whole of his subscription, on or before the 16th day of September next, shall be allowed a discount, after the rate of 3 l. per centum, per annum, from the day such subscription shall be so compleated, to the 29th day of October next.

That, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, there shall be paid for every bushel of malt, which shall be made in that part of Great Britain called England, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of 3 d. and for every bushel of malt which shall be made in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, the sum of 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the makers thereof: Also, that there shall be paid for every bushel of malt which shall be brought from Scotland into England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, the sum of 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$, and so proportionably for any greater or lesser quantity. And

That the said annuities and lottery be charged upon the said duties on malt, for which the sinking fund shall be the collateral security.

On the 19th, a petition of the Baron, Bailie, and other inhabitants of the town of Dalkeith, in the county of Edinburgh, was presented to the House and read; setting forth that the streets of the said town are in a ruinous condition, and the inhabitants are, at present, in great want of fresh and wholesome water, which might easily be obtained, if a sufficient fund was raised for defraying the expence of conveying the same to the town; that the number of the inhabitants of the said town is, of late years, very much increased, so that it becomes necessary to employ an assistant to the Minister of the said parish; that the town are possessed of no revenue, and consequently are altogether unable to defray the expence of the aforesaid public works; and therefore praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill for laying on a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, on every Scots pint of ale, porter, or beer, brewed for sale or vended, within the town or parish of Dalkeith, to be applied to the purposes aforesaid, under such terms, and with such restrictions as to the House shall seem meet.— This petition was referred to the considera-

tion of a Committee impowered to send for persons, papers, and records.

The same day, it was resolved, That every person, making or selling measures of capacity, shall be obliged to take out an annual licence within the space of forty days after a day to be limited.

That a stamp duty be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every such licence shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

That there be paid for every affizing, sealing, or marking every gallon, or greater measure of capacity, the sum of 3 d. for every quart, or other greater measure less than one gallon, the sum of 2 d. and for every measure less than a quart, 1 d.

That every person, making and selling of weights, shall be obliged to take out an annual licence within the space of forty days after a day to be limited.

That a stamp duty be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, on which every such licence shall be ingrossed, written, or printed.

That there be paid for the first affizing, sealing, or marking of every weight, not being less than sixty-eight pounds, one ounce, and twelve penny-weights, the sum of 3 d. and for every re-affizing, re-sealing, or correcting any such weight, the sum of 1 d. $\frac{1}{2}$; for the first affizing, sealing, or marking of every weight, being more than one pound, two ounces, and twelve penny-weights, and less than sixty-eight pounds, one ounce, and twelve penny-weights, the sum of 2 d. and for every re-affizing, sealing, or marking of every weight, being more than half of one ounce, and less than one pound, two ounces, and twelve penny-weights, the sum of one halfpenny; and for every half ounce, or other inferior weight, one farthing.

That there be paid for every affizing, sealing, or marking every measure of length, the sum of 1 d. And

That the monies which shall arise by the said stamp duties, and by the affizing, sealing, and marking of weights and measures, as aforesaid, ought to be applied in discharging the expence of carrying into execution the regulations proposed to be established by the resolutions relating to weights and measures, which were agreed to by the House, on the 2d day of June 1758, and the 12th day of April 1759.

On the 20th, the resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, were agreed to, viz.

That a sum not exceeding 60,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable his Majesty to make good his engagements with the

the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, pursuant to the separate article, belonging to a treaty between his Majesty and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, concluded January the 17th 1759, and renewed by a treaty concluded November the 9th 1759; the said sum of 60,000 l. to be paid as his most Serene Highness shall think it most convenient, in order to facilitate the means by which the most Serene Landgrave may again fix his residence in his own dominions, and give fresh courage to his faithful subjects, by his presence, which is so much wished for. And

That the sum of 5000 l. be granted to his Majesty, towards enabling the Governors and Guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to continue to carry into execution the good purposes for which they were incorporated; and that the said sum be issued and paid for the use of the said hospital, without fee or reward, or any deduction whatsoever.

The same day, three petitions were presented to the House and read: The first of Edward, Earl of Derby, and others, for inclosing and dividing, amongst the several owners of messuages and old inclosed lands, eight hundred acres, or thereabouts, of commons, called Walton Breeke, Mear Green, and Walbrick Moor, in the township of Walton and Fazakerley, in the county palatine of Lancaster. The second, of the several Gentlemen, Clergy, Freeholders, and others residing in or near the city of Hereford, in the county of Hereford, and the towns of Brecon and Hay, in the county of Brecon, for amending, widening, and keeping the roads in repair in these parts, and for building a bridge over the river Wye, at a place called Bredwardine passage, in the said county of Hereford. The third, of the Bailiffs and Commonalty, &c. of the town of Tamworth, in the counties of Stafford and Warwick; and also of the Gentlemen, Clergy, Merchants, Traders, &c. of the town of Birmingham; and Burton upon Trent, in the said counties, for appointing new Commissioners to carry an act of the 10th and 11th of William III. into execution, for making the river Trent navigable from Burton to the mouth of the river Tame, and from thence to the town of Tamworth:—Leave was given to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of the first petition; and the two others were referred to a Committee impowered to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report the matter thereof, as it should appear to them, to the House.

On the 14th, Mr. Forrester (from the Commissioners of Excise) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders,

Papers, intituled, 'Return to the order of the honourable House of Commons, dated the 19th of December 1759, that there be laid before the House an account of the quantity of spirits distilled from corn, from Midsummer 1744 to Midsummer 1757, distinguishing each year; and also an account of the quantity of spirits distilled from melasses, from Midsummer 1744 to Midsummer 1759, distinguishing each year;' and also

An account of the quantities of spirits imported and exported since Midsummer 1744, distinguishing the spirits from the rum, and the years; and also

Accounts of the nett produce of the duties upon malt since Midsummer 1758; of the nett produce of the duties on spirits, brandy, and rum, since the 5th of July 1759; and of the gross produce of the duties on beer and ale, since the 5th of July 1759 to Michaelmas 1759.

The same day, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House, pursuant to their order,

An account of the quantities of spirits imported into England, from Christmas 1743 to Christmas 1758, and from thence to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year, and the several sorts; and also an account of the quantity of British spirits exported from England, from Christmas 1743 to Christmas 1758, and from thence to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year.

Afterwards, three petitions were presented to the House and read: The first, of the impropriator and patron of the parish church of Marlton St. Lawrence, and others, in the county of Northampton; the second, of the Lord of the manor of Adwicke in the street, and others, in the county of York; and the third, of the patron of the vicarage of Blakeley, and others, in the county of Northampton; all three praying for leave to bring in bills for dividing the commonable lands in these parts, which was accordingly granted.

On the 15th, two petitions were presented to the House and read: The one of the Right Reverend Richard Lord Bishop of Durham, and of the several Freeholders and Copyholders within the manor of Bondgate, in the county of Durham, praying leave to bring in a bill for inclosing and improving a moor or common called Hunwick Edge, in the said manor. And the other of Samuel Farewell, heretofore called Samuel Hallet, Esq; for enabling him and his heirs to take and use the surname of Farewell, in pursuance of the will of Nathaniel Farewell, of Holebrook, in the county of Somerset, Esq; deceased.—Leave was given to bring in bills pursuant

pursuant to the prayer of these petitions.

On the 16th, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders, accounts of the quantity of spirits exported from Scotland, from Michaelmas 1752 to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year; of the quantities of salted beef, pork, and butter imported from Ireland into Scotland, from the 24th of June 1758 to the 16th of November 1759; of the quantities and produce of brandy, rum, and other spirits, seized and condemned in Scotland, from the 25th of December 1746 to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year, and also the kinds of spirits; and of the nett produce of the duties of customs arising from brandies and spirits imported into Scotland, for seven years, to Michaelmas last, distinguishing each year, and the places from whence the same were imported; and also of the quantity of corn, malt, meal, flour, bread, biscuit, and starch, that hath been exported out of Scotland, from the 25th of March 1759 to the 19th of November 1759.

The said Mr. Rowe also (from the Commissioners of the Customs in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to the direction of an act of Parliament, an account of what number of ships from Scotland have been employed in the whale-fishery to Davis's Streights, and the Greenland seas, with their respective names and burthens, from whence they were fitted out, and at what port they were discharged; and also what quantity of oil or whale-fins each ship has imported from the 10th of October 1758.

The same day, Mr. Rowe (from the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland) presented to the House, pursuant to their orders, accounts of the nett produce arising from malt in Scotland, for seven years, from Midsummer 1751 to Midsummer 1758, distinguishing each year; of the produce of Excise in Scotland, upon home made spirits, from the 25th of December 1746 to Michaelmas 1759, as also the duties on spirits distilled from melasses in Scotland, for the said time; of the produce of the duties of Excise on the several kinds of spirits imported into Scotland, from the 25th of December 1746 to Midsummer 1759, distinguishing each year; of the duties repaid for spirits exported from Scotland, from the 25th of December 1746 to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year, and the place of exportation, as also the kinds of spirits; of the quantities and produce of brandy, rum, and other spirits, seized and condemned in Scotland, from the 25th of December 1746 to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year, as also the kinds of spirits; of the duties on spirits distilled from melasses in

Scotland, from the 25th of December 1746 to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year; of the quantities of spirits in Scotland distilled from corn, from Midsummer 1744 to Midsummer 1757, distinguishing each year; of the quantities of spirits distilled from melasses in Scotland, from Midsummer 1744 to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year; of the quantities of spirits imported into, and exported from Scotland, from Midsummer 1744 to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing the several sorts and years; of the nett produce of the duties upon malt in Scotland, from Midsummer 1758 to Michaelmas 1759; as also of the duties on spirits, brandy, and rum imported into Scotland, from the 5th of July to Michaelmas 1759; of the gross produce of the duties on beer and ale in Scotland, from Midsummer (the 5th of July) to Michaelmas 1759; and of the produce of the duty of spirits distilled in Scotland, from Midsummer (the 5th of July) to Michaelmas 1759.

Afterwards a petition of Sir John Robinson, Bart. William Hewett, Esq; and others, being presented to the House and read, for dividing and inclosing some common and open fields in the manor of Hoby, in the county of Leicester, leave was given to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of this petition.

On the 17th, Mr. Tomkyns (from the Commissioners of the Customs) presented to the House, pursuant to their order, an account of the quantity of melasses imported into England, from Christmas 1753 to Michaelmas 1759, distinguishing each year, with the amount of the duties payable thereon.

The same day, a petition of Henry and Robert Austen, heretofore called Stoffold, was presented to the House, and read, for enabling them and their heirs to take the surname and arms of Austen, in pursuance of the will of Robert Austen, late of Shalford, in the county of Surry, Esq; deceased. Leave was given to bring in a bill pursuant to the prayer of this petition.

Afterwards it was resolved by the House, in regard to a further consideration of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his Majesty,

That a duty of 3 d. in that part of Great Britain called England, Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and a duty of 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$ in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, shall be paid for every bushel of malt, whether ground or unground, which, having been made before the day of the commencement of the additional duties on malt, voted in this session of Parliament, shall, on or after the said day, be in the possession of any maltster

maltster or maker of malt for sale, feller or retailer of malt, brewer, distiller, inn-keeper, victualler, or vinegar-maker, or any person or persons in trust for them, or for their use.

That the monies arising by the said duties shall be carried to, and made part of the fund for payment of the annuities and lottery, attending the sum of eight millions granted to his Majesty in this session of Parliament. And

That a sum not exceeding 500,000 l. be granted to his Majesty, upon account, as a present supply towards defraying the charges of forage, bread, bread waggons, train of artillery, and of provisions, wood, straw, &c. and other extraordinary expences and contingencies of his Majesty's combined army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand.

On the 18th, Mr. Poirier (from the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa) presented to the House, pursuant to the directions of an act of Parliament, a paper intitled, 'Anno 1758, the account of the Committee of the Company of Merchants trading to Africa, distinguishing every article of expence under its proper title.'

Mr. Collingwood, Secretary to the Foundling Hospital, presented to the House also an account of what number of children, received into that hospital, from the 31st of December 1758, to the 29th of September, 1759, have died within that time.

Lord Barrington also, the same day, presented to the House, pursuant to their orders, a paper intitled, 'List of the names of the several Officers belonging to, and doing duty in the Earl of Home's regiment of foot, with the pay they respectively receive; and the particulars of the sum of 18,415 l. 18 s. charged in the estimate of guards and garrisons, for the year 1760, for the pay of the Earl of Home's regiment of foot, for 366 days;' and also

A paper intitled, 'List of the names of the several Officers belonging to, and doing duty in Lieut. Col. Burgoyne's regiment of light dragoons, with the pay they respectively receive; and the particulars of the sum of 21,356 l. 2 s. charged in the estimate of guards and garrisons for the year 1760, for the pay of Lieut. Col. Burgoyne's regiment of light dragoons, for 366 days.'

[To be continued.]

DRAWINGS of some curious INSECTS, magnified by the Microscope, and illustrated with proper Descriptions.

AN inquisitive mind will be inexpressibly delighted with considering the different forms of living creatures; the changes they undergo; their several parts, members, and organs; the manner of their production; their various motions, dispositions, and ways of life; the different kinds of food they eat; their sagacity, cunning, and dexterity in procuring it, and the instruments they are furnished with for that and every other needful purpose. These are subjects that open the understanding, and unite every faculty of a well-disposed mind to adore the almighty Author of such amazing contrivance, order, and beauty. Every thing that lives can furnish out an entertainment of this sort; but the larger animals, with which we are daily conversant and familiar, though of a more noble nature, and immediately necessary to man, these, I say, as to the particulars abovementioned, have not the same charms of novelty to gratify curiosity, and recommend them to a strict examination, as those very minute and almost imperceptible creatures, discoverable by glasses only; with any whereof we are hitherto but slenderly acquainted, and of which there may be probably thousands of species never seen by an human eye.

To explain and describe the annexed plate with some method and perspicuity, I

shall begin with the harvest bug, and afterwards proceed to the rest, according to the order of the several figures.

The harvest-bug is of a bright red colour, and so very small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye, and on the point of a fine needle resembles a drop of blood. A drawing taken from the insect, preserved in a slider, and greatly magnified, is given fig. 1.

I had often heard of these insects; but did not give intire credit to what I heard, till a Lady, taking this out of her neck, convinced me of their existence and taste. They are extremely troublesome to those that walk in the fields in time of harvest, especially to the Ladies; for they know what skins, are finest and easiest to pierce. They have at the head a proboscis, near two-thirds of their own length, by which they first make way through the skin, and then bury themselves under it, (leaving no mark but a small red spot) and, by their sucking the blood, create a violent itching; a good remedy for which is a little Hungary-water, though perhaps spirit of wine with camphire might be more destructive to these little troublesome attendants of summer-walks. They are, I believe, frequently carried in the winds, at their season; for I have since known them attack Ladies in a garden, which was defended from a corn-field by a wall, too high

Drawings of some curious Insects, magnified by the Microscope.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

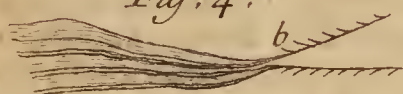


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

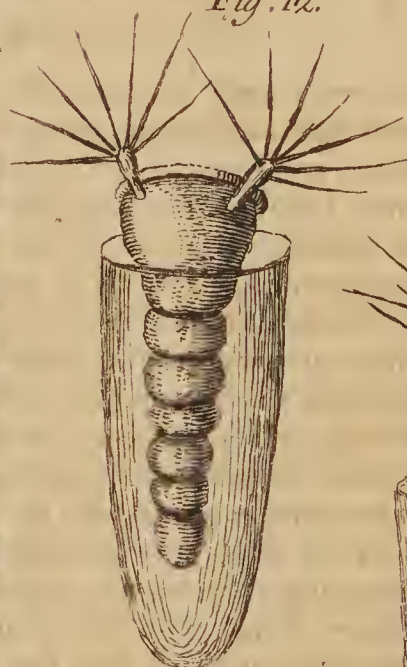


Fig. 13.

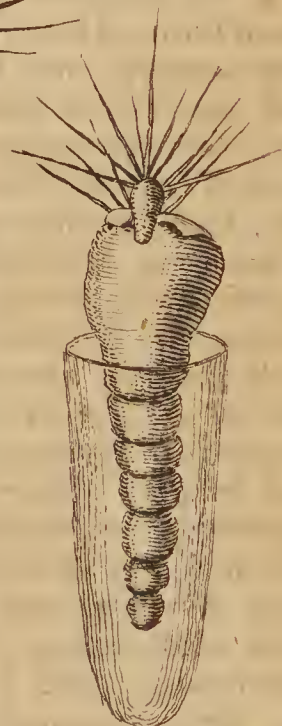


Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

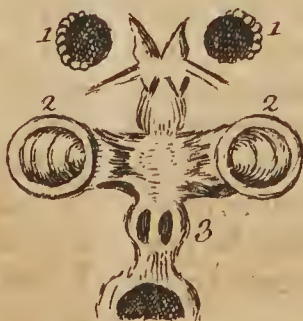


Fig. 16.



[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-column document, possibly a ledger or a list, with various entries and headings that cannot be transcribed accurately.]

high for these insects to get over any other way.

They have three legs on each side, with four joints set with hair, as the body is all round. The first pair of legs arise from the back, just below the eyes; the other two pair from the belly: It has also two short antennæ, one from each side of the head, which appears with a division in the middle. I have sometimes suspected this little creature might be a young sheep-tick, from its figure and way of burying itself; but then it should be found rather where sheep feed than in fields of corn growing, and before sheep are suffered to come into those fields; and it is never got, as I have heard, in grass fields, unless bordering upon corn; but amongst wheat it never fails. If any one has a mind to make trial upon this insect, how it comes to be amongst corn only, and yet lives by sucking of blood, he may easily find abundance of them; for, though they prefer the Ladies, yet they are so voracious that they will certainly lay hold of any man's legs that comes in their way.

Fig. 2 represents the pipe animal, and fig. 3. the shape and size of a congeries of pipes, in which *a a a a* shew the mouths or openings of the pipes, wherein the little creatures make their abode. Upon the sea-shore, on the coast of Norfolk, and, without doubt, in other places, heaps of sandy matter are to be seen at low-water, two or three feet sometimes in length, composing multitudes of these small tubes or pipes.

Having carefully separated one single pipe from the rest, and placed it in a glass of water, to give the little inhabitant an opportunity of coming to the mouth of its cell, it did so accordingly very soon, and then appeared as at fig. 2, where the figures, both of the animal and its case, are magnified nine or ten times in diameter. The pipe or case *b* is made of sand, intermixed here and there with minute shells and sand, all cemented together by a glutinous slime, issuing, I suppose, from the animal's own body *c*, which is composed of muscular ringlets, (like those of a worm) capable of great extension or contraction. The anterior end, or head *d*, is exceedingly beautiful, having round it a double row of little arms, disposed in very regular order, and able, I suppose, to extend themselves for the catching of its prey, and conveying it to the mouth that appears in the middle of this anterior end: But the animal, being sick for want of salt water, did not extend its arms at all; and, expiring soon after, no way was left of coming at its true figure when stretched out.

Pipes or tubes of this size and figure are

sometimes found petrified, and constitute one species of the syringoides.

The sharp and penetrating instruments wherewith the tails of bees, wasps, hornets, ants, and some other insects are armed, I distinguish by the name of stings; (represented by fig. 4 and 5.) being weapons given them by nature, to defend themselves and offend their enemies; whereas the trunk or proboscis, which gnats, fleas, lice, and many other kinds, carry in their mouths, though it may be equally sharp, is not intended as an instrument of revenge, but for procuring and sucking in their food; and therefore, when such creatures bite or sting us, as we term it, we must not imagine they do so out of anger, but from necessity. Squeeze or strike a bee or wasp, it instantly puts forth its sting, but no provocation can urge a gnat or flea to bite; on the contrary, when disturbed or hurt, they draw in their proboscis instead of thrusting it out, and never make use of it but when they think themselves perfectly safe and quiet. There is besides this farther difference; a sting injects a venomous liquor into the wound it makes, but a proboscis sucks or draws out the blood and humours from it.

As the structure and contrivance of most stings are nearly alike, by describing one the rest will be understood: I shall therefore give a brief account of the sting of a bee, as discovered by the microscope.

The sting of a bee is a horny sheath or scabbard, that includes two bearded darts; this sheath ends in a sharp point, near the extremity whereof a slit opens, through which, at the time of stinging, two bearded darts are protruded beyond the end of the sheath; one whereof, being a little longer than the other, fixes its beard first; but, the other instantly following, they penetrate alternately deeper and deeper, taking hold of the flesh with their hooks, till the whole sting becomes buried in the wound; and then a venomous juice is injected, through the same sheath, from a little bag at the root of the sting, which occasions an acute pain, and a swelling of the part, continuing sometimes several days. This is best prevented by enlarging the wound immediately, to give it some discharge.

The two darts lie within the sting, as in *a*, fig. 5; when thrust out, they appear as in *b*, fig. 4.

Mr. Derham says he counted, in the sting of a wasp, eight beards on the side of each dart, somewhat like the beards of fish-hooks; and I have observed the same number in that of a bee. When these beards are struck deep in the flesh, if the wounded person starts before

fore the bee can disengage them, she leaves her sting behind, sticking in the wound; but, if he has patience to stand quiet till she brings the hooks close down to the side of the darts, she withdraws her weapon, and the wound becomes much less painful. A wasp is not so liable as a bee to leave its sting behind, the beards of it being rather shorter, and the animal stronger and more nimble.

To view the sting of a bee by the microscope, cut off the end of its tail, and then, touching it with a pin or needle, it will thrust out the sting and darts, which may be snipped off with a pair of scissors, and kept for observation. Also, if you catch a bee in a leather glove, its sting will be left therein, being unable to disengage its hooks from leather; and, when it is quite dead, which it will not be till after several hours, you may, by care and gentleness, extract it with its darts and hooks: By squeezing the tail, pulling out the sting, and pressing it at the bottom, you may likewise force up the darts; but without some practice this will be a little difficult.

The bag containing the poisonous juice may easily be found at the bottom of the sting and examined, being commonly pulled out with it; and, by letting the bee strike its sting upon some hard body, enough of the said juice may be obtained to put upon a slip of glass, in order to view the salts, floating therein at first, and afterwards shooting into crystals.

The weevil and the wolf are two kinds of small insects, that do abundance of mischief to many sorts of grain, by eating into them, and devouring all their substance.

The weevil, fig. 6, is somewhat bigger than a large louse, of the scarab kind, with two pretty, jointed, tufted horns, and a trunk or piercer, projecting from the fore part of its head. At the end of the trunk (which is very long in proportion to its body) are a sort of forceps, or sharp teeth, wherewith it gnaws its way into the heart of the grain, either to seek its food or deposit its eggs there.

By keeping these creatures in glass tubes, with some few grains of wheat, their copulation has been discovered, and likewise their manner of generation, which is thus:—The female perforates a grain of wheat, and therein deposits a single oblong egg, or two eggs at most, (a grain of wheat being unable to maintain above one or two of the young brood when hatched) and this she does to five or six grains every day, for several days together. These eggs, not above the size of a grain of sand, in about seven days produce an odd sort of white maggot, which wriggles its body pretty much, but

is scarce able to move from place to place, as indeed it has no occasion, being happily lodged by its parent where it has food enough. This maggot turns into an aurelia, which, in about 14 days, comes out a perfect weevil.

Weevils, when in the egg, or not come to their perfect state, are often devoured by mites.

The wolf, fig. 7, is a little white worm or maggot, that infests granaries or corn-chambers, and, unless proper care be taken, will do unspeakable damage. I call it a worm or maggot, because under that form it does the mischief, though in its perfect state it is really a small moth, whose wings are white, spotted with black spots.

This little maggot has six legs; and, as it creeps along, there issues from its mouth an exceeding fine thread or web, by which it fastens itself to every thing it touches, so that it cannot fall. Its mouth is armed with a pair of reddish forceps, or biting instruments, wherewith it gnaws its way, not only into wheat and other grain, but perforates even wooden beams, boxes, books, and almost any thing it meets with.

Towards the end of summer this pernicious vermin (in corn-chambers infested with them) may be seen crawling up the walls in great numbers, in search of proper places where they may abide in safety during their continuance in their aurelia state; for, when the time of undergoing a change approaches, they forsake their food, and the little cells they had formed of hollowed grains of corn, clotted together by means of the web coming from their mouths, and wander about till they find some wooden beam, or other body to their mind, into which they gnaw holes with their sharp fangs, capable of concealing them; and there, enveloping themselves in a covering of their own spinning, soon become metamorphosed into dark-coloured aurelias.

These aurelias continue all the winter inactive and harmless; but, about April or May, as the weather grows warm, they are transformed a-new, and come forth moths of the kind above described. They may then be seen in great numbers, taking little flights, or creeping along the walls; and, as they eat nothing in their fly state, are at that time not mischievous; but they soon copulate and lay eggs, (shaped like hen's eggs, but not larger than a grain of sand) each female 60 or 70, which, by means of a tube at the end of her tail, she insinuates into the little wrinkles, hollows, or crevices of the corn; where, in about 16 days, they hatch, and then the plague begins; for the minute worms or maggots immediately per-
forate

forate the grain they were hatched upon, eat out the very heart of it, and with their webs cement other grains thereto, which they likewise scoop out and devour, leaving nothing but husks and dust, and such a quantity of their dung, as shews them to be more voracious insects than the weevil.

The watchful observer has two opportunities of destroying this vermin, if they happen to get among his corn. One is, when they forsake their food and ascend the walls, which they will sometimes almost cover; the other, when they appear in the moth state. At both these times they may be crushed to death against the walls in great numbers, by clapping sacks upon them; but they may still be exterminated more effectually, if, closing up all the doors and windows, the corn-chamber be filled with the fumes of brimstone, by leaving it burning on a pan of charcoal, without giving it any vent for 24 hours. Great caution however must be used to open the windows and doors, and let all the fumes be intirely gone before any body enters the place afterwards, for fear of suffocation. The fumes of sulphur are in no wise hurtful to the corn, or give it any taste.

The picture of the wolf, in its reptile state, (when it goes by that name) is shewn in fig. 7, *a*. Its appearance, when transformed into a moth, is seen fig. 8, *b*.

The insect with net-like arms is usually found in brisk currents of water, and the most rapid parts of cascades. Chance directed me to their discovery. As I was once attentively observing one of the conveyances belonging to some cascades, through which the water ran extremely swift, I discerned at its bottom several small insects, standing erect upon their tails, and resembling, when all together, the combs of bees, at the time they are filled with their aureliæ; but on touching them they immediately separated and dispersed. However I took up many of them in a bottle, with some water, in order to examine them at leisure; and, looking at them the next day in the morning, I found they had formed a great many threads in the water, much resembling the webs of spiders; one of them being taken out of the bottle with a quill, it dropped therefrom, and spun a thread by which it hung, exactly like the common garden spider.

I then examined one of these creatures by a microscope, and was much surprised at the oddness of its shape, and the very extraordinary method whereby it takes its prey.—The body appeared as if it had been elegantly turned with a lathe; being curiously rounded, and gradually swelling and diminishing in several places; and at the tail-end were

three spines whereon to raise itself and stand upright in the water; but the most amazing circumstance of all was the apparatus about its head, where there was placed on each side a kind of fan, or net-like machine, serving to provide its food, as represented by fig. 9.

These nets (if it may be allowed to call them so) the little animal frequently spread out and drew in again; and, when drawn up, they folded together with the utmost nicety and exactness, and could be brought so close to the body, as not to be discernable. At the bottom of these nets or fans a couple of claws were fastened to the lower part of the head; which claws, every time the net was drawn in, conducted to the mouth of the animal whatever was taken in them proper for its food. When the creature did not employ its nets, it thrust out a pair of sharp-pointed horns for its defence, as is shewn at fig. 10. where a larger figure of the head and claws is given, the diameter being there magnified twenty times, and the area 400.

These curious animals were all dead in 48 hours, notwithstanding fresh water was given them several times; which then prevented any opportunity of learning more concerning them, and made me imagine they might be amphibious creatures, though found in water; or might possibly undergo some change in form, or way of living, the discovery whereof I hoped for at some other season.

I searched for them after this in the same place several times, but without being able to find any of them; which occasioned me to conclude they had either put on another form, or removed themselves to some other parts of the water. However, happening to be near the same cascades towards the latter end of May, the season when I had first observed them, I determined to try my luck once more, and then found, with little trouble, many of the very same animals in the most rapid part of the cascade. I carried several of them home very carefully in a phial, but in two days most of them were dead; and the rest, having spun themselves thin transparent cases, (which were fastened either to the sides of the glass, or to pieces of grass put into the phial with the water) became changed into a kind of chrysalis, of which a front view is given, fig. 12. and a side view, fig. 13. But, before their taking this form, I perceived them sometimes in another shape, different from the first described, and such as is shewn, fig. 11. which was the figure they appeared in, when they were weary with catching their prey, or lay in wait for it.

None of them lived more than three days;

and it is remarkable, that, notwithstanding fresh water was given them two or three times a day, yet in a few hours it would stink to a degree scarce conceivable; and that too at several yards distance; though in proportion to the water all the included insects were not more than as 1 to 1,150,000.

How exquisitely subtle and minute must the effluvia from the bodies of these little animals be, that can so soon and so strongly infect such quantities of water and air? This perhaps makes it necessary for them to live in a rapid stream, lest they should be poisoned with their own perspiration, as perhaps they were in the glass phial.

The largest of them exceeded not three tenths of an inch in length, and one thirtieth of an inch in diameter. They seemed rather soft and fleshy, than crustaceous; and their colour was a kind of yellowish grey.

The louse of the carp, shewn at fig. 14, and the last of our plate, was found, with several others of the same kind, sticking to a large carp, just taken out of the Canal in St. James's Park. It was about one tenth of an inch long, and nearly as much in breadth at the broadest place. Its back was covered with a shell, (or rather pliable scale) of the figure represented in the drawing. This shell was so extremely transparent, that the finny legs, of which it has four pair, besides two shorter claws, might be seen almost as clearly through it, as if they had no covering; and on each side the body of the animal, at equal distances therefrom, were many curious and beautiful ramifications, somewhat opaque, extending a considerable length, and seeming either to be blood vessels, or muscular processes, connecting the body with the shell.

The tail was a kind of scaly double fin, not unlike those at the extremity of a lobster's tail, but exceedingly transparent; and each half or fin was marked with one single black spot, as in the plate.

The eyes (which for the sake of shewing them to more advantage are greatly magnified at fig. 15, 1. 1.) were very singular in their structure; being neither smooth-fin-

gle balls, like those of most quadrupeds, birds, and fishes; nor pearled balls, like the eyes of many insects; but in this animal each eye was composed of a globular body, almost incircled round with smaller globules, as the drawing represents.

Between the eyes appeared two pair of strong short spines, one pair whereof pointed forwards, and the other backwards: I know not whether these served as feelers, or were weapons of defence or offence. At a little distance below the eyes were placed two large cylindrical, or rather somewhat conic suckers, composed of several Annuli, seemingly like those that form the windpipe in birds and beasts. The animal, by means of these, adheres and fixes itself so strongly to the fish it preys upon, that all the motions and efforts it can use are insufficient to shake off the little tormentor, who is continually feeding on and making it uneasy. See the Suckers, in the same fig. 2, 2. Just below them at 3, and above the grand intestinal duct, lay the heart, composed of two lobes, which might be seen to contract and dilate alternately, as the hearts of many other minute aquatic insects do.

One of the short fore-claws, which is covered with a strong shell, and armed with three hooks at its largest joint, is shewn fig. 16.

This little creature makes a very pretty appearance in the water, where it is continually playing up and down, with a kind of hovering motion, like that of the May-fly in the air. Sometimes it leaves the fish, to divert itself a while in such manner, and then settles on it, and fixes itself again. The internal motions of the bowels, &c. are presented so finely to observation, by the uncommon transparency of its shell and skin, that it is a most agreeable object for the microscope; and the carp is often pestered with such numbers of them, that they are not very difficult to procure. They may be kept a long while with the carp in water, but, unless the fish be with them, they die in a day or two.

The natural size of this insect, at its full growth, is something less than one of its eyes appears in the magnified fig. 15.

A REMEDY for a Lameness, produced by a fixed Contraction of the Parts affected.

I Here give you my thoughts of a lameness resulting from such a fixed contraction of the muscles, as renders the part they are connected with immoveable.

It may lead us into a right notion of the cause of this disease, if we consider, that every fibre, vessel, membrane, and muscle

of the body, which is dry, rigid, contracted, or immoveable, becomes such through the want of particles of fluid in their interstices, sufficient to keep them in their natural state of distention, and mobility, or moveableness.

This want of fluid in their interstices (as I apprehend) is occasioned by a viscid state of the

the blood's obstructions in the course of its circulation, and a deficient secretion of the lymph from it.

The internal remedies I do not now take into consideration; but it may be observed, that those outward applications are proper, which can fill the interstice of the contracted vessels and muscles with such a fluid as will bring them to their natural distention, and render them duly distractile and moveable.

I shall now acquaint you with an external remedy, which has been very effectual for the recovering the use of a limb that had long been disabled by a fixed contraction of some of the muscles.

Many years ago (while I lived at Yeovill in Somersetshire) my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about eight or nine years of age, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a person is sitting in a chair: He could not stretch it out, or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I prescribed a relaxing liniment, of which currier's oil was one chief ingredient; and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of no great service.

The probable just consequences of this poor boy's living, without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity; and, while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the glovers of the town brought their lamb and kid-skins (which were dry, stiff, and hard) to be soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquor made with the yolk of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reasoned thus with myself, viz. Since this egg-liquor is so efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, vessels, and membranes (by art made dry, stiff, and hard) why may it not be as effectual when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres, vessels, and membranes in a state of contraction? And resolved to try its efficacy in the case of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg-liquor, and, by this means, he easily recovered the perfect use of his leg.

This egg-liquor I advise to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated.

This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold, or only milk-warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with the like happy success; and others to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantage from it in such cases.

And, as this communication may be useful to persons lame by a contraction of some muscles of the body, I hope it will be acceptable to you, and to the Public, from, Sir,

Bagnio-Court,
Newgate-Street.

Yours, &c,
THE. LOBB.

The HISTORY of ENGLAND (Vol. XXVI, Page 300) continued.

The 21st of June, 1685, the Duke of Monmouth marched for Bridgewater: He was received there as at Taunton, especially as his army was increased to five thousand men, and might have been more numerous, had he been able to arm those that offered to serve him. Besides arms, he wanted also good Officers, scarce any but the meanest of the people having joined him. After causing himself to be proclaimed in Bridgewater, and his three proclamations to be read, he marched for Bristol, where the inhabitants were inclined to receive him, had they not been awed by the Duke of Beaufort, their Governor. He advanced however within three miles of the city, at the instance of some Bristol men, who assured him he would be received, in spite of the Governor and the garrison. But, in the mean time, he had notice that the King's forces were advancing, which made him alter his resolution

of attempting Bristol to that of retreating to Bridgewater. He marched therefore towards Bath, and, after vainly summoning that city to surrender, he beat up one of the King's quarters [at Philip's-Norton] where lay a troop of horse, which were intirely defeated. From thence he advanced to Frome, where he met with a chearful reception; but, unhappily for him, the King's party had found means, a few days before, to disarm all the inhabitants, so that he was disappointed, his chief aim being to seize those arms for such of his men as wanted them. At Frome he heard of the Earl of Argyle's defeat, which threw him into a great consternation; however, he resolved to pursue his march, and return to Bridgewater.

Whilst these things passed in the West, the King was preparing at London, with all possible diligence, for his defence against an enemy who could not but make him extremely

tremely uneasy ; but he had not many regular troops, and those dispersed in several parts of the kingdom. This obliged him to raise the militia, particularly in the western counties, till the arrival of the six English and Scotch regiments which were to come from Holland. On this occasion, the Prince of Orange, his son-in-law, sent Monsieur Bentinck, with an offer of his person to head his army ; but the King did not think proper to accept it. Mean while, as he had no great confidence in the militia, he sent down his guards, and all the regular troops he could assemble ; and formed a little army of two thousand foot, and seven hundred horse and dragoons. He gave the command to Lewis Duras, Earl of Feversham, brother of the Marshals Duras and de Lorge, and nephew to the late Mr. de Turenne. With these few troops, the Earl of Feversham incamped at a place called Sedgemore, near Bridgewater, whilst several parties of the militia of the neighbouring counties lay about him, under the command of the Dukes of Beaufort, Somerset, Albemarle, and the Earl of Pembroke.

The Duke of Monmouth, who was come to Bridgewater, looking upon himself as besieged, and considering that the King's forces daily increased, whilst his own began to desert, held a Council of war ; wherein it was resolved to march in the night, and surprise the Earl of Feversham, who was incamped that day at Sedgemore, and, according to the report of the spies, little expected to be attacked. Pursuant to this resolution, the Duke began his march about eleven at night with profound silence, and, within two hours, fell in with Dunbarton's regiment, which, lying in an advanced post, gave the alarm to the Royal army ; and by that they had time to draw up and receive their enemies : The particulars of the battle, which was fought about an hour after, are not well known. Thus much is certain ; the Duke of Monmouth's horse, commanded by the Lord Grey, behaved very ill, though superior to the King's in number, and were routed at the first charge. The Duke of Monmouth, in the head of the foot, long fought with great bravery ; but, being deserted by his own, and attacked by the King's horse, his army was at last forced to take to flight. The loss of this battle was ascribed to the little experience or cowardice of the Lord Grey, who commanded the horse, and was even suspected of treachery. What confirmed this suspicion was, that, being made prisoner, he readily obtained the King's pardon. It is said moreover, that, when he had so ill performed his duty, instead of endeavouring to

rally the horse, he rode up to the Duke of Monmouth, and told him, ' All was lost, and it was more than time to shift for himself.'

This battle was fought the 6th of July at break of day ; there were slain, on the Duke of Monmouth's side, three hundred men on the spot, a thousand in the pursuit, and as many taken prisoners. The Duke, retiring out of the fight, could hardly rally fifty horse to secure his retreat ; but, these being quickly dispersed, he was obliged to fly on foot, accompanied only with a German Count, whom he had brought with him from Holland. The Lord Grey was taken on the morrow ; and, the day after, the Duke of Monmouth was found in a ditch covered with fern, with some green pease in his pocket ; probably, he had eaten nothing else for two days ; he was brought to the Lord Lumley, who immediately conveyed him to London.

No sooner was the Duke taken, but he believed himself lost ; and yet he retained some hopes, that the King would be moved by his submission and repentance, and the Queen-dowager would intercede for him. In this belief, he wrote to the King for pardon, in the most submissive terms he could devise, and which he thought most apt to move his compassion. He writ also to the Queen-dowager, who really interceded for him, and prevailed with the King to see the unfortunate Duke. She made no doubt, that, since the King had consented to see him, he intended to pardon him ; but she was mistaken. The Duke, being brought to the King's presence, threw himself at his feet, and begged his life, in a very submissive or rather abject manner. The King, after asking him some questions, made him sign a declaration, whereby he owned, that the King, his father, assured him he was never married to his mother. This done, the King told him his crime was of too great consequence to be forgiven, and therefore he must prepare to die. The Queen, who was present, is said to have insulted his misfortune, in an unmerciful manner. The Duke, seeing no hopes left, rose from the King's feet with an air of bravery, which would have better become him, when he first came into his presence ; and was carried to the Tower to prepare for death. The King's and Queen's behaviour, on this occasion, was thought very strange, Princes not being used to admit criminals to their presence, but when they design to grant them a pardon. I do not find, in any Historian, that the Duke was proceeded against in the usual forms ; so, probably, he was condemned by the King alone.

Till his execution, the King ordered Turner Bishop of Ely to attend him, and prepare him to die. The Duke writ once more to the King for pardon, or at least for a longer time; and desired him to send him Dr. Tennison, or any other divine. The King denied the two first articles of his request; and appointed Ken, Bishop of Bath and Wells, to go and acquaint him, that he must die the next morning.

In the morning, July the 15th, Dr. Tennison and Dr. Hooper were brought to him, and attended him till the last hour of his life. By their exhortations, they persuaded him to give it in writing, that the King, his father, told him, he was never married to his mother: He confessed also, that his invasion was a sin, but would never own it a rebellion. There was another point, about which the two divines could not receive from him any satisfaction; namely, his living with the Lady Herriot Wentworth, tho' he had a Duchess of his own; and his pretending to be lawfully married to her before God; alledging, that his first marriage was null, as being too young, when he gave his consent. All the pains, taken by the two Doctors to convince him of the falshood of this opinion, were fruitless; nay, he chose rather to deprive himself of the Communion, than own his engagements with that Lady to be unlawful.

When he was on the scaffold, he declared he died a Protestant of the Church of England; but Turner and Ken stopped him, and said, that, to be a member of the Church of England, he must believe the doctrine of non-resistance. He answered, he could not help it, but he did not believe it; yet he approved the doctrine of the Church, in all other things. At last, he laid his head on the block, which was not severed from his body until the fifth stroke. Thus died the Duke of Monmouth, who had long been the people's idol, and whom James always considered as a very formidable rival. Charles the Second died very seasonably to free the Duke, his brother, from the uneasiness created him by this competitor; but, though James had mounted the throne, the Duke of Monmouth endangered his crown: Neither the victory at Sedgemoor, nor Argyle's defeat in Scotland, could be ascribed to the valour or conduct of the King, but to mere chance, or rather to the direction of Providence, which, for the welfare of England, was pleased to use properer means to be more plainly distinguished.

The King, being thus freed from his greatest fears, gave himself over intirely to the passion of revenge on those who, directly or indirectly, had assisted the Duke of Monmouth. To that end, the Lord Chief

Justice Jefferies was sent, with four Judges assistants, into the West, with a special commission of Oyer and Terminer, to try the late rebels; and Major-general Kirk was ordered to attend him with a body of troops to keep the people in awe. It was not possible for the King to find, in the whole kingdom, two men more destitute of religion, honour, and humanity; they were two cruel and merciless tigers, that delighted in blood. I shall relate here but some few of their barbarous actions; for a particular account of all their proceedings would be too great a digression.

At Winchester, the widow of Lord Lisle, one of King Charles the First's Judges, was brought before him to be tried: Her crime was the harbouring and concealing Mr. Hickes, a Presbyterian minister, of the Duke of Monmouth's party, though his name was in no proclamation; and one Nelthorp, who was a stranger to her. The Jury, not satisfied with the evidence, brought her in not guilty; but Jefferies, in great fury, sent them out again. They found her not guilty three times; but, Jefferies threatening them with an attainder of Jury, she was brought in guilty, and executed accordingly, being above seventy years old.

At Dorchester, Jefferies, to shorten his work, told thirty prisoners, that, if they expected any favour, they should plead guilty; but, as they did not care to take that course, he condemned twenty-nine, who were immediately executed.

In another place, two hundred persons being indicted, Jefferies positively promised a pardon to such as should plead guilty; and, of the two hundred, he ordered fourscore to be hanged.

In fine, not to enlarge on such a scene of horror, it suffices to say, that Jefferies condemned five hundred persons, whereof two hundred and thirty were executed, according to the lowest computation, and their quarters set up in the highways. Jefferies himself gloried in this barbarity, and boasted, that he had hanged more men than all the Judges of England since William the Conqueror; and yet he would have carried his cruelty farther, had not many purchased his favour with their estates. One Mr. Prideaux alone gave him fourteen thousand pounds to save his life. As for those that had not money enough to buy pardons at his price, they were either hanged, or cruelly whipped, or sold for slaves into the American plantations.

Kirk was not behind Jefferies, either in cruelty or insolence: Immediately after the Duke of Monmouth's defeat, being sent to Taunton, he caused nineteen persons, by
his

his own authority, without any trial or process, and without suffering their wives or children to speak with them, to be hanged, with pipes playing, drums beating, and trumpets sounding. It was this, doubtless, that made him worthy to be an assistant to Jefferies.

In the same town of Taunton, Kirk, having invited his Officers to dinner, ordered thirty condemned persons to be hanged, whilst they were at table, namely, ten in a health to the King, ten in a health to the Queen, and ten in a health to Jefferies. But one action, he committed in another town, is beyond all imagination: A young girl throwing herself at his feet to beg her father's life, he drew her in, to prostitute herself to him, with the promise of granting her request; but, having satisfied his brutal lust, he was so inhuman as, out of the window, to present the credulous girl with the sight of her father hanging on the sign-post. This sad spectacle so affected the poor girl, that she fell distracted.

Father Orleans, who writ from the mouth of James II, not being able to deny these barbarous executions, endeavours to excuse them two ways: He says first, that the King was informed of them too late to prevent them, and that the great services, performed by Jefferies and Kirk, prevailed with him to spare them. He says, in the next place, that the King made amends for these injustices, as far as lay in his power, by the general pardon he afterwards granted. But it is easy to see how vain these excuses are, if it is considered, that, when Kirk was charged with these cruelties, he answered, that Jefferies and himself acted far short of the King's instructions. Again, the King was so little displeased with Jefferies's conduct, that at his desire he made him Lord Chancellor, the Lord Keeper North dying while the Chief Justice was exercising his cruelties in the West. As for the general pardon, it was not published till several months after all these executions, when there were no more guilty to be found. The Court must have believed, that very few could have the benefit of the pardon, since a company of young girls, from ten to twelve years old, were inserted by name, who, with chaplets of flowers on their heads, had presented a Bible to the Duke of Monmouth, at his entry into Taunton.

It was not only in the western counties that the King gave sensible proofs of his revengeful temper: The city of London was witness also of several executions in October; among others, of Elisabeth Gaunt, who was publicly burnt for harbouring one of the Duke of Monmouth's adherents:

Six men were hanged at Tyburn, as traitors, for crimes of the like nature, and, what is more strange, without any previous trial.

But the execution that made most noise was that of Alderman Cornish. This man, who was Sheriff of London, at the time of the discovery of the Popish plot, had been very active on that occasion, which was grown an unpardonable crime in the present reign. Cornish, whose name had hardly been mentioned in the Rye-plot, not suspecting any thing, and following his profession, was seized on Tuesday, the 13th of October, and hurried to Newgate, without being allowed the use of pen, ink, and paper. The next Saturday evening, he had notice, that he was indicted of high treason, and that his trial was to be on Monday morning. On the morrow, he sent a petition to the King for a longer time, alledging, that he did not even know wherein consisted the treason he was accused of. The King referred his petition to the Judges, who absolutely denied his request. He was charged with conspiring against King Charles II, with the Lord Russel, and the rest who had been executed for that affair; and condemned upon the evidence of the same witnesses, though he shewed, in their depositions, manifest contradictions and visible improbabilities. But it was resolved to revenge the death of those who suffered for the Popish plot, upon such as had been most active against the Papists. Cornish was executed as a traitor, the 23d of October; but the Parliament, in the year 1688, reversed the sentence, as well as those of some others, who had unjustly suffered in the beginning of this reign.

The last that died for the Protestant plot was Charles Bateman, a noted surgeon, who was accused of holding several seditious discourses at that time against the Government. But many people believed his chief crime consisted in his compassion to Titus Oates, having constantly attended him after his cruel scourgings, and used all his skill to cure his wounds. This man, who did not expect to be accused, grew distracted during his imprisonment, and the Court was so well satisfied of it, that his son was permitted to make his defence for him; but his condition did not prevent his being condemned and executed.

The King was then in a flourishing state. His two greatest enemies were destroyed; and, by his revenge upon those that had offended him, as well in his own as in his brother's reign, he had struck such a terror into the whole kingdom, that no man dared so much as to think of resisting him: The

Whigs were intirely humbled; the Tories were triumphant; and the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance was openly preached, as an essential article of the faith of the Church of England. The King had a Parliament which sought only to give him marks of their zeal, and ever ready to supply him with money for all extraordinary occasions, without his being obliged to meddle with his revenue. His army greatly contributed to make him feared, and keep the people in awe. Scotland was intirely subdued, and the Managers of the affairs of that kingdom seemed only to mind the enlarging of the prerogative royal. As for Ireland, it will presently be seen, that he had not staid till now to put that kingdom in the state he desired. In fine, the Princes of Europe, considering him as a Monarch able to incline the balance to which side he pleased, made, as I may say, their court to him, either to gain him, or at least to hinder him from turning against them.

What therefore did James II. want to render his happiness complete? One thing, which affected him more than all the rest, but which he could not hope to obtain, without hazarding all his other advantages. This was, to make all his subjects Papists, or, at least, to force them to pretend to be so. But this was not a thing easy to be accomplished, by reason of the great superiority of the number of the Protestants in England and Scotland; nevertheless, he attempted it, imagining that the opportunity was too favourable to be neglected; but, as he used at first very gross artifices, obvious to all the world, he was obliged to support them by force, and, to that end, he was to set himself above the laws. These two projects of establishing an arbitrary government, and destroying the Protestant religion, were not of a late date; every one knew they had long been in hand; but the English did not expect the King would violate his repeated promises to support and defend the religion established by law: Nay, some were so strangely blind, as to think it impossible for the King to break his word: But they were afterwards too sensible of their error. All the rest of this reign consists only in the means used by the King to execute this design, and in the measures taken by the English, at last, to stop his career. I must begin with the first of these points, before I proceed to the second.

Many things should have diverted the King from forming such a project: First, the difficulty of the execution, which might have been easily foreseen; for, if it is considered, that the Papists of England are not the thousandth part of the nation, it must

be thought strange, that with this thousandth part it is attempted to compel the rest to change their religion: I say compel; for what likelihood is there that, without compulsion, a whole nation may be persuaded to quit their religion, and embrace another for which they have the utmost abhorrence? It will, perhaps, be said, that James had almost accomplished it; and that, without a foreign aid, the English would have been forced to submit to the yoke: But the inconsiderableness of this aid demonstrates he was yet very far from his ends.

Secondly, As to the absolute power, which must have been established, in order to introduce a religion contrary to that of the whole kingdom, he was much mistaken in supposing, that France would lend him a powerful aid for that purpose; for it was not the interest of Lewis XIV. to render the King of England absolute, but only to raise commotions in that kingdom, which, by keeping England employed, should facilitate the execution of his ambitious designs.

Thirdly, If the examples of Edward II. and Richard II, as too remote from his time, made no impression upon him, he should have considered that of the King his father, who, for endeavouring to stretch the prerogative royal, and for being only suspected of intending to introduce Popery, lost his head on the scaffold. It has been seen, that Charles I, in the time of his afflictions, writ to the Prince, his eldest son, to take warning by him, not to assume more power than belonged to him. Moreover, when he was brought on the scaffold, he took off his George, and gave it to Dr. Juxon, saying, 'Remember.' The Council of State being willing to know the meaning of that expression, Juxon answered, 'That the King, immediately before his coming out to the place of execution, had charged him to carry to the Prince his George, with these his two last commands: That he should forgive his murderers; and, if ever he came to the crown, he should so govern, as not to force them upon extremities.' The Queen-dowager, as she was going into Somerset-house, after the restoration of Charles II, said, 'Had I known the English some years since, as well as I do now, I should never have been forced to leave this palace.' In fine, Charles II, when at the point of death, told the Duke, his brother, 'not to think of introducing the Roman-catholic religion into England, it being a dangerous and impracticable thing.' These warnings, which could not be suspected by the King, ought to have made him seriously consider what he was going to do.

Fourthly, Don Pedro Ronquillo, the Spanish

nish Ambassador, at his first audience after the King's accession to the crown, told him, 'that he saw several priests about him, who would importune him to alter the established religion; but wished his Majesty not to hearken to their advice, for, if he did, he would have reason to repent of it, when it was too late.' The King, taking ill the Ambassador's freedom, asked him, in a passion, 'Whether, in Spain, the King advised with his Confessors? Yes, Sir, replied Don Pedro, and that is the reason our affairs go so ill.'

Fifthly, Pope Innocent XI, in a letter to the King upon his coming to the crown, told him, 'That he was highly pleased with his zeal for the Catholic religion; but was afraid he would carry it too far; and, instead of contributing to his own greatness, and the advancement of religion, he would do both himself and the Catholic church the greatest prejudice, by attempting that which could never succeed.'

Lastly, It was manifest, that the King could not hope to succeed in his undertaking but by force, and that this force wholly lay in his army and fleet. But was it not a strange project to attempt to reduce by force a Protestant kingdom to the Catholic religion, with a Protestant army, and a fleet, whose Commanders and mariners were Protestants? He had but too much reason to perceive his error, when it was too late to remedy it.

These considerations, examples, and warnings, were ineffectual against the impetuous zeal of the King, and the importunities of those who were admitted to his secret Councils, and particularly the Queen. He attempted at once two things equally difficult, namely, to set himself above the laws, and to alter the established religion. When I say he attempted it, I mean openly and barefaced, for it was no new design. He had formed it long since, and, not to carry back the beginning of it too far, it suffices to observe, that the execution of it had been privately labouring about twenty years; and that, moreover, James did but pursue the scheme he had perhaps himself framed, when Duke of York. It was not therefore the Duke of Monmouth's defeat that inspired James II. with the thoughts of becoming absolute, and altering the established religion; his good fortune to conquer that rival served only to put him upon hastening the execution of his projects. This evidently appears, when it is considered what passed in Ireland since the beginning of his reign.

About two months after the King's accession to the crown, he recalled the Duke

of Ormond from Ireland, and appointed two Lords Justices to govern that kingdom; the Duke of Ormond was not a proper instrument for the King's purposes. At the same time, the Privy-council of Ireland was dissolved, and a new one appointed, into which were admitted several known Papists. Soon after, their number was so increased, that they made the major part of the Council; so that the Protestants no longer assisted, that they might not authorise, by their presence, such resolutions as it was in vain to oppose. When the Council was thus modelled, nothing was heard in Ireland, but impeachments against the Protestants for being concerned in the Rye-plot, and afterwards for holding correspondence with the Duke of Monmouth or his adherents. The moment any person was accused, he was sent to prison by the Council, without being admitted to bail or brought to a trial. The Earl of Granard, one of the Lords Justices, and a good Protestant, weary of being an instrument to those acts of injustice, desired to be dismissed; but the King denied him, and sent him a letter under his own hand, assuring him, 'that nothing should be acted prejudicial to the Protestant interest.' But it soon appeared, that the King never meant to perform this promise; for, very shortly after, he resolved to have a standing army of Papists in Ireland, and to disarm the Protestants. This last article was first put in practice. The King writ to the Lords Justices, 'that there was reason to believe, that the rebellion of Monmouth had been of that spreading contagion, as to reach Ireland, and therefore it was not safe to have the arms of the militia dispersed abroad; but they would be in greater readiness for the use of the militia, and the defence of the country, to have them deposited in the several stores of each county.' Upon this order, the Lords Justices published a proclamation, agreeable to the King's desire; and, the city of Dublin having brought in their arms, their example was followed by all the country.

The Protestants being thus disarmed, means were devised to turn the Protestant into a Catholic army. For that purpose, Colonel Richard Talbot, a violent Papist, was empowered to cashier such Officers and soldiers as he thought fit. He was the man, of all others, most odious to the English Protestants in Ireland. It is observable, that Titus Oates, in his Narrative of the Popish plot, named him, as designed for this very service; so, when the event was seen to agree so well with what Oates had related, many could not help thinking, either that he had been well informed, or was a good prophet.

Talbot, having received this commission, broke many Officers, on pretence that they had borne arms against the King, during the troubles, or were sons and relations of those who had served the Parliament of Cromwell. It must be observed, that all this passed in Ireland, before or immediately after the Duke of Monmouth's defeat, at a time when the King had not yet manifested his designs in England. That I may not

be obliged frequently to return to what was transacting in Ireland, I shall briefly add here, that, about the end of the year, Talbot came into England, and was made Earl of Tyrconnel, and Lieutenant-general of the Irish army; and, shortly after, Henry Earl of Clarendon was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

[To be continued.]

The CIRCUITS appointed for the Summer Assizes are as follow, viz.

HOME CIRCUIT.

Lord Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice; and Mr. Baron Smythe.

Hertford, Monday July 21, at Hertford.

Essex, Wednesday July 23, at Chelmsford.

Kent, Monday July 28, at Maidstone.

Suffex, Monday August 4, at Horsham.

Surry, Thursday August 7, at Guildford.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Justice Willes and Mr. Baron Adams.

Rutland, Saturday July 19, at Okeham.

Lincoln, Monday July 21, at the Castle of Lincoln.

City of Lincoln, The same day, at the city of Lincoln.

Nottingham, Thursday July 24, at Nottingham.

Town of Nottingham, Friday July 25, at the town of Nottingham.

Derby, Monday July 28, at Derby.

Leicester, Thursday July 31, at the Castle of Leicester.

Borough of Leicester, Friday August 1, at the borough of Leicester.

Northampton, Saturday August 2, at Northampton.

City of Coventry, Wednesday August 6, at the city of Coventry.

Warwick, The same day, at Warwick.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker and Mr. Justice Denison.

Bucks, Monday July 14, at Buckingham.

Bedford, Thursday July 17, at Bedford.

Huntingdon, Saturday July 19, at Huntingdon.

Cambridge, Monday July 21, at Cambridge.

Suffolk, Thursday July 24, at Bury St. Edmund's.

Norfolk, Tuesday July 29, at the Castle of Norwich.

City of Norwich, The same day, at the Guildhall of the said city.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Foster and Mr. Justice Clive.

Berks, Monday July 14, at Abingdon.

Oxford, Wednesday July 16, at Oxford.

Worcester, Saturday July 19, at Worcester.

City of Worcester, The same day, at the city of Worcester.

Stafford, Thursday July 24, at Stafford.

Salop, Monday July 28, at Shrewsbury.

Hereford, Saturday August 2, at Hereford.

Monmouth, Thursday August 7, at Monmouth.

Gloucester, Saturday August 9, at Gloucester.

City of Gloucester, The same day, at the city of Gloucester.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Bathurst and Mr. Baron Lloyd.

City of York, Saturday July 19, at the Guildhall of the said city.

York, The same day, at the Castle of York.

Durham, Tuesday July 29, at the Castle of Durham.

Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, Monday August 4, at the Guildhall of the said town.

Northumberland, The same day, at the Castle of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Cumberland, Saturday August 9, at the city of Carlisle.

Westmoreland, Thursday August 14, at Appleby.

Lancashire, Saturday August 16, at the Castle of Lancaster.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Wilmot and Mr. Justice Noel.

Southampton, Tuesday July 15, at the Castle of Winchester.

Town of Southampton, Saturday July 19, at the town of Southampton.

Wilts, The same day, at New Sarum.

Dorset, Thursday July 24, at Dorchester.

City of Exeter, Monday July 28, at the Guildhall of the said city.

Devon, The same day, at the Castle of Exeter.

Cornwall, Tuesday August 5, at Bodmin.
Somerset, Tuesday August 12, at Bridgewater.

City of Bristol, Saturday August 16, at the Guildhall of the said city.

CHESTER CIRCUIT.

Mr. Justice Noel and Taylor White, Esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thursday August 14, at Poole.
Denbighshire, Wednesday August 20, at Ruthen.

Flintshire, Tuesday August 26, at Flint.
Cheshire, Monday September 1, at the Castle of Chester.

SOUTH WALES CIRCUIT.

The Hon. John Williams, Esq; and John Hervey, Esq.
Glamorganshire, Wednesday August 13, at Cardiffe.
Breconshire, Tuesday August 19, at Brecon.
Radnorshire, Monday August 25, at Presteign.

An ACCOUNT of the Affair between the English and Dutch in the East-Indies, being the Substance of a Letter brought by the Holderness Indianman, lately arrived at Portsmouth.

THE affair we have just had in this part of the world with our good friends the Dutch, will, no doubt, surprise you. . . . But to us, who have been eye-witnesses of the incroaching selfish temper of this people, it was in a manner what we expected, and what we took care to guard against.

The chief settlement the Dutch have in Bengal, is a very strong fort and factory at Chincery, in the river of Bengal; at this place, but more so at Calcutta, a very considerable trade is carried on in salt-petre. The Dutch seemed long to have been grasping at an opportunity to engross this trade to themselves; and the present opportunity, when our ships of war were off the coast, seemed the most favourable. Under colour, therefore, of reinforcing their garrisons, the Governor of Batavia had formed a scheme of sending thither such a body of troops, as would secure to the Dutch not only the whole trade of salt-petre carried on there, but in time might be able intirely to worm out the English from the trade of Bengal.

Happily Col. Clive suspected their design. . . . Upon the arrival of the first two transports, which were ships of thirty-six guns, and full of men, the Col. sent a letter to the Dutch Commodore, informing him that he could not allow them to land any forces, or to march them up to Chincery, as he had from good authority been acquainted with their scheme. In answer to this letter the Dutch Commodore wrote Colonel Clive, that he never intended to march any forces to Chincery, and that he only begged the liberty of putting his men ashore down the river, to refresh them; which liberty Col. Clive granted him, upon condition, that they were not to offer to march farther.

In the mean time five other Dutchmen arrived in the river. The Dutch Commo-

dore, thinking himself now in a situation to act as he pleased, resolved to retaliate the supposed injury he had received in not being permitted to go up the river: He therefore not only ordered the land-forces now on shore to make the best of their way to Chincery, but he also sent orders to the ships under his command, to use their utmost endeavours to seize every English ship that should appear upon the river. In consequence of these orders, several small vessels belonging to the Company were taken that day, and detained as lawful prizes. The day following, the Calcutta (one of our East-Indiamen) Capt. Wilson, went down the river, bound for England: When he came abreast of the Dutch Commodore, the Dutchman hailed him, and told him, that, if he offered to pass, they would sink him. As they were getting ready their guns, and seemed in earnest, Capt. Wilson thought it most prudent to return up to Calcutta, where two of our Indiamen were lying, the Duke of Dorset, Capt. Forrester, and the Hardwick, Capt. Sampson. Capt. Wilson, upon his arrival, informed Colonel Clive of his being stopt; whereupon Col. Clive sent orders to the three ships abovementioned immediately to get in readiness, and gave them orders to do their utmost endeavour to take, burn, or sink, every Dutch ship or ships they should meet with. The ships immediately were equipped, their quarters lined with bags of salt-petre, to screen the men from the shot, and each of them took on board two additional twelve pounders. Thus fitted out, they fell down the river, till they came up to the seven Dutch ships, who, on their approach, drew up in a line of battle to receive them. Three of the Dutchmen mounted 36 guns, three 26, and one 16.

Our ships, as they approached, following their example, likewise drew up in a line.

line. As the Duke of Dorset was nearest the enemy, Capt. Wilson, of the Calcutta, the Commodore, fired a gun, as a signal for her to begin the engagement, which she immediately did, and came to an anchor close to the enemy. Unhappily it fell a dead calm, so that the Duke of Dorset was engaged alone close to the enemy a considerable time before either the Hardwick or Calcutta could possibly come up; however they at last got up, and all three joined in keeping a continual and very hot fire upon the enemy, which was returned by the Dutch with great briskness. At length, two of the Dutch ships were obliged to slip their cables, and run away, and, a cross shot having cut the cable of another of the Dutchmen, she drove ashore, so that now there were only four ships to engage with. A few broadsides after, the Dutch Commodore struck his flag to Captain Wilson, upon which the other three followed his example. In the engagement, which lasted just two hours five minutes, our ships did not lose one man; a circumstance the more remarkable, as the Duke of Dorset was tore almost to pieces, having above 90 shot in her hull. — Captain Forrester was wounded in the knee with a ball, and is reduced so low, that it is feared he cannot survive it.

After the Dutch ships struck, Captain Wilson had the curiosity to go on board them. He reported that they were a most shocking sight, the decks being covered with dead bodies, and every thing bespattered with blood and brains. Out of one ship he saw thirty dead bodies thrown overboard; from which, and from other circumstances, he had reason to believe, that their loss in the engagement must have amounted to some hundreds. — The crews were all carried up prisoners to Col. Clive.

During this engagement on the river, the land forces which the Dutch had put on

shore, were in full march for Chincery, to the number of about 1100. Colonel Clive, having intelligence of their march, sent a corps of 500 English to oppose them, under the command of Col. Ford. The two engagements ended much about the same time, and the English were victorious both by land and water. Col. Ford played his part so well, that he killed 400 on the spot, and made all the rest prisoners, and carried them likewise to Col. Clive. This last victory is the more happy for us, as, had it gone otherwise, in all probability, the interest of the English in Bengal would have greatly suffered; for the new Nabob, whether from some secret correspondence with the enemy, or from the natural treachery of the people, stood by with a considerable army to join the victorious party, whatever side should get the better: This appeared from his after behaviour; for, though he stood by a tame spectator of the apparently unequal combat the English sustained, no sooner did victory declare in their favour, than he sent to the Commander, and offered his service, and even offered with his army to reduce Chincery; but Col. Clive thought proper to decline accepting his services.

The affair is now made up, and Col. Clive has delivered back the ships to the Dutch, on their giving security to pay one hundred thousand pounds for the damage the English sustained in the two engagements.

The above letter adds, that the Hardwick had likewise an engagement, at Masulipatam, with a French man of war of 26 guns, which she obliged to sheer off. In the engagement she had three men killed, and four wounded. This ship has been unlucky in her voyage, having lost by sickness, &c. since her leaving England, the Captain, Second Mate, Purser, and near one half of her hands.

Seasonable Reflections on the Conduct of the DUTCH in the EAST-INDIES.

THE intention of the Dutch, as appears by the above account, to act a sequel to the Tragedy of Amboyna, is a confirmation of the opinions all wise men have long held of the principles and policy of that nation; which are, to leave to others to maintain their own independency, and that of the other states of Europe; while they, by fair and foul means, extend their commerce, and enrich themselves. We have been told their High Mightinesses have disavowed the conduct of their Governor. But have they determined to punish him for his insolence and treachery, and to give satisfaction for

the insult and mischief he has been guilty of? A mere disapproval is no reparation for the violence attempted. Had the scheme at Amboyna been as fortunately defeated, there is little doubt but the States General would then have disavowed the attempt. The extensive continental engagements which King William brought us into were, in a great measure, for the security of that country, which he had almost miraculously rescued from the power of France. We generously contributed our blood and treasure in two successive wars, in a cause that was the common one of Europe, against the dangerous

dangerous power of France ; by which the Dutch were particularly fixed in security, with a strong precautionary barrier ; and we ourselves, whose arms were victorious by sea and by land, at last remained with the least share of advantage from the treaties.

But what, since the peace of Utrecht, has been the behaviour of the Dutch ? They have separated themselves from the great league of their Allies ; they have thrown on our shoulders the charge of all subsidiary engagements in two succeeding wars against France ; in one of which, while the operations of it reached even to their own doors, they took the part of cool neutrals, or were treacherous in the auxiliary part that they were necessitated to take ; the very towns they garrisoned, for their own security, they gave up undefended ; their quota's of troops did not fight, and their succours of ships would not act ; even the troops they were compelled by treaty to send over for the defence of his Majesty's crown, when the French had fomented a rebellion in the kingdom in behalf of a Popish Pretender, were such as declared they were incapable of acting ; and during all these transactions of treacherous friendship, in violation of their

treaties with us, they pleaded and enjoyed their right, from those very treaties, to enrich themselves by carrying on the commerce of our enemies, to our manifest hurt.

During the present war, they have denied us the stipulated succours. They have tamely seen the treaty of Utrecht violated, in their very barrier, by the admission of French garrisons into the towns of Ostend and Newport. They have suffered the French to carry military supplies through their provinces, though that Crown has declared it a breach of neutrality in the town of Hamburgh, that they suffer our remittances of money to be transacted among them. What their conduct has been in America, need not be pointed out ; where they have fed our enemies with our own provisions ; have furnished their colonies with all kinds of supplies, and brought their produce in their ships to the mother country. They are likewise reported to have assisted them in India ; while in Europe they have supplied them with all kinds of stores, and carried and covered their manufactures to all countries.

On this occasion it will not be amiss to give here our readers

*The HISTORY of the Cruelties exercised by the DUTCH on the ENGLISH
at AMBOYNA.*

THE English and Dutch Companies in the Indies were grown so powerful in the year 1614, that they began to extend the sovereignty of their respective countries over several places in the Indies ; and the English particularly procured from the inhabitants of the island of Banda a surrender of themselves to the Crown of England, which they did by a formal instrument, which, however, did not hinder the Dutch, who alledged, that they had prior claims upon those countries, from endeavouring to make themselves masters of them. The English, on the other hand, proceeded in extending their dominions in the East-Indies, without considering that they wanted a force to maintain them ; and procured likewise the surrender of Lantore, by another solemn instrument, under the hands of the natives, dated the 24th of November, 1620.

It is very certain that all this was very well designed, and that the English Company, if they had been strong enough, would by this means have procured to themselves a very large share of the spice trade ; but, as it was, they only opened a way to their own destruction. While this was doing in the Indies, there was a treaty carried on in Europe, between Commissioners appointed by each of the East-India Com-

panies, English and Dutch, under the inspection and direction of Ministers Plenipotentiaries from the King of Great Britain and the States General. This treaty was concluded on the 7th of July, in the year 1619, by which it was agreed, that all past offences on either side should be buried in oblivion ; that both Companies should trade freely upon their own stock, for their own benefit, but with a mutual regard to each other's interest ; that the Molucca islands, together with those of Banda and Amboyna, should belong to the English and Dutch ; but in such a manner, that the English should have but one third of the trade, and the Dutch two thirds ; that a Council of Defence should be erected, composed of members of both Companies, who should provide such ships of war as are mentioned in the treaty, for the joint defence of both Companies ; that for the future the whole trade of the Indies should be free to both nations, and that neither should attempt to shut out the other by fortifications or contracts with the natives ; and that this treaty shall endure for twenty years ; and in case any disputes shall arise notwithstanding thereof, which cannot be either decided or accommodated by the Councils of the said Companies, his Britannic

tannic Majesty and the States General are humbly desired to take the same under their cognisance, and finally to adjust and determine them.

One would have imagined that all things must now have gone on harmoniously and peaceably, and that an end had been put to all the disputes between the English and Dutch Companies for twenty years at least; but it fell out quite otherwise; for the Dutch General of the East-India Company, having a fleet of large ships under his command, attacked Lantore, and, having defeated the natives, fired the town, plundered the English factory, took away the cloth, money, and bullion, belonging to the East-India Company, together with 23,000 lb. of mace, and 150,000 lb. of nutmegs. The English factors that were settled there, were stripped naked, bound, beaten, thrown over the town-wall, and afterwards dragged through the streets in chains. The factory of Poolaroon had the same fate; and thus all things were in a worse state after this treaty than they were before in the Indies. What seems to be most extraordinary and astonishing is, that the Dutch East-India Company published in Holland a defence or vindication of these proceedings, in which they alledge, that, having a prior right to these islands, this could not be taken away by any subsequent act of the inhabitants, who were no longer their own masters; that this war was prosecuted against the natives as principals, and against the English as auxiliaries only. To this the English published an answer, in which they absolutely denied, that the inhabitants of the island of Banda ever submitted themselves to the Dutch, and insisted on their legal title to that country.

But it does not appear, that the Government ever interfered properly in this affair, or demanded just satisfaction from the States of Holland; which might perhaps be owing to the perplexed circumstances of our administration, and the differences that had arisen between King James and his Parliament. But, if this ill usage was hard to be borne, there followed soon after much worse, when, to take from the English the small remains of the spice trade, and to monopolise entirely a commerce of such importance into their own hands, the Dutch were guilty of such unheard-of barbarities in Amboyna, as, though they may be forgiven, yet ought never to be forgot; and yet we find them very slightly passed over, even in those works where we might reasonably expect the fullest accounts of them; which is probably owing to the inclination some writers have to hide the faults of their neighbours, and to publish the excesses of no government but their own.

Yet, as, at the very time it happened, the East-India Company here took care to give a full and large account of the whole transaction, from such authorities as cannot be questioned, it seems but reasonable, that, for the sake of truth, and the perpetual preservation of so authentic and curious a piece, we should insert it, without any material alteration, though it is of some length, and delivered in an uncouth and antiquated style.

Amboyna is an island lying near Seran, of the compass of forty leagues, and giveth name also to some other small islands adjacent. It beareth cloves; for gathering and buying in whereof, the English Company, for their part, had planted five several factories. Upon these islands of Amboyna, and the point of Seran, the Dutch have four forts; the chief of all is at the town of Amboyna, which is very strong, and is the chief rendezvous as well for the island of Banda, as for the rest of Amboyna. Here the English lived not in the castle, but under its protection, in a house of their own, holding themselves safe, as well in respect of the ancient bonds of amity between both nations, as of the strict conjunction made by the late treaty beforementioned.

They continued here two years trading with the Dutch, by virtue of the said treaty, in which time there fell out several differences and debates between them; the English complaining, that the Dutch did not only lavish away much money in building and unnecessary expences upon the forts, and otherwise, and bring large and unreasonable reckonings thereof to the common account, but also did, for their part, pay the garrison with victuals, and cloth of Coromandel, which they put off to the soldiers at three or four times the value it cost them, yet would not allow of the English Company's part of the same charge, but only in ready money, thereby drawing from the English more than two thirds of the whole true charge. Hereupon, grew some discontents, and complaints were sent to Jaccatra, in the isle of Java Major, to the Council of Defence of both nations there residing, who also, not agreeing upon the points in difference, sent the same over into Europe, to be decided by both Companies; or, in default of their agreement, by the King's Majesty and the Lords the States General. In the mean time, the discontent between the English and the Dutch daily increased, until at last there was a sword found to cut in sunder that knot at once, which the tedious disputes of Amboyna and Jaccatra could not untie.

About the 11th of February 1622, O. S. a Japanese soldier of the Dutch, in their castle

castle of Amboyna, walking in the night upon the wall, came to the centinel, and asked him some questions touching the strength of the castle, and the people in it. These Japonese served the Dutch as soldiers, yet were not of their trusty bands always lodged in the castle, but, upon occasion, called out of the town to assist the watch. The Japonese soldier, for his conference with the centinel, being apprehended upon suspicion of treason, was put to the torture and confessed, that himself and several of his countrymen had contrived the taking of the castle. Hereupon other Japonese were examined and tortured, as also a Portuguese, the Guardian of the slaves under the Dutch. During this examination, which continued three or four days, some of the Englishmen went to and from the castle, upon their business; saw the prisoners, heard of their tortures, and of the crime laid to their charge; but all this while suspected not that this matter did in the least concern themselves, having never had any conversation either with the Japonese or Portuguese.

At the same time, one Abel Price, Surgeon to the English, was prisoner in the castle, for offering, in his drunkenness, to set a Dutchman's house on fire; the Dutch, shewing him some of the Japonese, whom they had first most grievously tortured, told him, that they had confessed the English to have been of their confederacy, for the taking of the castle; and that, if he would not confess the same, they would use him as the Japonese, and even worse. Having put him to the torture, they soon made him confess whatever they asked: This was on the 15th of February, 1622, O. S. About nine o'clock the same morning, they sent for Capt. Towerson, and the rest of the English that were in the town, to come to speak with the Governor, in the castle; they all went but one who was left to keep the house. Being come, the Governor told Capt. Towerson, that himself and others of his nation were accused of a conspiracy to surprise the castle, and therefore, till further trial, were to remain prisoners; they also instantly attacked him who was left at home in the house, took the merchandise of the English Company there into their own custody by an inventory, and seized all the chests, boxes, books, writings, and other things in the English house.

Capt. Towerson was committed to his chamber, with a guard of Dutch soldiers; Emanuel Thomson was kept prisoner in the castle; the rest, viz. John Beamont, Edward Collins, William Webber, Ephraim Ramsey, Timothy Johnson, John Fardo, and Robert Brown, were sent aboard the Dutch ships then riding in the harbour; some to one ship,

and some to another, and all laid in irons. The same day, also, the Governor sent to the two other factories in the same island, to apprehend the rest of the English there; so that Samuel Colson, John Clark, George Sharrock, that were found in the factory at Hitto, and Edward Collins, William Webber, and John Sadler, at Larica, were all brought prisoners to Amboyna, the 16th of February; upon which day also John Pocol, John Wetheral, and Thomas Ladbroke, were apprehended at Cambello, and John Beamont, William Griggs, and Ephraim Ramsey at Loho, and brought in irons to Amboyna, the 20th of the same month. In the mean time, the Governor and Fiscal went to work with the prisoners; and first they sent for John Beamont and Timothy Johnson, from on board the Unicorn, who being come into the castle, Beamont was left with a guard in the hall, and Johnson went into another room, where Beamont soon heard him cry out very pitifully, then quiet a little while, and then loud again; after taste of the torture, Abel Price, the surgeon who was first examined and tortured, was brought in to confront and accuse him; but, Johnson not yet confessing any thing, Price was quickly carried out, and Johnson brought again to the torture, where Beamont heard him sometimes cry aloud, then quiet again, then roar afresh. At last, after he had been about an hour in this second examination, he was brought forth wailing and lamenting, all wet, and cruelly burnt in diverse parts of his body, and so laid aside, in a bye place in the hall, with a soldier to watch him, that he should speak to no-body. Emanuel Thomson was then brought to examination, not in the room where Johnson had been, but in another somewhat farther from the hall; yet Beaumont, being in the hall, heard him roar most lamentably, and many times. At last, after an hour and half spent in torturing him, he was carried away into another room another way, so that he came not by Beaumont through the hall. Next was Beamont called in, and being asked many things, all which he denied with deep oaths and protestations, he was made fast to be tortured; but yet, for this time, the Governor having ordered him to be loosed, said he would spare him a day or two, because he was an old man.

On the 16th, William Webber, Edward Collins, Ephraim Ramsey, and Robert Brown were fetched from aboard the Rotterdam to be examined: At the same time came Samuel Colson, William Griggs, and John Clark, George Sharrock and John Sadler, from Hitto and Larica, and were, immediately upon their arrival, brought into the castle-hall.

Robert Brown, taylor, was first called in, and, being tormented with water, confessed all in order as the Fiscal asked him. Edward Collins being then called in, and told, that those already examined had confessed him as accessory to the plot of taking the castle, and he having denied it with great oaths and execrations, they made his hands and feet fast to the rack, in order to put him to the torture of the water; thus prepared, he prayed to be respited, and he would confess all: Being let down, he again protested his innocence; yet said, because he knew they would, by torture, make him confess any thing, though never so false, they would do him a great favour to tell him what they would have him say, and he would speak it to avoid the torture. The Fiscal hereupon said, What do you mock us? And, ordering him up again, gave him the torment of water, which he not being able long to endure, desired to be let down to his confession. He then told them that, about two months and a half ago, himself, Thompson, Johnson, Brown, and Fardo had plotted, with the help of the Japanese, to surprise the castle: Here, being asked, by the Fiscal, whether Capt. Tower-son was not of that conspiracy? He answered No; You lye, said the Fiscal, did not he call you all to him, and tell you, that those daily abuses of the Dutch had caused him to think of a plot, and that he wanted nothing but your consent and secrecy? Then said a Dutch merchant, one John Igoft, that stood by, Did not you all swear upon a Bible to be secret to him? Collins answered, with great oaths, that he knew nothing of any such matter; then, bidding him to be made fast again, he said all was true that they had spoken: The Fiscal then asked him, Whether the English in the rest of the factories were not consenting to this plot, and whether the President of the English at Jacatra, or Welden, Agent in Banda, were not privy to the business? Having answered No; the Fiscal asked him, By what means the Japanese should have executed their purpose? Whereat, when Collins stood devising of some probable fiction, the Fiscal helped him, and said, Were not two Japanese to have gone to each point of the castle, and two to the Governor's chamber-door; and, when the hurlyburly had been without, and the Governor coming to see what was the matter, were not the Japanese to have killed him? Here one that stood by, said to the Fiscal, Do not tell him what he should say, but let him speak of himself; whereupon the Fiscal, without attending the answer to his former question, asked what the Japanese were to have had for their reward? Collins answered 1000 rials a-piece. Lastly, he ask-

ed him when this plot should have been effected? Whereupon, although he answered him nothing, not knowing what to devise, upon the sudden, yet he was dismissed, and very glad to come clear off the torture, though with certain belief that he should die for this his confession.

Next was Samuel Colson brought in, being newly arrived from Hitto. For fear of the pain wherewith he saw Collins come out, in such case that his eyes were almost blown out of his head with the torment of water, he confessed all they asked him, and so was quickly dismissed, coming out weeping, lamenting, and protesting his innocency. John Clark that came with Colson from Hitto, was then fetched in, and a little after was heard to cry out amain; they tortured him with water and with fire, by the space of two hours. The manner of his torture, which was likewise that of Johnson's and Thompson's, was as followeth: First, they hoisted him up by the hands, with a cord, on a large door, where they made him fast upon two staples of iron fixed on both sides, at the top of the door-posts, hauling his hands one from the other as wide as they could stretch; being thus made so fast, his feet hung two feet from the ground, which also they stretched asunder as far as they could stretch, and so made them fast beneath, under the door-trees on each side; then they bound a cloth about his neck and face so close, that little or no water could go by; that done, they poured the water softly upon his head, until the cloth was full up to the mouth and nostrils, and somewhat higher, so that he could not draw breath but he must withal suck in the water, which, being still continued to be poured in softly, forced all his inward parts to come out of his nose, ears, and eyes, and often, as it were, stifling or choking him, at length took away his breath, and brought him into a swoon or fainting: Then they took him quickly down, and made him vomit up the water; being a little recovered, they tied him up again, and poured in the water as before, often taking him down as he seemed to be stifled. In this manner they served him three or four several times with water, till his body was swoln twice or thrice as big as before, his cheeks like great bladders, and his eyes starting out beyond his forehead; yet all this he bore without confessing any thing, insomuch that the Fiscal and tormentors reviled him, saying, that he was a devil and no man, or surely a witch, or at least had some charm about him, or was enchanted, that he could bear so much; wherefore, having cut off his hair very short, supposing he had some witchcraft hidden there-

in, they hoisted him up again, and burnt him with lighted candles in the bottom of his feet till the fat dropped out on the candles; they burnt him also with fresh lights under the elbows and in the palms of his hands, likewise under the arm-pits, until his inwards might evidently be seen. At last, when they saw he could, of himself, make no handsome confession, they put questions to him of particular circumstances framed by themselves: Being thus wearied and overcome by the torment, he answered Yea to whatever they asked, whereby they drew a confession from him to this effect: That Capt. Towerfon had, upon New-year's-day then last past, sworn all the English at Amboyna to be secret and assistant in a plot that he had projected, with the help of the Japonese, to surprise the castle, and to put the Governor and the rest of the Dutch to death. Having thus martyred this poor man, they sent him out by four blacks, who carried him between them to a dungeon, where he lay five or six days without any surgeon to dress him, until his flesh being putrefied, great maggots dropped and crept from it in a most loathsome and noisome manner. Thus they finished the work of the 16th, which was the Sabbath-day, and, it growing now dark, sent the rest of the English that came that day from Hitto, and till then attended in the hall, first to the smith's shop, where they were loaded with irons, and then to the same loathsome dungeon, where Clark and the rest were, accompanied with the poor Japonese, lying in the putrefaction of their tortures.

The next morning, the 17th of February, William Griggs and John Fardo, with certain Japonese, were brought into the place of examination. The Japonese were first cruelly tortured to accuse Griggs, which, at last, they did; and Griggs, to avoid the like torture, confessed all that the Fiscal demanded. The like was done by John Fardo and other Japonese; but Fardo himself endured the torture of water, and, at last, confessed whatever the Fiscal asked him, and so was sent back to prison. The same day, also, John Beaumont was brought, the second time, to the Fiscal's chamber, where one Captain Newport, a Dutchman's son, born in England, was used as an interpreter; William Griggs was also brought in to accuse him, who said, that, when the consultation was held for taking the castle, he, the said Beaumont, was then present; Beaumont denied it with great earnestness and deep oaths; at last being stretched up, and drenched with water till his inwards were ready to crack, he answered affirmatively to all the Fiscal's interrogatories: Yet, as soon as he was let

down, he clearly demonstrated to Captain Newport, and Johnson, a Dutch merchant, then also present, that these things could not be so; nevertheless he was forced to put his hand to the confession, or else he must be tortured again, which to avoid, he subscribed, and so had an iron bolt and two shackles riveted to his legs, and then was carried back to prison.

After this, George Sharrock, Assistant at Hitto, was brought to the rack, and charged with the conspiracy. He fell upon his knees, and protested his innocence; but they told him, unless he would confess, he should be tormented with fire and water to death, and then should be drawn by the knees to the gallows, and there hanged up: He still persisting in his innocence, the Fiscal bid him be hoisted up; then he, craving a little respite, told them, that he was at Hitto, and not at Amboyna upon New-year's-day, when the consultation was pretended; neither had he been there since November before, as was well known to sundry of the Dutchmen themselves that resided there also with him.

Hereupon they commanded him back to the rack; but he, craving respite as before, told them that he had many times heard John Clark say, that the Dutch had done them many unsufferable wrongs, and that he would be revenged on them; to which end he had once broken with Capt. Towerfon a brave plot; at which word the Fiscal and the rest were attentive, encouraging him to proceed; so he went on, saying, that John Clark had intreated Capt. Towerfon, that he might go to Macassar, there to consult and advise with the Spaniards to come with gallies, and rob the small factories of Amboyna and Secan, when no ships were there. Here they asked him what Capt. Towerfon said to this? To which he answered, that the Captain was very much offended with Clark for the motion, and from thenceforth could never abide him. Hereupon the Fiscal called him rogue, and said he prated all from the matter, and should go to the torture: He craved favour again, and began another tale, to wit, that upon Twelfth-day, then last past, John Clark told him at Hitto, that there was a design to take the castle of Amboyna, and asked him whether he would consent thereto; whereupon he demanded of Clark, whether Capt. Towerfon knew of any such matter, which Clark affirming, then Sharrock said he would do as the rest did. The Fiscal having then asked him what time the consultation was held? He answered, in November last, which the Fiscal said could not be, as it was on New-year's-day. The prisoner said, as before, that

that he had not been in Amboyna since the first of December, till now; why then have you belyed yourself, said the Fiscal? Whereto the prisoner resolutely answered, that all he had spoken touching treason was false, and feigned only to avoid torment. Then went the Fiscal out into another room to the Governor, and soon returned and sent Sharrock into the prison again.

The next day, he was called in again, and a writing presented him, wherein was framed a formal confession of his last conference with Clark at Hitto, which being read over to him, the Fiscal asked, Whether it was true or no? He answered No: Why then, said the Fiscal, did you confess it? He answered, for fear of torment. The Fiscal and the rest, in a great rage, told him he lyed, his mouth had spoken it, and it was true, and therefore he should subscribe it; which, as soon as he had done, he fell presently into a great passion, charging them bitterly to be guilty of the innocent blood of himself and the rest, which they should answer for at the day of judgment: He also grappled with the Fiscal, and would have stopped him from carrying in the confession to the Governor, with whom he also craved to speak, but was instantly laid hold on, and carried away to prison. William Webber, being next examined, was told by the Fiscal, that John Clark had confessed him to have been at Amboyna on New-year's-day, and sworn to Capt. Towerson's plot, &c. all which he denied, alledging he was that day at Larica; yet, being brought to the torture, he then confessed he had been at the consultation, with all the rest of the circumstances in order as he was asked.

He also further told them he had received a letter from John Clark, after which was a postscript, excusing his brief writing at that time, for that there was then great business in hand. But one Kender, a Dutch merchant, then standing by, told the Governor, that upon New-year's-day, the time of this pretended consultation, Webber and he were merry at Larica; so the Governor left him and went out: But the Fiscal held out upon the other point, touching the postscript of Clark's letter, urging him to shew the same, which, when he could not do, though often terrified with the torture, he gave him respite, promising to save his life, if he would produce the letter. Then was Capt. Towerson brought to the examination, and shewed what others had confessed of him; but he deeply protested his innocency. Samuel Colson was brought to confront him, and, being told that, unless he would make good his former confession, he should go to the torture, he coldly re-affirmed the same, and so

was sent away. They also brought Griggs and Fardo to justify their former confessions to his face. Capt. Towerson seriously charged, that, as they would answer it at the dreadful day of judgment, they should speak nothing but the truth: Both of them instantly fell down upon their knees, praying him for God's sake to forgive them, and declaring further, openly before all, that whatever they had formerly confessed was most false, and spoken only to avoid torment. They were hereupon ordered again to the torture, which not enduring, they affirmed their former confessions to be true. When Colson, who had accused the Captain before, was required to set his hand to his confession, he asked the Fiscal upon whose head he thought the sin would lie, whether upon his who was constrained to confess what was false, or upon the constrainer?

The Fiscal, after a little pause upon this question, went to the Governor, then in another room; but, soon returning, said he must subscribe it, which he did, yet, withal, made this protestation: Well, says he, you make me accuse myself, and others, of that which is as false as God is true; for, God is my witness, I am as innocent as the child new born. Thus had they examined all that belonged to the English Company in the several factories of the island of Amboyna. On February the 21st, they examined John Wetheral, factor at Cambello in the island of Seran: He confessed he was at Amboyna upon New-year's-day, but of the consultation knew no other but touching certain cloth of the English Company, that lay in the factories rotting and worm-eaten, which they advised together how to put off to the best advantage of their employers. The Governor said he questioned him not about cloth, but of treason, whereof, when he had protested his innocence, he was for that time dismissed; but the next day he was sent for again, and Capt. Towerson brought to confront and accuse him, having before confessed somewhat against him; but Mr. Towerson spoke these words only, 'O Mr. Wetheral, Mr. Wetheral, speak the truth, and nothing but the truth, as God shall put it in your heart;' so Capt. Towerson was put out again, and Mr. Wetheral brought to the torture of water with great threats, that, if water would not make him confess, fire should. He prayed them to tell him what he should say, or to write down what they would, as he should subscribe it: They said he needed no tutor, but that they would make him confess himself. When they had hoisted him up four several times, and perceived he knew not what to say, they then read to him other mens confessions, and asked him

from point to point, as they had done others, and he still answered Yea to all.

Next was called in John Powel, Wetheral's assistant at Cambello; but he proving that he was not at Amboyna since November, and being spoken for by one John Tooft, who had long been well acquainted with him, was dismissed without torture, as were also Thomas Ladbrook, Ephraim Ram-

sey, and John Sadler, who all proved themselves to have been absent from Amboyna, at the time of the pretended consultation.

[In our Magazine for July we shall conclude this account, and illustrate the same with a neatly engraved copper-plate, expressive of the tortures inflicted on our unfortunate and innocent countrymen.]

The BRITISH Muse, containing original POEMS, SONGS, &c.

A SONG, sung by Miss Macklin, in the WAY TO KEEP HIM.

At--tend, all ye fair, and I'll tell ye the art To
bind ev'ry fan--cy with ease in your chains; To
hold in soft fet--ters the con--ju--gal heart, And
banish from Hy--men his doubts and his pains.

2.
When Juno accepted the cestus of love,
She at first was but handsome, charming be-
came;
It taught her with skill the soft passions to move,
To kindle at once and to keep up the flame.

3.
'Tis this magic secret gives th' eyes all their fire,
Lends the voice melting accents, impassions the
kiss;
Gives the mouth the sweet smiles that waken
desire,
And plants round the fair each incentive to
bliss.

4.
Thence flows the gay chat, more than reason that
charms,

The eloquent blush, that can beauty improve;
The fond sigh, the fond vow, the soft touch that
alarms,

The tender disdain, the renewal of love.

5.
Ye fair, take the cestus, and practise its art;
The mind unaccomplish'd, mere features are
vain;

Exert your sweet power, you conquer each heart,
And the Loves, Joys, and Graces walk in your
train.

A New

A New COUNTRY DANCE.

The OLIVE BEAUTY.



First couple cast off; lead through the third couple and cast up — ; the second couple the same — ; gallop down the middle, up again, cast off, and right and left.

Extract from a Poem intitled MODERN HONOUR, supposed to be written by Dean Swift, in 1740.

HONOUR all day affails our ears,
From shoe-blacks up to gracious Peers;
Was old Democritus on earth,
It well might exercise his mirth.

Honour in action lives no more,
But 'semles now a common whore,
Who was at first most kindly us'd,
And shamefully at last abus'd.—

* K**t carries in his bill for fish,
A daily and expensive dish:
He bribes the porter; (all is nice)
Out pops Lord Treatwell in a trice,
And thus: 'What—K**t! you're dunning still?
' My steward will discharge your bill:
' A little out of cash at present—
' For fishing now the weather's pleasant—
' A fortnight hence my steward Paul
' Will pay the money, if you call:
' You may sincerely, honest friend,
' Upon my honour now depend.'

' Here, will your Lordship please to view,
Said K**t, ' three hundred pounds are due,
' (For lobsters, salmons, smelts, and trouts,
' And turbots, soles) or thereabouts;
' A trifle in your Lordship's way:
' The times are hard, and few can pay.
' 'Tis four long years, and something more,
' Since first your servants went on score:
' Without your favour, I must break;
' Heav'n knows how soon,—perhaps next week.
' My Lord! consider but my charge;
' My rent, my family, is large:
' I've call'd to-day at twenty places,
' And got denials and wry faces:
' Be pleas'd, my Lord! to cast an eye;
' You'll find no article is high.'

* A Fishmonger.

This touch'd his Lordship's gen'rous pride;
In seeming hurry he reply'd,
' Adieu!—on bills I never look,
' They're enter'd in my household book;
' But call, be sure, as I command,
' A fortnight hence!—You understand.'
' Understand!' to himself cry'd K**t,
' But understand will pay no rent.'
Month after month he duns again;
But—Call next week—'s the constant strain.
So all mechanics now are paid,
Since honour pass'd for coin in trade.

At play indeed it will not pass,
But's spurn'd, like Wood's or W**p*le's brass.
Down with your money or Bank note,
Or honour won't preserve your throat.
That ten pound act's a curst evil;
I fairly wish it at the devil!
When I ten thousand pounds have won,
A fig for fools who are undone!
Pity, compassion, are a jest,
They never move a gamester's breast;
Which only is to int'rest prone,
But dead to virtue as a stone.

How vain are sciences and arts,
Or learning, wit, and brightest parts!
Philosophers are downright fools,
Unread in Hoyle's instructive rules,
Which can alone accomplish P—s,
And knaves without, and knaves with ears.

From the same Poem.

THE worthy Dutch, our dear allies,
Are now unwilling to arise.
Van Butterbox,—Lord! how he chatters,
And great Sir Bob bedaubs and flatters!
But, when Britannia's at a pinch,
The mighty States won't move an inch:

Involve

Involve us in a bloody war,
 They steal our commerce near and far,
 Silly pretending friendly favour;
 Yet to undo us they endeavour.
 Their gratitude on record stands
 In rich Amboyna's spicy lands:
 But still, what aggravates our loss,
 Was Dutchmen trampling on the cross,
 And spitting, roasting, boiling, baking
 The English, when that island taking:
 In cruelty they here, indeed,
 Barbarian savages exceed.
 Was hell but pay'd with gold and spice,
 The Dutch would dive there in a trice:
 But, as no ties of honour warm 'em,
 Self-int'rest will at last disarm 'em.

The States were form'd for short duration,
 And for our sins to plague the nation:
 Her high and mighty Lords will be
 De Witt-ed soon, I hope to see.
 Since Louis d'ors run current round,
 We know which way the States are bound,
 And prophesy their future evil,—
 A King from Paris or the devil.
 If Holland is by France undone,
 The Dutch to drier climes may run,
 Or cut their dykes, and then from hogs
 Be metamorphos'd into frogs.

The WARNING: A SONG.

1.
YOUNG Colin once courted Myrtille the
 prude;
 If he sigh'd or look'd tender, she cry'd he was
 rude:
 Though he begg'd with devotion some ease for his
 pain,
 The shepherd got nothing but frowns and disdain;
 Till, fatigu'd with her folly, his suit he gave
 o'er,
 And vow'd that no female should fetter him more.

2.
 Though he strove with all caution to 'scape from
 the net,
 Gay Chloe soon caught him—(a finish'd co-
 quette!)
 She glanc'd to his glances—she sigh'd to his sighs,
 And flatter'd his hopes in the language of eyes;
 But alas for poor Colin!—when put to the test,
 Himself and his passion prov'd both but her jest.

3.
 By the critical third he was fix'd in the snare;
 'Twas Fanny—gay—young—unaffected, and
 fair:
 When she found he had merit, and love took his
 part,
 She dallied no longer—but yielded her heart:
 They jointly submitted to Hymen's decree,
 And now they're as happy—as happy can be.

4.
 But the rose-bud of beauty soon sickens and falls,
 And the prude and coquette are two slighted old
 maids;
 Now their sweets are all wasted, too late they
 repent,
 For transports untasted—for moments mispent!

Let each maid then take warning, improve by *my*
 plan,
 And fix the fond youth when she prudently can.

J. CUNNINGHAM, *Histrio*.

The TOAST: A CATCH.

GIVE the toast, my good fellow, be blith-
 some and gay,
 And let the brisk moments pass jocund away!
 'Here's the King'—take your bumpers, my
 brave British souls,
 Who guards your fair freedom should grace your
 full bowls:
 'Let him live'—long and happy, see Lewis
 brought down,
 And taste all the comforts (no cares) of a crown!

J. CUNNINGHAM, *Histrio*.

July 5, 1760.

PRIDE and HUMILITY.

MARK how the stately tree disdainful
 rears
 His tow'ring head, and mingles with the clouds!
 But by his fatal height the more expos'd
 To all the fury of the raging storm;
 His honours fly, the sport of angry winds,
 Till the loud blast with direful stroke descends:
 Torn from his basis, low on earth he lies,
 And the hills echo to the sounding fall.
 So pride, with haughty port, defies in vain
 The force of rough adversity, which rends
 With double violence the st-born heart.
 But, like a tender plant, humility
 Bends low before the threat'ning blast, unhurt
 Eludes its rage, and lives through all the storm.

Pride is the liv'ry of the Prince of darkness,
 Worn by his slaves, who glory in their shame;
 A gaudy dress, but tarnish'd, rent, and foul,
 And loathsome to the holy eye of Heav'n.

But sweet humility, a shining robe,
 Bestow'd by Heav'n upon its fav'rite sons;
 The robe which God approves, and angels wear;
 Fair semblance of the glorious Prince of light,
 Who stoop'd to dwell (divine humility!)
 With sinful worms, and poverty, and scorn.

Pride is the source of discord, strife, and war,
 And all the endless train of heavy woes
 Which wait on wretched man! the direful sting
 Of envy, and the dreaded frowns of scorn,
 And gloomy discontent, and black despair.

But sweet humility, the source of peace,
 Of amity and love, content and joy;
 Where she resides a thousand blessings wait
 To gild our lives, and form a heav'n below.

Pride leads her wretched vot'ries to contempt,
 To certain ruin, infamy, and death.

But sweet humility points out the way
 To happiness, and life, and lasting honours.

Humility how glorious! how divine!
 Thus cloath'd and thus enrich'd O may I shine;
 Be mine this treasure, this celestial robe,
 And let the sons of pride possess the globe.

THE UNIVERSITY OF

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-column document, possibly a ledger or a list of entries, with various headings and rows of data. Some faint words and numbers are visible, but they cannot be accurately transcribed.]

Engraved for the Universal Magazine for J. Hinton at the King's Arms in Newgate Street.



A Perspective View of BOXGROVE PRIORY, in the County of Sussex

To the M O T H E R.

1.

SAY, while you press, with growing love,
The darling to your breast,
And all a mother's pleasures prove,
Are you intirely blest'd ?

2.

Ah, no ! a thousand tender cares
By turns your thoughts employ ;
Now rising hopes, now anxious fears,
And grief succeeds to joy.

3.

Dear innocent, her lovely smiles
With what delight you view !
But ev'ry pain the infant feels
The mother feels it too.

4.

Then whispers busy cruel fear,
The child, alas, may die !
And nature prompts the ready tear,
And heaves the rising sigh.

5.

Say, does not Heav'n our comforts mix
With more than equal pain ;
To teach us, if our hearts we fix
On earth, we fix in vain ?

6.

Then be our earthly joys resign'd,
Since here we cannot rest ;
For earthly joys were ne'er design'd
To make us fully blest'd.

A perspective View of BOXGROVE Priory, in the County of Suffex ; with the History of its Founders and Benefactors, extracted from DUGDALE's Monasticon.

THE priory of Boxgrave, or Boxgrove, in Suffex, a cell of l'Essay in Normandy, was founded in the reign of King Henry I, and dedicated to St. Mary and St. Blaze by Robert de Haye of Halnaker. The King granted to this Robert, his cousin, the honour of Halnaker, with its appurtenances, to be possessed by him and his heirs for ever ; and the said Robert, placing in this house three monks of the order of St. Benodict, assigned them the lands of Boxgrove for their maintenance, and made the priory a cell to the monastery of Essay in Normandy. Roger de Sancto Johanne, or St. John, who married Cecily, Robert's daughter, doubled the number of monks ; whose sons, William and Robert, still increased them to fifteen, conferring divers revenues for their maintenance, out of which was reserved only an annual pension of three marks to the abbey of Essay. Thomas, Abbot of the Holy Trinity at Essay, granted to the Prior of Boxgrove, and his successors, that they might constantly have fifteen monks in their priory, and that, upon the decease of any, they might supply their number with whom

they pleased to elect. William Earl of Arundel endowed the priory with great possessions, and gave and confirmed it to the monks of the Holy Trinity at Essay. The subsequent Earls of Arundel, and the Earls of Essex, enlarged these grants, several of their near relations being buried here, and probably Adeliza, consort of King Henry I. King Edward III, in the thirteenth year of his reign, discharged this priory of all seizures as an alien priory in time of war, and made it denison. Upon the dissolution, it was successively enjoyed by the La War, the Arundel, and Lumley families. In the reign of Queen Elisabeth, it came into the ancient and honourable family of the Morleys, whereof the last male heir was Sir William Morley, Knight of the Bath, whose daughter and heiress, Mary Countess-dowager of Derby, now possesses it, and was pleased, in 1704, to give the tithes of the parish (parcel of the priory and very considerable) for the perpetual endowment of the poor vicarage. Part of the priory is now the parochial church.

The Description of the County of SUSSEX, continued from Page 284, finished.

3. Winchelsea, which also lies in the rape of Hastings, signifies in the Saxon tongue a waterish place seated in a corner ; which interpretation exactly answers the situation of the town at the angles of Kent and Suffex. It was built in the time of King Edward I, when a more ancient town of the same name, at two or three miles distance, which had 18 parishes, was swallowed up by the sea in a terrible tempest, at which time the surface of the earth, both here and on the Kentish shore, was much altered ; that small part of it which was not buried by the sea, is now

marsh and meadow land. It was then encompassed by a rampart, and afterwards with a wall, but no sooner began to flourish, than it was sacked by the French and Spaniards, and, being abandoned by the sea, it fell to decay on a sudden : Nor was the new town quite finished before it was also abandoned by the sea, which is now retired upwards of a mile off ; and, having also lost its market and all trade, the grass grows in the streets, though they are paved, to such a degree, that the herbage is let some years for 4 l. and there remains now little more than the skeleton of what

what was once a very fair town. The streets, standing all at right angles, were divided into 32 squares or quarters, as they now call them: The stonework of its three gates is still standing, though they are near three miles asunder over the fields; and in many places of the town are fine stone-arched vaults for merchants goods, and many ruinous materials of ancient structures, which are so buried, that the streets have been turned into corn-fields, and the plough goes over the foundations, nay, over the first floors of the houses, where nothing of a town seems to remain. Upon the level, relinquished by the sea, appears a castle built by King Henry VIII, but now quite decayed. Near the town are large marshes, which the inhabitants are at great expence in defending from the incroachments of the sea by great banks of earth and walls. Here were formerly three parish churches, but now only the chancel of one is used for divine worship: In St. Leonard's, one of those that are disused, was erected the image of that saint, as patron of the town, with a fan or vane in his hand, which, being moveable at pleasure, such persons as wished for a fair wind to bring their friends home from a voyage, were allowed, upon making some offering, to set it as they pleased; and such was the credulity of those times, that they believed they should have the wind they desired. This town gives the title of Earl to the noble family of the Finches, since Elisabeth, the daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. was created Countess of Winchelsea by King Charles I. This borough is incorporated by the name of the Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty.

4. Seaford or Seaforth, a small fishing town (in the rape of Bramber) built of stone and slate, and defended with a convenient fort, but has no markets. Though Mr. Camden says not a word of this cinqueport, it sent Members to Parliament seven times, viz. from 26 Edward I. to 21 Richard II, from whence it was discontinued to the reign of Edward IV, and then that privilege was restored. It was incorporated, in the 35th of Henry VIII, by the stile of Bailiff, Jurats, and Commonalty of the town, parish, and borough of Seaford: The Bailiff is chosen on Michaelmas-day, and, by himself or deputy, holds a Court every 15 days. This place has suffered much by the depredations of foreign enemies: In 1560 it was attacked by the French, but they were repulsed by Sir Nicholas Pelham. Thus far we have discoursed of the Parliamentary towns.

The chief of the others are, 1. Battle, in the rape of Hastings. Its old name was Epiton. We have already given an account

of this place in the history of the abbey; and shall here only add, that the gatehouse, which stands almost intire, is made a place for the sessions, and other public meetings: There is also a charity-school for 40 boys. Its market was first granted by Henry I. for Sundays; but, in 1600, Anthony, Lord Viscount Montague, got it changed, by act of Parliament, to Thursday; it has another on the second Tuesday in every month. All that the town is noted for now, is for making the finest gunpowder, and the best, perhaps, in Europe. The incumbent of the church here is called Dean of Battle. The place stands in a dirty low country, not reckoned very healthy. An adjacent hill, with a beacon on it, is therefore called Beacon-hill, but its old name was Standard-hill, because William the Norman set up his great standard of defiance there, the day before he fought the decisive battle with Harold. Here is also a harbour for barges.

5. Beachy-head, a promontory, so called from the adjoining beach, where, in stormy weather, so many ships have been lost, has several large caverns made in it by the sea. It stands in the rape of Pevensey, and projects over the beach to a greater perpendicular height than the monument of London. Hares, closely pursued, have sometimes tumbled over the edge of the precipice, with a hound or two after them, and been dashed to pieces. It is reckoned the highest cliff of all the south coast of England: Under it is the village of Eastbourn, or Eborn, the chief place where they take the wheat-ears, that delicious bird already mentioned, so like the French ortolans. From beyond Arundel to this point, the country along the coast, for a great breadth, rises into those high hills called the South Downs, which are as fruitful as most vallies and plains. Beachy-head is remembered particularly in history for the great engagement near it between the French fleet and the English and Dutch, in 1690, when the former, being much superior in number, forced the latter to retire.

6. Brightelmstone, in the rape of Lewes, is a pretty large, populous, old-built town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen. The situation of it is very pleasant, and generally reckoned healthy, and the bay has good anchorage; it is supposed there has been some engagement near it formerly, from the great number of mens bones that have been dug up on the west side of it, for near a mile together. King Charles II, after hiding himself in the oak, and wandering up and down about six weeks, to the great hazard of his person, during the civil wars, made his escape from hence to France. It is said that Queen Elisabeth built four strong gates of free-stone here

here, and a wall 14 or 15 feet high, extending itself 400 feet from the east gate to the west; there is also another wall facing the sea, in which are many port-holes for cannon. The town-hall, which has a dungeon under it, faces the sea, and in its walls are several arched rooms where the stores are kept; before it, next the sea, is the gun-garden, large enough to hold four cannon. There are seven streets and as many lanes. It was formerly so considerable a fishing town, that it was one of the chief of the county, but decayed very much after the breaking out of the civil wars, for want of a free fishery, and by losses at sea. The French have several times attempted to demolish it, but, its situation being low, their cannon-balls usually flew too high to do execution; the greatest mischief it has suffered, has been by the inundation of the sea, which, in 40 years time, destroyed above 130 tenements, to the damage, by a moderate computation, of near 40,000*l.* and the whole place is thought to be in danger of being devoured at last by its continual incroachments. The vicar here claims the old episcopal custom of a penny per head (commonly called smoke-money, or the garden-penny) and a fourth of a share out of all fishing vessels. The church stands about 40 rods from the town, at a little distance from the sea; and formerly, it is said, there was another near the middle of the town, which was burnt down by the French. There are two considerable charity-schools here; one for 50 boys, who are taught arithmetic and navigation; and another for 20 girls, who are put out to apprenticeships or services. Barks and other small craft are built here for the merchants of London, &c. The fishermen go from hence to Yarmouth fishing-fair, on the Norfolk coast, and let themselves out for the season, to catch herrings for the merchants.

4. Newhaven, in the rape of Pevensey, at the mouth of the river Ouse, the same on which Lewes stands, is a little town inhabited chiefly by maritime people, with a key, where ships may ride safe in bad weather; but it is so small, that vessels above 50 or 60 tons dare not venture into the harbour, it being choaked up with sand and beach, and the piers decayed; to remedy which, an act passed in 1731 for repairing and keeping them in repair. Several small vessels bring coals, deals, &c. from Lewes, and load from hence with corn, timber, tan, &c. some of the small craft are also built here.

5. Petworth, in the rape of Arundel, is a large, populous, handsome town, in a

healthy air, and on a fine dry ascent, so that the place and its neighbourhood are full of Gentlemens families, and well built houses besides the noble seat which descended by marriage to the family of the Duke of Somerset, who have made one of the most splendid figures at the English Court ever since the reign of Henry VIII: This magnificent palace, which is the beauty of Petworth, has a large free-stone front, adorned on the top with statues; the great stairs and the apartments are truly noble; the bagnio and offices all very nice, and there is a vault near 400 feet in length: In short, taken all together with its ornaments and accommodations, it is a house fit for the Court of any Prince in Christendom. The late Emperor of Germany, when King of Spain, was entertained in it. There are few, if any subjects in Europe, have such palaces as his Grace has in England, which, though this is the finest, are so richly and completely furnished, that, whenever his Grace removes to any of them, he need not remove any thing for his use from his other seats. It had the misfortune to be once almost destroyed by fire, but has been fully repaired. Many of the Piercies, Earls of Northumberland, (whose daughter and sole heiress, by marriage with one of the Duke's noble ancestors, transferred their great estates to his Grace's family) lie buried in a separate vault of the church here. The rectory, which is the richest in the county, said to be worth 6 or 700*l.* a year, is in the gift of his Grace.

The principal seats in this county, besides the Duke of Somerset's just now mentioned at Petworth, and the Duke of Norfolk's at Arundel Castle, are, the Duke of Richmond's, at Goodwood, near Chichester; the Duke of Newcastle's, at Halland, six miles from Lewes, and at Bishopston; the Duke of Dorset's, at Buckhurst (which gives him the title of Baron) 16 miles from Lewes; the Earl of Derby's, at Hainaker, four miles from Chichester; the Earl of Winchelsea's, at the town of that name; the Earl of Thanet's, at Bolbrook, four miles from Horsham; the Earl of Scarborough's, at Stanstead, five miles from Chichester; the Earl of Tankerville's, at Up-Park, in that neighbourhood; the Earl of Ashburnham's, at the place of that name, eight miles from Hastings; Lord Viscount Mountague's, at Cowdry, near Midhurst, and at Battle-hall; Lord Abergavenny's, at Earldge, eight miles from East-Grinstead; Lord Irwin's, at Hills, near Horsham; and the seat of the Gages, at Furlé, near Lewes.

The following is the Purport of what was delivered by Mr. Hart, when he declared, to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, his Resolution to take upon him the Office of Sheriff for the Year ensuing.

My Lord Mayor,

Notwithstanding I am elected into this office contrary to the royal mandate directed to your Lordship's predecessors, by virtue of which I am not bound to take upon me the burthen thereof, I am determined, nevertheless, not to screen myself under the royal sanction; but am come prepared to execute the bond required by the act of Common-council.

This I the more readily comply with, that I may disappoint those busy intermeddlers, who (in opposition to your Lordship's recommendation) thought proper to elect me; and who, I must say, would be more beneficial to their families in following their respective callings, than in doing acts of injustice to individuals, to the prejudice of the corporation of which they are members.

It is with concern I am obliged to declare, I do not regard my election to this office with that honour that I should have done, had it been carried into execution with the knowledge of my fellow-citizens, in conjunction with your Lordship and this Honourable Court, for whom I shall ever retain the highest regard.

REMARKS on the above Letter.

This paragraph, which is said to have been the substance of what a certain new-elected Sheriff delivered to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, when he gave bond to serve the office, seems somewhat extraor-

dinary. The Gentleman has expressed his resentment against his brother Liverymen very warmly, not recollecting that he neglected his own private affairs at one time, to serve the independent electors of Westminster; an affair, which, as a citizen of London, he had no right to interfere in; but his good sense, and other prevailing arguments, having opened his eyes to his former errors, he has embraced those rational politics which he was for a long time so great an enemy to; and I think it is shewing a mark of high respect to his Majesty, to confer the honour of Sheriff on a Gentleman now so strongly attached to his interest. It doth not appear that any particular injustice or hardship is thereby done to a Gentleman, who has no family of his own to provide for, and who laid the foundation of his present ample fortune in the city, and has greatly increased it by his daily attendance there.

We may trust no prejudice will arise to the corporation of London, from this Gentleman's being elected or serving Sheriff, as the great regard his Majesty has expressed for the eminent services of the city, in the late rebellion and present war, should be a strong motive to this Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber, to execute the office with that dignity and respect which he owes to his King and this respectable corporation; it may then turn out to his honour, which the manner of his acceptance by no means hath done.

PREMIUMS *proposed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, continued from Page 325.*

TRAIN OIL.

For an effectual method to edulcorate train or seal oil, for the use not only of the clothier, soapboiler, &c. but to answer the ordinary purposes of olive oil; to be produced on or before the 2d Wednesday in December, 1760, 20 l.

VARNISH.

White or transparent varnish being of great use in many trades, and for many purposes, there will be given for making one quart at least, of the best most transparent and colourless varnish, equal in all respects to Martin's at Paris, commonly called Copal varnish, the properties whereof are great hardness, perfect transparency, without discolouring any painting it is laid over, being capable of the finest polish, and not liable to crack, 20 l.

The varnish that obtains the premium must be better than any before produced; and each candidate, when his varnish is produced, must produce also a pannel of wood (large enough for a coach-door) painted with the finest ground of white, blue, green, pampadour, carmine, and red, finished with the same varnish, the most perfectly secured and polished, so as to be proof against a hot sun, frost, or wet; to be left with the Society for six months at least, in order to ascertain its merit. Specimens of the varnish and pannels, so finished, are to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1761, and to be determined on the last Wednesday in September, 1761.

VERDIGRIS.

The uses of verdigris in dying, painting, and many other branches of trade, occasion-

ing

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ing a large importation of it from abroad, tho' it may certainly be made in England; the Society will give for making the most and best verdigris, equal in goodness to the French, not less than 100 lb. weight, to be produced on or before the 3d Tuesday in January, 1761, 30 l.

N. B. Verdigris may be made by moistening with the cheapest and worst sort of cyder, the marc or remains of apples, pears, gooseberries, currants, sloes, crabs, blackberries, or any fruit deprived of their juice by expression, proceeding afterwards by the process mentioned in the Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the years 1750 and 1753.

ZAFFRE.

Zaffre being used in the painting of china and earthen ware, and smalt in the composition of powder blue, both which articles are constantly imported from abroad in very considerable quantities, and at a great expence, there will be given as a premium for making the most and best zaffre and smalt from English cobalt (not less than one pound

weight of zaffre, and five pounds weight of smalt) to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in January, 1761, together with one pound of the ore they were produced from, in order to a counter-proof, 30 l.

PURIFYING CORNELIANS.

There being great reason to believe that a method may be discovered of purifying clouded onyxes and cornelians, it is proposed to give to any person who shall, on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1761, discover a method for that purpose, and shall produce three onyxes and three cornelians, whose thortest diameter shall not be less than half an inch; the stones to be seen, approved of, and marked by the Society before the operation, 20 l.

It is expected that the stones be not injured by the operation in any respect, and that the stones to which the premium is adjudged, remain with the Society one month after the determination.

By order of the Society,

PETER TEMPLEMAN, Secretary.

[To be continued.]

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